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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 4, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

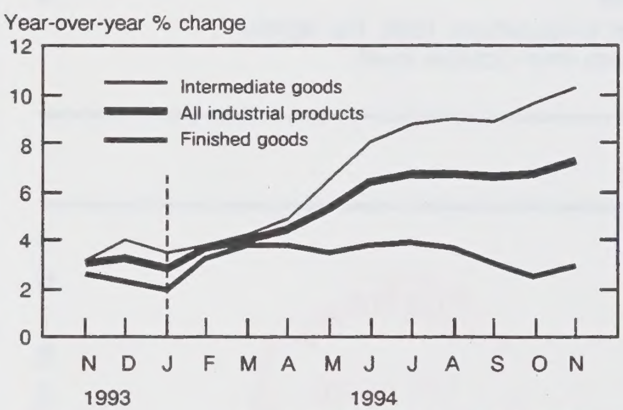
Industrial product price index
November 1994 (preliminary)

High foreign demand for exports and exchange rate movements saw the 12-month November increase jump to 7.2%, the highest level since 1982. Signs of potential pressure on consumer prices remain quiet.

This was the sixth straight month the 12-month level had increased over 6%. Prices rose 0.8% from their October level.

November's increases were fueled by exported input goods, particularly non-ferrous metal, wood products, newsprint and pulp. The 12-month change in intermediate goods (used to produce other goods) reached 10.3% overall. The decline in value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar accounted for about one-sixth of the November month-to-month increase.

Annual change in industrial prices accelerates



This was the fourth time that the 12-month change in prices at the manufacturer level was about a percentage point higher than at the consumer level. At the manufacturer level, November's 12-month price increase for domestic consumer goods was a little over 2%. The 12-month change in the goods component of the CPI was about 1%, excluding the effect of the drop in tobacco taxes.

Faced with a relatively weak retail market, it would seem that distributors and retailers are absorbing part of the increase in manufacturer prices while trying to hold down labour and other costs. Usually, about half of the consumer's dollar goes to manufacturers.

Note to users

The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the consumer price index (CPI), the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time when a good leaves the plant and the time when the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. These producers often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products. Increases or decreases in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar will therefore affect the IPPI. A 1.0% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by approximately 0.2%.

The 12-month change in Canadian industrial prices remained much higher than in the other G7 industrialized nations. It was more than six percentage points higher than in the United States and more than four percentage points higher than in Germany, United Kingdom and France. The structure of the Canadian economy and international exchange rate movements continued to be important contributors to the difference in price changes.

Export-oriented products (non-ferrous metals, lumber and timber, newsprint and pulp) led the price increases, which were mainly driven by world market conditions. Domestic construction supported the increase in wood product prices. Other important contributors were petroleum products and exported motor vehicles. Exchange rate movements accounted almost completely for the latter. The only important decline was in pork and poultry.

Overall, conditions remained good for Canadian producers while Canadian consumers did not see any strong increases in prices. The ongoing world recovery, strong orders for investment goods, and the continuing absence of a strong and sustained growth in retail sales suggest this pattern may continue.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The November 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of January. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. ☐

Industrial product price indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	November 1993	October 1994r	November 1994p	November 1993 to November 1994	October 1994 to November 1994
					% change*	
Industrial product price index – total	**100.0**	**114.0**	**121.2**	**122.2**	**7.2**	**0.8**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	115.7	123.2	124.2	7.3	0.8
Intermediate goods[1]	**60.4**	**112.0**	**122.0**	**123.5**	**10.3**	**1.2**
First-stage intermediate goods[2]	13.4	102.2	128.1	131.7	28.9	2.8
Second-stage intermediate goods[3]	47.0	114.8	120.3	121.2	5.6	0.7
Finished goods[4]	**39.6**	**116.8**	**119.8**	**120.1**	**2.8**	**0.3**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	118.9	121.8	121.5	2.2	-0.2
Capital equipment	10.4	118.6	121.6	121.9	2.8	0.2
All other finished goods	19.3	114.7	117.8	118.3	3.1	0.4
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	116.0	117.5	116.6	0.5	-0.8
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	118.1	123.1	123.4	4.5	0.2
Beverages	2.0	124.5	126.0	127.0	2.0	0.8
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.0	164.2	164.6	0.4	0.2
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	115.3	120.4	120.5	4.5	0.1
Textile products	2.2	110.2	113.1	113.2	2.7	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.5	116.3	116.3	1.6	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	149.2	154.6	157.2	5.4	1.7
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	119.8	122.5	122.5	2.3	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	103.2	123.6	125.5	21.6	1.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	136.4	145.5	148.7	9.0	2.2
Primary metal products	7.7	100.3	124.7	129.9	29.5	4.2
Metal fabricated products	4.9	115.3	120.7	120.8	4.8	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	120.3	122.5	122.7	2.0	0.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	113.0	116.6	117.1	3.6	0.4
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.6	115.8	116.0	3.0	0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.5	116.8	116.9	4.8	0.1
Petroleum and coal products[5]	6.4	88.3	91.8	93.3	5.7	1.6
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	117.8	128.2	128.8	9.3	0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	115.5	118.9	119.0	3.0	0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	78.8	89.8	94.1	19.4	4.8

1 *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
2 *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
3 *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
4 *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*
5 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
* *Figures are rounded.*

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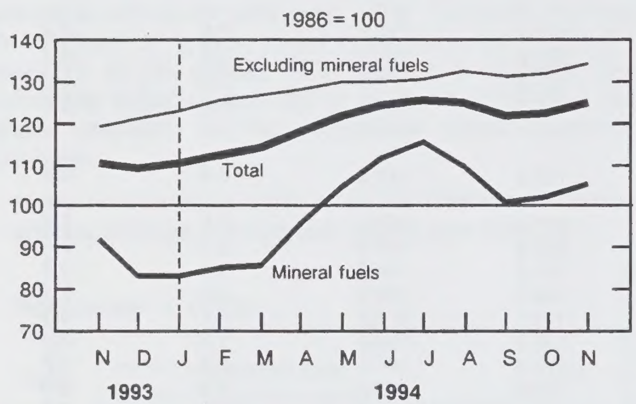
Raw materials price index

November 1994 (preliminary)

Manufacturers paid 13.2% more for raw materials than in November 1993, the highest 12-month increase in four years. Prices rose 2.2% from their October 1994 level.

The monthly increase abruptly ends a three-month period in which prices of raw materials had begun to level off, helping some manufacturers hold their costs down.

Raw materials prices up



Higher prices for non-ferrous metals, crude oil, wood and vegetable products were responsible for November increases. They were partially offset by lower prices for live hogs and cattle.

The 12-month increase hasn't been as high since December 1990 when the raw materials price index rose 14.3%.

Strong surge in non-ferrous metal prices

Non-ferrous metal prices have increased almost monthly since November 1993, rising more than 50% over the 12-month period. Higher prices for copper, aluminum, bismuth and antimony led the increases. Recently, all metals have been subject to varying degrees of market speculation. However, increased industrial activity in the G7 countries combined with the restocking of metal inventories has had a strong influence on the surge of metal prices.

Note to users

The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Also, unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.

Crude oil prices have increased almost 5% in the latest two months, and 16% since November 1993. The November decision by OPEC to freeze output in 1995 will add to the pressure for higher prices if world demand increases. Also, the new U.S. environment crude oil shipping liability insurance system has had an upward impact on crude oil prices. Factors such as the weather, Canadian-U.S. exchange rate changes and non-OPEC production will also affect future crude oil prices.

Wood prices that increased 33% in 1993 have been edging up almost monthly in 1994. Prices were up 12% this November compared to a year earlier. The apparent strong demand for wood, cutting controls that affect supply, and higher stumpage fees are keeping prices at historical highs. A decision by the Ontario natural resources ministry to allow poplar and birch to be cut on Crown lands in Northern Ontario will add to the supply of wood chips. One major use of wood chips is to manufacture oriented stand board, a strong plywood substitute.

Prices for vegetable products were on an upward trend from the end of 1992 until June 1994. Prices fluctuated slightly afterwards, reaching a level in November which was marginally below June. Higher November prices for sugar, canola, raw tobacco, barley and wheat offset lower prices for corn and oats. Canola prices reached their peak in June. November canola prices increased 8% but were still almost 20% below June prices.

Live hog prices which fell for the third successive month have declined almost 30% since August. The large herd size and the unwillingness of producers to carry their stock over the winter are depressing prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The November 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of January. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Raw materials price index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative importance[1]	November 1993	October 1994[r]	November 1994[p]	November 1993 to November 1994	October 1994 to November 1994
					% change	
Raw materials total	**100.0**	**110.2**	**122.1**	**124.8**	**13.2**	**2.2**
Mineral fuels	32.0	91.9	101.9	105.0	14.3	3.0
Vegetable products	10.0	102.3	116.8	119.6	16.9	2.4
Animals and animal products	26.0	108.0	104.9	104.1	-3.6	-0.8
Wood	13.0	185.9	204.9	207.7	11.7	1.4
Ferrous materials	4.0	114.3	119.4	120.0	5.0	0.5
Non-ferrous metals	13.0	90.9	130.8	140.6	54.7	7.5
Non-metallic minerals	3.0	99.3	101.5	101.5	2.2	0.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	68.0	118.8	131.5	134.1	12.9	2.0

1 *Rounded figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

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OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

Every month for almost five years Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 20) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Survey participants forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate and merchandise exports and imports. They also forecast the monthly change in gross domestic product at constant prices.

An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecast (see the March 1993 issue of *Canadian economic observer*) showed it to be superior to mean naive forecasts and suggested that the quality of the forecast showed signs of improvement with time.

The group of economists forecast the December 1994 consumer price index at 0.1%. Within the group, opinion ranged from a minimum of 0% change to a maximum of 0.4%. The mean forecast for November (0%) overestimated the outcome, which was -0.1%.

The same group foresaw the unemployment rate coming up to 9.7% in December after missing the November outcome (9.6%), overshooting it by 0.3 percentage points. The current forecasts ranged from a maximum of 9.9% to a minimum of 9.0%.

The group increased its forecast of exports in November to $19.7 billion from $18.9 billion a month earlier. Once again opinions ranged widely, from a maximum of $20.3 billion to a minimum of $19.0 billion. The current forecast for November imports ($18.0 billion) with a minimum of $17.7 billion and a maximum $18.9 billion shows an increase of $0.3 billion from what was expected a month earlier, when the forecast matched the outcome of $17.7 billion.

Finally, experts believe that November's real GDP will show no change (+0.4%) from October's forecast. The opinion ranged from +0.6% to 0.1%. The October forecast (+0.4%) overestimated the actual outcome of +0.2%.

The next release will be on February 1, 1995.

For a set of tables or further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Crude oil and natural gas

October 1994

Continuing strong exports to the United States led to a solid 9.1% gain from October 1993 in natural gas production. In contrast, crude oil production weakened in October 1994, increasing a modest 0.6% over October 1993. The slowdown is due to a 4.1% decline in the exports of crude oil.

Natural gas production surged to 12.0 billion cubic metres from 11.0 billion cubic metres in October 1993, building on a 7.2% increase in September and a 9.2% jump in August. Year-to-date production through October was 7.2% ahead of last year. October crude production, meanwhile, climbed only slightly from the same period last year to 9.4 million cubic metres. This is a dramatic slowdown from the first nine months of the year when monthly increases averaged about 5%.

Natural gas exports jumped 19.1% from October 1993 to 6.3 billion cubic metres. Exports have been rising strongly since early 1991, in part due to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities.

Crude oil exports declined 4.1% from October 1993 to 4.7 million cubic metres, the first major decline since April 1993. Exports have been weak in the last six months, reflecting pipelines operating near capacity, which restricts further major increases in exports. Expansion to the system was scheduled for completion at the end of 1994.

Crude oil and natural gas

	October 1994	October 1993 to October 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]		
Production	9 364.0	0.6
Exports	4 737.7	-4.1
Imports[2]	2 783.3	-5.9
Refinery receipts	7 091.6	-3.8
	millions of cubic metres	% change
Natural gas[3]		
Marketable production	12 019.7	9.1
Exports	6 269.7	19.1
Canadian sales[4]	4 495.9	-0.4
	January 1994 to October 1994	January - October 1993 to January - October 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]		
Production	91 778.1	4.6
Exports	46 735.5	6.4
Imports[2]	30 068.2	6.9
Refinery receipts	74 685.7	4.4
	millions of cubic metres	% change
Natural gas[3]		
Marketable production	113 352.2	7.2
Exports	58 395.6	13.4
Canadian sales[4]	48 781.6	2.5

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.*
3 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4 *Includes direct sales.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The October 1994 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, $11/$110) will be available the last week of January. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Energy supply/demand in Canada

Second quarter 1994

Production of primary energy in the second quarter of 1994 reached 3 311 petajoules (PJs), 5.4% above the same period in 1993. All primary energy forms posted increased production in the quarter.

Exports in the quarter of all energy products increased 8.9% over the same quarter a year earlier, reaching 1 600 PJs. Imports were down 6.0% from 1993, with a 28.1% decline in imports of coal accounting for most of the decline. Canada's energy trade balance (exports less imports) was positive at 1 087 PJs during the second quarter and was equal to 32.8% of Canadian primary energy production for the quarter.

Primary energy trade

	Second quarter 1993	Second quarter 1994	Second quarter 1993 to second quarter 1994
		petajoules	% change
Exports			
Coal	239	233	-2.5
Crude oil	491	525	6.9
Natural gas	543	641	18.0
Other forms	59	82	39.0
Total	**1,332**	**1,481**	**11.2**
Imports			
Coal	96	69	-28.1
Crude oil	299	312	4.3
Other forms	19	12	-36.8
Total	**414**	**394**	**-4.8**
Balance	**918**	**1,087**	**18.4**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4945, 4946, 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Quarterly report on energy supply/demand in Canada* (57-003, $34/$136) will be available the third week of January. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Sales of refined petroleum products

November 1994 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6 873 900 cubic metres in November, down 0.3% from November 1993. The decline was due to lower demand for light fuel oil (-67 500 cubic meters or -11.9%), heavy fuel oil (-59 700 cubic metres or -8.7%) and motor gasoline (-23 000 cubic metres or -0.8%). Largely offsetting these declines was a rise in the sale of diesel fuel oil (+109 500 cubic meters or +7.4%).

Year-to-date sales for all refined products were up 2.5% from the same period in 1993. Four of the seven major product groups, accounting for 81% of total sales volume, registered increased sales. Higher demand by the transport sector (railways and the truck transport industry) and increased usage by the crude petroleum and natural gas industry due to expanded drilling activity led to a strong 9.6% gain in diesel fuel oil sales. Heavy fuel oil sales declined 11.4% from the same period in 1993, reflecting decreased use of the product by electric utilities and the pulp and paper industry.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total, all products	**6 873.9**	**-0.3**
Motor gasoline	2 820.2	-0.8
Diesel fuel oil	1 593.2	7.4
Light fuel oil	499.0	-11.9
Heavy fuel oil	629.9	-8.7
Aviation turbo fuels	342.3	1.0
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	343.6	4.2
All other refined products	645.7	0.6
	January to November 1994	Jananury-November 1993 to January-November 1994
Total, all products	**75 709.4**	**2.5**
Motor gasoline	32 103.5	3.4
Diesel fuel oil	16 825.1	9.6
Light fuel oil	5 087.0	-1.4
Heavy fuel oil	5 964.5	-11.4
Aviation turbo fuels	4 279.0	4.2
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	3 325.6	-5.3
All other refined products	8 124.7	2.3

[1] *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The November 1994 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, $20/$200) will be available the third week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Industrial monitor

December 1994

The December 1994 edition of *Industrial monitor* is now available. Its tables present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

Industrial monitor can be purchased as a full package (22 sectors) or by industrial sector. The annual subscription is $200 per individual sector. The annual subscription for total manufacturing (15F0017XPE) costs $50. The full 22-sector package (15F0015XPE) costs $3,000, a saving of $650. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

Cement

November 1994

Manufacturers shipped 975 812 tonnes of cement in November 1994, up 15.3% from 846 137[r] (revised) tonnes in November 1993 and down 17.2% from 1 178 480[r] tonnes in October 1994.

For January to November 1994, shipments totalled 9 908 758[r] tonnes, up 12.0% from 8 850 075[r] tonnes during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The November 1994 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $6/$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

October 1994

Coal production totalled 6 365 kilotonnes in October 1994, down 2.7% from October 1993. Year-to-date production at end of October 1994 stood at 60 039 kilotonnes, up 6.0% from the previous year.

Exports in October rose to 2 837 kilotonnes, up 0.8% from October 1993; imports increased 1.2% to 687 kilotonnes. For January to October 1994, exports totalled 25 913 kilotonnes, 13.3% above last year.

Coke production in October 1994 increased to 327 kilotonnes, up 12.6% from October 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The October 1994 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, $11/$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric power statistics

October 1994

Net generation of electricity for October 1994 decreased to 41 691 gigawatt hours (GW.h), down 1.0% from October 1993. Exports decreased 4.9% to 3 444 GW.h while imports increased from 479 GW.h to 759 GW.h.

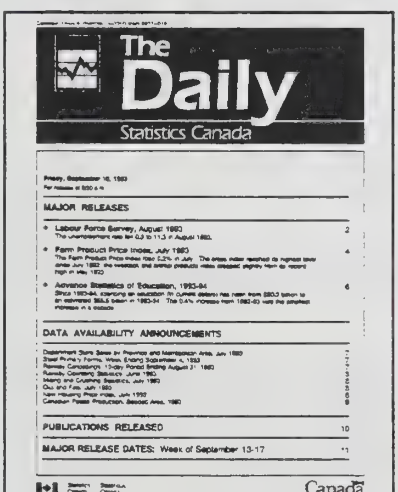
Generation by type was as follows: hydro 25 145 GW.h (-5.5%), nuclear 8 045 GW.h (+5.6%), and thermal conventional 8 501 GW.h (+7.3%).

Year-to-date net generation at the end of October 1994 totalled 439 519 GW.h, up 5.2% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (42 538 GW.h) rose 46.9% and year-to-date imports (6 205 GW.h) declined 7.2% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The October 1994 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, $11/$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agriculture economic statistics, November 1994 update.
Catalogue number 21-603E
(Canada: $25/$50; United States: US$30/US$60; other countries: US$35/US$70).

Fruit and vegetable production, December 1994.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $26/$104; United States: US$32/US$125; other countries: US$37/US$146).

The sugar situation, November 1994.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies (excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), October 1994.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, November 1994.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Gypsum products, November 1994.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Asphalt roofing, November 1994.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Aviation service bulletin, Vol. 26, no. 12.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $10/$99; United States: US$12/US$119; other countries: US$14/US$139).

Canadian civil aviation, 1993.
Catalogue number 51-206
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; other countries: US$55).

Farm product price index, October 1994.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$11/US$107).

Department store sales and stocks, October 1994.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Exports by country, January-September 1994.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: $90/$360; United States: US$108/US$432; other countries: US$126/US$504).

Touriscope—international travel advance information, Vol. 10, no. 10.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Charitable donations databank
1993

The 1993 edition of the databank on charitable donations is now available. Today's release highlights charitable donations reported by Canadians on their 1993 personal income tax forms.

Charitable donations data are produced annually for many levels of postal geography, including cities and towns and areas as small as letter carrier walks and forward sortation areas. The data are ideal for market analyses and policy decisions.

For further information on this release, contact client services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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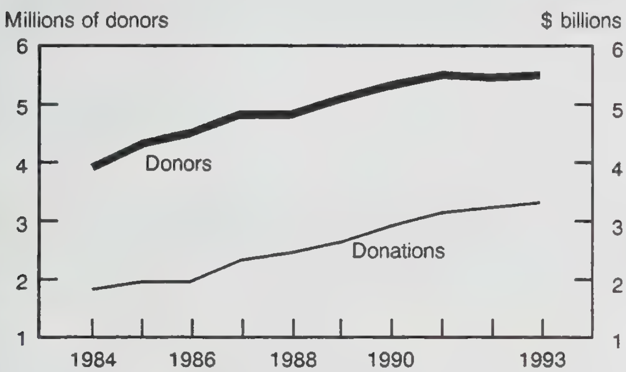
MAJOR RELEASES

Charitable donations
1993

In 1993, over a quarter of all Canadian taxfilers reported that they gave to charity. They contributed 4.7% more than in 1992 despite tough economic times.

Overall, Canadians gave $3.35 billion to charity in 1993, compared to $3.20 billion the year before. The number of donors rose a marginal 0.4% from 1992 to 5,484,000, representing 28% of all taxfilers.

Charitable donors and donations



The figures are based on credits claimed on income tax returns. The increase in donations was substantially higher than the annual inflation rate of 1.8% for 1993 as measured by the consumer price index.

Donations and donors increased over the past decade

Canadians increased their charitable donations each year since 1984 when 3.9 million taxfilers donated $1.8 billion. The number of donors also increased each year, except for slight drops in 1988 and 1992.

In 1993, Canadians who contributed gave an average of $610, up from $586 the year before. Although tax records show 28% of taxfilers gave to charity in 1993, the percentage may actually be somewhat higher. Canadian tax law allows taxfilers to combine their charitable donations with those of their spouse to get the maximum tax benefit of contributions. Both sets of deductions are claimed on one income tax return.

In 1993, taxfilers received a 17% tax credit on the first $250 they gave and 29% on the rest. In 1994, the federal government lowered the threshold to $200 to allow more Canadians a bigger tax break for charitable giving. The new threshold may have an impact on donations for 1994.

Seniors give highest average donation

Older Canadians consistently give the most to charity. In 1993, donors aged 65 and over gave the highest average contribution, $860. Individuals younger than 35 gave the lowest average, $310.

For the fifth straight year, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba had the highest percentage of contributors. In Prince Edward Island, 33% of taxfilers made contributions, while 32% donated in Manitoba. However, donors in Alberta made the highest average contribution, $776.

Alberta also had the largest increase in average contributions, $56, followed by British Columbia where average donations rose $40. Donors in the Northwest Territories gave an average of $15 less than in 1992.

The median total income of charitable donors was higher than the median total income of the entire taxfiling population. However, areas with the highest income were not necessarily areas with the highest donations.

The 1993 edition of the charitable donations databank is now available. This databank provides information on contributions made by Canadians where an income tax receipt was provided. These data are provided for the provinces and territories and for areas as small as letter carrier walks and forward sortation areas.

For further information, contact client services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Characteristics of charitable donors, 1993

	Donors as % of taxfilers	Median donation ($)	Average donation ($)	Median total income of donors ($)	Median total income of filers ($)
Canada	**28**	**140**	**610**	**33,700**	**18,900**
Newfoundland	23	240	551	26,600	14,100
Prince Edward Island	33	210	574	26,500	16,200
Nova Scotia	28	170	536	30,900	16,800
New Brunswick	26	210	627	29,700	15,700
Quebec	26	90	342	32,600	17,600
Ontario	31	160	680	35,700	20,700
Manitoba	32	160	675	29,900	16,700
Saskatchewan	30	210	679	28,400	16,300
Alberta	28	150	776	34,400	19,700
British Columbia	25	150	752	34,500	20,100
Northwest Territories	16	160	735	55,100	23,200
Yukon Territory	20	130	678	44,900	23,800

■

Help-wanted index

December 1994

In December, employers placed more help-wanted ads to attract workers. The seasonally adjusted help-wanted index (1991 = 100) increased 2% to 102. Since its low of 85 in September 1993, the index gained 20%.

The 12-month average of the index dropped from a peak of 209 in 1988 to 86 in 1992. The following year it increased only slightly (+ 1), but in 1994, the average jumped 10 points to 97.

Increases in the index are consistent with rising levels of employment and decreases in the unemployment rate. Help-wanted ads placed by employers are an intent to hire new workers. This makes the index, compiled from 22 newspapers published in 20 metropolitan areas, an early indicator of change in the labour market.

Increases occurred in Ontario and the Atlantic provinces

Between November and December, the increase in the help-wanted index was the result of advances of 2% both in Ontario and the Atlantic provinces. The index dropped 1% in each of British Columbia, the Prairie provinces and Quebec.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8, 9 and 10).

Help-wanted indices for the metropolitan areas in the survey are available on request.

Help-wanted trend up since September 1993

For further information, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Ginette Gervais (613-951-4039) Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)

	December 1993	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994	November 1994 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted					
					% change	
Canada	**87**	**99**	**100**	**102**	**17**	2
Atlantic provinces	86	99	101	103	20	2
Quebec	93	101	103	102	10	-1
Ontario	85	103	105	107	26	2
Prairie provinces	84	98	97	96	14	-1
British Columbia	82	83	85	84	2	-1

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms
Week ending December 24, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 24, 1994 totalled 247 674 tonnes, down 1.4% from the week-earlier 251 217 tonnes and up 1.9% from the year-earlier 242 984 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 13 509 909 tonnes, a 3.6% decrease from 14 007 870 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances
November 1994

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 77,979 kitchen appliances in November.

Year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances amounted to 580,724 units.

The November 1994 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, $6/$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings
Nine-day period ending November 30, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the nine-day period increased 5.5% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 9.3% to 6.2 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 34.8% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of November 30 increased 11.3% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway carloadings
September 1994

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.8 million tonnes in September 1994, an increase of 14.7% from September 1993. The carriers received an additional 1.5 million tonnes from U.S. connections during September.

Total loadings from January to September 1994, increased 12.1% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 14.1% during the same period.

All 1993 figures and 1994 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The September 1994 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released later.

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, October 1994.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $14/$138; United States: US$17/US$166; other countries: US$20/US$194).

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, September 1994.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, November 1994.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Construction type plywood, October 1994.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, October 1994.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Air carrier traffic at Canadian airports, October-December 1993.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $33/$130; United States: US$39/US$156; other countries: US$46/US$182).

Telephone statistics, October 1994.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $9/$90; United States: US$11/US$108; other countries: US$13/US$126).

Industry price indexes, October 1994.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

New motor vehicle sales, September 1994.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Service indicators, third quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 63-016
(Canada: $28/$112; United States: US$34/US$135; other countries: US$40/US$157).

Imports by commodity, October 1994.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

Labour force information, for the week ended December 10, 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, January 6th.

How to order publications

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Canada

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Deliveries of major grains	October 1994	December 5, 1994
Department store sales	October 1994	December 14, 1994
Department store sales advance release	November 1994	December 16, 1994
Dimensions of job-family tension		December 22, 1994
Distillery products industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	December 9, 1994
Education in Canada	1992-93	December 21, 1994
Education quarterly review	Winter 1994	December 19, 1994
Egg production	October 1994	December 13, 1994
Electric lamps	November 1994	December 19, 1994
Electric storage batteries	October 1994	December 8, 1994
Employment, earning and hours	October 1994	December 23, 1994
Estimates of labour income	September 1994	December 7, 1994
Export and import price indexes	October 1994	December 20, 1994
Farm product prices	October 1994	December 12, 1994
Federal government enterprise finance	Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31st	December 2, 1994
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Fruit and vegetable production	December 1994	December 15, 1994
Help-wanted index	November 1994	December 1, 1994
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Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	November 1994	December 21, 1994
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National balance sheet accounts	1993	December 16, 1994
New housing price index	October 1994	December 9, 1994
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Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard	October 1994	December 12, 1994
Passenger bus and urban transit statistics	October 1994	December 9, 1994
Perspectives on labour and income	Winter 1994	December 14, 1994
Plate work industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	December 9, 1994
Postcensal estimates of census families for Canada, the provinces and territories	July 1, 1994	December 2, 1994
Prefabricated portable metal buildings industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	December 2, 1994
Prepared flour mixes and prepared cereal foods industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	December 9, 1994
Process cheese and instant skim milk powder	November 1994	December 23, 1994
Processed fruits and vegetables	October 1994	December 15, 1994
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia	October 1994	December 21, 1994
	October 1994 (correction)	December 22, 1994
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies	October 1994	December 21, 1994
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Provincial and territorial government enterprise finance	Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31st	December 2, 1994
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Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	October 1994	December 7, 1994
Quarterly demographic statistics	July to September 1994	December 21, 1994
Rail in Canada	1993	December 6, 1994
Railway carloadings	August 1994	December 7, 1994
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	10-day period ending October 31, 1994	December 7, 1994
	Seven-day period ending November 7, 1994	December 8, 1994
	Seven-day period ending November 14, 1994	December 12, 1994
	Seven-day period ending November 21, 1994	December 14, 1994

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Railway operating statistics	September 1994	December 8, 1994
Raw materials price index early estimate	November 1994	December 12, 1994
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	October 1994	December 23, 1994
Retail trade	October 1994	December 20, 1994
Rigid insulating board	November 1994	December 20, 1994
Road motor vehicles: registrations	1993	December 8, 1994
RRSP contributions	1993	December 1, 1994
Sales of natural gas	October 1994	December 19, 1994
Savers, investors and investment income	1993	December 5, 1994
Selected financial indexes	November 1994	December 16, 1994
Services indicators	Third quarter 1994	December 16, 1994
Shipments of rolled steel	October 1994	December 14, 1994
Soft drinks	November 1994	December 19, 1994
Specified domestic electrical appliances	October 1994	December 5, 1994
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Steel pipe and tubing	October 1994	December 9, 1994
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	Week ending December 3, 1994	December 8, 1994
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Steel wire and specified wire products	October 1994	December 9, 1994
Stocks of frozen meat products	December 1, 1994	December 22, 1994
Stocks of frozen poultry meat	December 1, 1994	December 19, 1994
Sugar sales	November 1994	December 8, 1994
Supply and disposition of major grains	1993/94	December 12, 1994
Survey of heritage institutions	1992-93	December 5, 1994
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Unemployment insurance	October 1994	December 22, 1994
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Urban/rural criminal victimization	1993	December 21, 1994
Waferboard industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	December 16, 1994
Wholesale trade	October 1994	December 21, 1994
Wine industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	December 23, 1994
Wire and wire rope industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	December 16, 1994

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 6, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASE

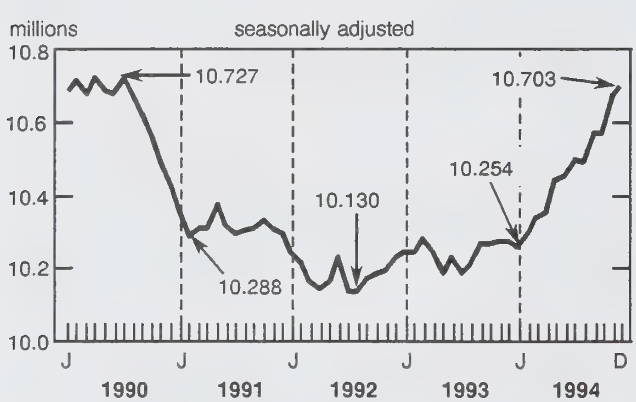
Labour force survey
December 1994

In December, employment was virtually unchanged at 12,820,000 and the unemployment rate stood at 9.6%. Employment closed the year up 362,000 (+2.9%) from December 1993, the most jobs created by the economy in a year since 1987. All the growth was in full-time employment (+431,000). Employment gains in 1994 were spread among all regions of the country and in both the goods- and service-producing sectors.

Full-time employment continues to climb

Full-time employment grew by 27,000 in December while part-time employment fell by 28,000. Employment rose 21,000 among adults, offset by a decline of 22,000 in youth employment. The growth in adult employment is characteristic of the trend observed over the year. From December 1993 to December 1994, adult employment increased steeply, climbing 362,000. Despite monthly fluctuations, youth employment was little changed in 1994 and remains 341,000 below its pre-recession level of March 1990.

Full-time employment



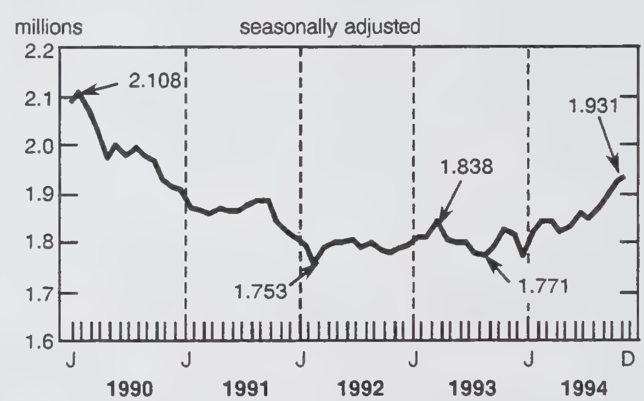
During 1994 full-time employment rose 431,000 (+4.2%), the most full-time jobs created by the economy since 1987. These gains, coupled with smaller gains during 1993, have returned full-time employment to within 23,000 of the pre-recession level.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *A number of changes to the labour force survey will be introduced for the January 1995 survey to be released on February 10th, 1995. A feature article describing these changes will appear in the December 1994 issue of* The labour force *(71-001). The changes include rebasing of survey estimates to results of the 1991 Census, inclusion of non-permanent residents in the target population for the survey, and adoption of new subprovincial regions.*
>
> *The labour force survey undergoes a sample redesign every ten years following the decennial Census. An article describing the significant features of the new design appeared in the October 1994 issue of* The labour force *(71-001).*

Employment gains in manufacturing continue

The slight increase in manufacturing employment in December 1994 (+11,000) brings gains since December 1993 to 116,000 (+6.4%). Hours worked in manufacturing over this period increased 6.9%. These gains are consistent with growth during the year in exports, manufacturing shipments and the backlog of unfilled orders by manufacturers.

Manufacturing employment



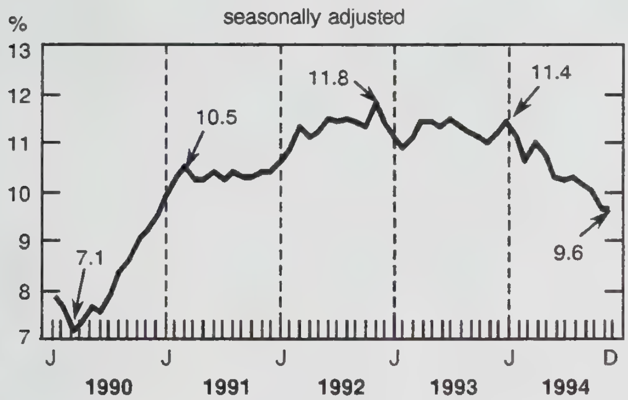
After posting large increases in the first five months of the year (+101,000), employment in construction has fallen back slightly (-25,000). This recent weakness coincides with the slowdown in housing starts and the drop in residential building permits.

During 1994 employment increased by 11,000 (+4.2%) in other primary industries (mostly forestry) and by 166,000 (+3.6%) in community, business and personal services.

Fewer unemployed

Strong growth in full-time employment during the year lowered the jobless total by 212,000 to 1,356,000. The unemployment rate fell 1.6 percentage points, from 11.2% in December 1993 to 9.6% in December 1994.

Unemployment rate



Since December 1993 the unemployment rate among adults declined 1.5 percentage points to 8.4% due to strong employment growth. Over this period the rate declined 1.4 percentage points to 8.7% for adult men and 1.8 percentage points to 8.0% for adult women. For youths, the unemployment rate declined by 1.6 percentage points to 15.7% due to lower labour force participation over the year.

Year-end provincial summary

Labour market conditions improved in the Maritimes in 1994. Compared to the national average, unemployment rates fell further and employment grew faster in all three provinces. New Brunswick had the highest rate of job creation (+6.3%) and the largest increase in participation rate (+1.9 percentage points) among all ten provinces. Conditions also improved in Newfoundland, but at a slower rate—employment rose 1.6% over the year and there was a small decline in the unemployment rate (down 0.6 percentage points).

During 1994 employment in Quebec grew by 86,000, matching the national growth rate of 2.9%. Industries experiencing the largest growth were manufacturing (+52,000) and community, business and personal services (+29,000). Full-time employment grew 107,000 (+4.4%). The unemployment rate fell 0.7 percentage points, less than in most other provinces due to increased labour force participation over the period.

In Ontario, employment grew 3.0% in 1994 and ended the year 145,000 higher than in December 1993. Full-time employment was up 161,000 (+4.1%). Employment growth was concentrated in manufacturing (+52,000), construction (+34,000) and community, business and personal services (+28,000). Labour force participation fell 0.8 percentage points over the year, the fifth consecutive annual decline. Strong employment growth and declining labour force participation resulted in a sharp decline in the unemployment rate. By December 1994 it stood at 8.4%, down from 10.7% a year earlier.

December employment in Manitoba was little changed from a year earlier. Growth in manufacturing jobs was offset by losses in other industries. Lower labour force participation over the year brought the unemployment rate down 0.9 percentage points. In Saskatchewan, employment rose 2.5% in 1994. With little change in the participation rate, the unemployment rate dropped 2.1 percentage points to 6.1%, the lowest of all provinces.

Over the year, employment growth was above the national average in Alberta (+3.3%). Jobs were created in community, business and personal services (+30,000), manufacturing (+19,000) and agriculture (+11,000). Partially offsetting losses occurred in trade (-15,000) and public administration (-10,000). The participation rate rose 0.3 percentage points to 72.1%, well above the national average. The unemployment rate decreased 1.4 percentage points to 7.6%.

In British Columbia, employment increased by 48,000 (+3.0%) during 1994. Full-time employment grew at a faster pace, increasing by 79,000 (+6.3%). Employment gains were strongest in community, business and personal services. The participation rate fell 1.2 percentage points during the year to 64.9%. Employment growth during 1994, coupled with declining labour force participation, led to a drop of 1.4 percentage points in the unemployment rate, to 8.4%.

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

Note: For more information on the labour market situation in 1994, *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E) announces the release of its supplement *The labour market: year-end review*. This special supplement will be available at the end of January. It will be provided through a fax service at a cost of $30, payable by VISA or MasterCard. Name, fax number, credit card number and related information can be sent in advance to Suzanne David (613-951-4628). The regular release date for the spring 1995 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income*, including *The labour market: year-end review*, is planned for early March 1995.

For a summary of information, *Labour force information for the week ended December 10, 1994* (71-001P, $10/$100) is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, $300). The December issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $20/$200) will be available the third week of January. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the labour force survey is scheduled for February 10th.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

Labour force characteristics

	December 1994	November 1994 to December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted		
		change	
Labour force ('000)	**14,176**	**-9**	**150**
Employment ('000)	12,820	-1	362
Full-time ('000)	10,703	27	431
Part-time ('000)	2,117	-28	-69
Unemployment ('000)	1,356	-8	-212
Unemployment rate (%)	9.6	0.0	-1.6
Participation rate (%)	64.9	-0.1	-0.2
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.7	0.0	0.9

	December 1994	December 1993	December 1993 to December 1994
	unadjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	**13,977**	**13,824**	**152**
Employment ('000)	12,670	12,306	364
Full-time ('000)	10,461	10,019	442
Part-time ('000)	2,209	2,287	-78
Unemployment ('000)	1,306	1,518	-212
Unemployment rate (%)	9.3	11.0	-1.7
Participation rate (%)	63.9	64.2	-0.3
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.0	57.1	0.9

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, 15 years and over

	Labour force '000					Participation rate %				
	December 1994	November 1994	December 1993	December 1994	December 1993	December 1994	November 1994	December 1993	December 1994	December 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**14,176**	**14,185**	**14,026**	**13,977**	**13,824**	**64.9**	**65.0**	**65.1**	**63.9**	**64.2**
Newfoundland	237	238	235	225	224	53.3	53.4	52.9	50.5	50.5
Prince Edward Island	67	67	65	64	63	65.5	65.4	65.0	62.5	62.6
Nova Scotia	422	420	416	413	412	59.7	59.4	59.2	58.5	58.6
New Brunswick	345	340	331	330	315	60.4	59.5	58.5	57.7	55.7
Quebec	3,478	3,460	3,407	3,420	3,348	62.7	62.4	61.9	61.6	60.8
Ontario	5,412	5,420	5,389	5,356	5,331	65.9	66.1	66.7	65.2	66.0
Manitoba	541	545	546	533	540	66.3	66.8	67.2	65.3	66.4
Saskatchewan	477	479	476	468	465	66.2	66.4	66.3	64.9	64.8
Alberta	1,422	1,423	1,398	1,404	1,381	72.1	72.3	71.8	71.3	70.9
British Columbia	1,790	1,793	1,763	1,764	1,744	64.9	65.1	66.1	63.9	65.4

	Employment '000					Employment/population ratio %				
	December 1994	November 1994	December 1993	December 1994	December 1993	December 1994	November 1994	December 1993	December 1994	December 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**12,820**	**12,821**	**12,458**	**12,670**	**12,306**	**58.7**	**58.7**	**57.8**	**58.0**	**57.1**
Newfoundland	188	188	185	181	180	42.2	42.2	41.7	40.8	40.5
Prince Edward Island	57	57	54	53	50	55.7	55.4	53.5	52.0	49.9
Nova Scotia	370	367	353	363	350	52.3	51.9	50.2	51.4	49.9
New Brunswick	305	300	287	293	274	53.4	52.5	50.7	51.3	48.4
Quebec	3,056	3,064	2,970	3,002	2,922	55.1	55.2	54.0	54.1	53.1
Ontario	4,955	4,951	4,810	4,927	4,778	60.3	60.4	59.5	60.0	59.1
Manitoba	498	501	498	492	492	61.0	61.4	61.3	60.3	60.5
Saskatchewan	448	448	437	439	427	62.1	62.1	60.9	60.9	59.5
Alberta	1,314	1,317	1,272	1,303	1,259	66.7	66.9	65.3	66.1	64.6
British Columbia	1,639	1,632	1,591	1,618	1,574	59.4	59.3	59.6	58.6	59.0

	Unemployment '000					Unemployment rate %				
	December 1994	November 1994	December 1993	December 1994	December 1993	December 1994	November 1994	December 1993	December 1994	December 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**1,356**	**1,364**	**1,568**	**1,306**	**1,518**	**9.6**	**9.6**	**11.2**	**9.3**	**11.0**
Newfoundland	49	50	50	43	44	20.7	21.0	21.3	19.3	19.8
Prince Edward Island	10	10	12	11	13	15.0	15.3	17.7	16.8	20.3
Nova Scotia	52	53	63	50	61	12.3	12.6	15.1	12.1	14.9
New Brunswick	40	40	44	37	41	11.6	11.8	13.3	11.1	13.2
Quebec	422	396	437	419	426	12.1	11.4	12.8	12.2	12.7
Ontario	457	469	579	429	553	8.4	8.7	10.7	8.0	10.4
Manitoba	43	44	48	40	48	7.9	8.1	8.8	7.6	8.9
Saskatchewan	29	31	39	29	39	6.1	6.5	8.2	6.2	8.3
Alberta	108	106	126	102	123	7.6	7.4	9.0	7.2	8.9
British Columbia	151	161	172	146	170	8.4	9.0	9.8	8.3	9.7

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms
Week ending December 31, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 31, 1994 totalled 259 126 tonnes, up 4.6% from the week-earlier 247 674 tonnes and up 17.0% from the year-earlier 221 558 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 13 769 035 tonnes, a 3.7% decrease from 14 296 355 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Dry pasta products industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the dry pasta products industry (SIC 1092) totalled $180.7 million, down 26.2% from $244.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5397.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Hand tool and implement industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hand tool and implement industry (SIC 3063) totalled $108.2 million, down 14.1% from $125.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5533.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Rubber hose and belting industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the rubber hose and belting industry (SIC 1521) totalled $272.3 million, up 46.1% from $186.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5411.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and plastic products industries* (33-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Sugar and chocolate confectionery industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sugar and chocolate confectionery industry (SIC 1083) totalled $1,145.3 million, up 6.9% from $1,071.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5395.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Tea and coffee industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tea and coffee industry (SIC 1091) totalled $675.5 million, down 14.3% from $788.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5396.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Tire and tube industry

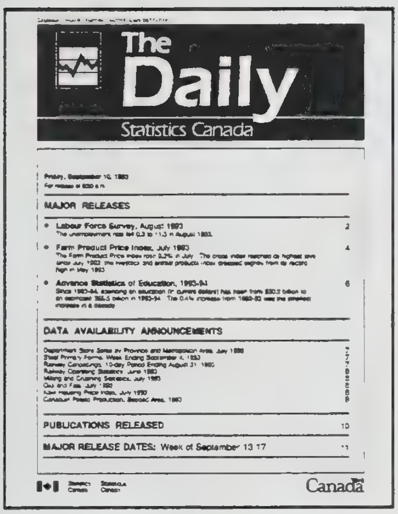
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tire and tube industry (SIC 1511) totalled $1,457.2 million, up 10.6% from $1,317.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6898.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and plastic products industries* (33-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■


The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES
Canada

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Surface and marine transport service bulletin, Vol. 10, no. 6.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $11/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; other countries: US$16/US$112).

Farm input price index, third quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $20/$80; United States: US$24/US$96; other countries: US$28/US$112).

Canada's international transactions in securities, October 1994.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $17/$170; United States: US$21/US$204; other countries: US$24/US$238).

Performing arts, 1992-93.
Catalogue number 87-209
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; other countries: US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 9-13

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
9	**Building permits**	November 1994
10	**New motor vehicle sales**	November 1994
11	**New housing price index**	November 1994
	Estimates of labour income	October 1994

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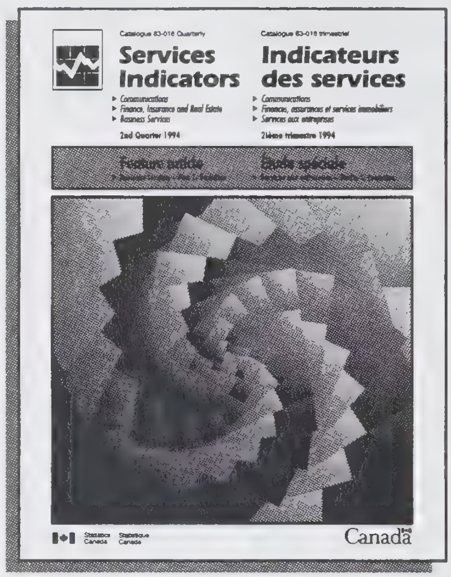

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 9, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASE

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6


Travel-log
Winter 1995
Americans Travelling in Canada: a $4 Billion Market
Canada

Travel-log
Winter 1995

The main article in the winter 1995 issue of *Travel-log*, a quarterly tourism newsletter, features a profile of Americans travelling in Canada.

Each quarter, *Travel-log* examines international travel trends and the travel price index. It also features the latest tourism indicators, as well as information about Statistics Canada's products and services related to tourism.

The winter 1995 (vol. 14, no. 1) issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, $10/$40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lise Beaulieu-Caron (613-951-1673, fax: 613-951-2909), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

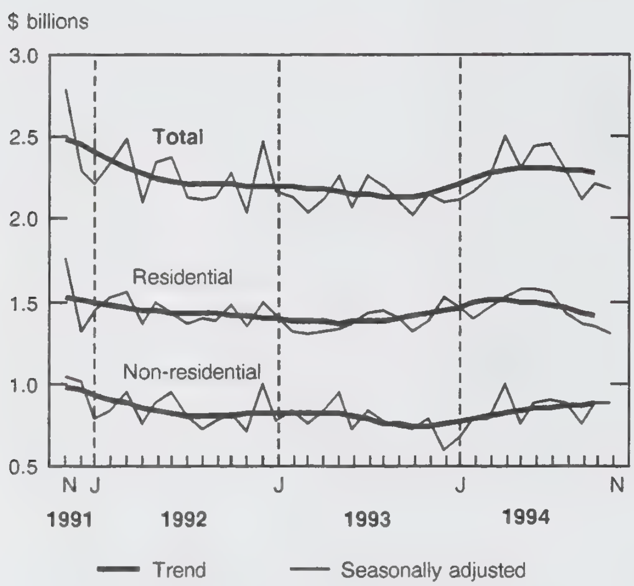
MAJOR RELEASE

Building permits

November 1994

Construction intentions for new housing dropped for the fifth straight month in November, the result of rising mortgage rates and a weaker demand for new and existing homes.

Value of building permits issued



Municipalities issued building permits worth $2,170 million in November, a drop of 1.7% from October. A decline of 2.6% in the residential sector accounted for most of November's decrease in the overall value of building permits.

Since June, the value of residential building permits has declined 17.2%. However, the value of residential permits for the first 11 months of 1994 is still 6.6% higher over the same period in 1993.

Non-residential building intentions also dipped marginally (-0.3%) in November to $874 million. Despite the setback, November's level was still higher than the 1994 monthly average of $821 million.

Note to users

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

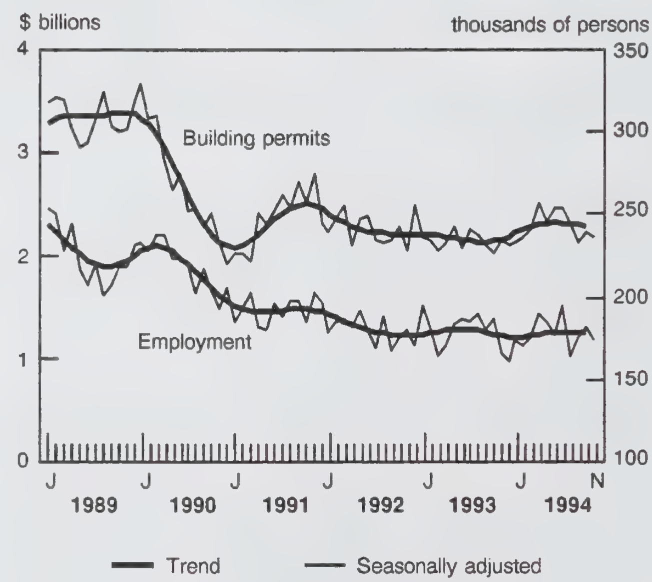
The building and demolitions permits monthly survey covers 2,400 municipalities and represents 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g, waterworks, sewers, culverts) and land.

The number of units authorized refers to the number of dwellings on which municipalities have permitted construction to start.

The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

Total value of building permits and employment in construction[1]



[1] *Labour force survey excluding engineering project and machinery and equipment installation.*

The recent declines in the total construction intentions suggest a further slowdown in construction employment (excluding engineering projects and machinery and equipment installation), particularly in the residential sector.

Single-family housing intentions continue their downward trend

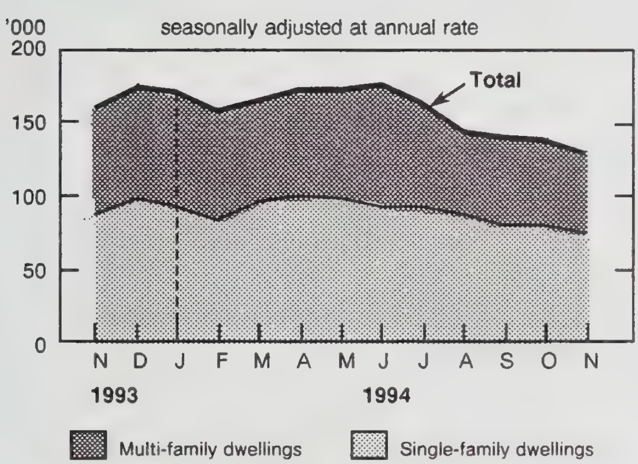
The value for planned residential projects, which suffered another setback this month, was down 2.6% to $1,296 million over October, due to a drop in single-family dwelling intentions (-4.1%).

The single-family component of the residential sector—representing 71% of the total value of building permits—has shown some signs of picking up in the first part of 1994. It has been steadily declining since June 1994, down 12.6%.

Nevertheless, for the first 11 months of 1994, the value of residential permits was 6.6% higher over the same period in 1993, due mainly to an 8.4% increase in single-family dwelling intentions.

In terms of dwelling units, the annualized number issued in November declined 6.6% from October to 128,000 units, the lowest level since January 1991. Residential building intentions in terms of dwelling units have been steadily losing ground since mid-1994 in both single- and multi-family dwellings.

Dwelling units



The recent decreases in the residential construction intentions have been reflected in the latest Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation annualized housing starts, which were down 3.2% on average over the latest two months.

Industrial construction intentions strengthening

This month's value of non-residential permits was $874 million, virtually unchanged (-0.3%) from October. Declines in commercial (-8.8%) and institutional (-7.7%) construction intentions offset a strong increase in planned industrial (+26.8%) projects.

Mirroring the continued strength of the economic recovery, planned construction of new plants in the manufacturing sector led industrial construction intentions to their highest level since November 1990. All regions recorded jumps of more than 40% in November, except Quebec (-17.5%), due to an exceptionally high October level.

After a modest start in the first half of 1994, the non-residential intentions have been upbeat. This resulted in a 6.0% increase for the first 11 months of 1994 compared to the same period in 1993. The growth was attributable to substantial increases in industrial (+23.4%) and commercial (+15.2%) construction intentions. Growth in those two components helped offset a significant 15.9% drop in institutional construction intentions.

Prairies and B.C. posted gains in November

Compared to October, the only increases in the total value of building permits in November occurred in the Prairies (+4.7%) and British Columbia (+4.0%). The Prairies' growth was strong in the non-residential sector (+8.8%), particularly in the industrial component (+59.5%). For British Columbia, gains in the value of the residential sector (+$40.8 million) more than offset losses in the value of the non-residential sector (-$20.8 million).

By contrast, Quebec recorded the most significant decrease (-9.9%) in the total value of building permits. This was reflected in both sectors.

For the first 11 months of 1994, the value of total permits was on the rise in all regions compared to the same period in 1993. The largest contribution to the overall increase came from Ontario (+10.0%), due mainly to the residential sector, and Quebec (+7.5%), principally in the non-residential sector.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The November 1994 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, $24/$240) will be available January 13.

The December building permits estimate will be released February 3. See "How to order publications".

For further information on statistics, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Value of building permits

Regions and types of construction	November 1993	August 1994	September 1994	October 1994	November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994	October 1994 to November 1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Canada	**2,150**	**2,288**	**2,109**	**2,207**	**2,170**	**0.9**	**-1.7**
Residential	1,370	1,414	1,360	1,331	1,296	-5.4	-2.6
Non-residential	780	874	749	876	874	12.0	-0.3
Atlantic	**114**	**114**	**128**	**119**	**118**	**3.7**	**-1.2**
Residential	76	74	74	74	68	-9.8	-7.9
Non-residential	38	40	54	45	50	30.4	9.8
Quebec	**421**	**482**	**424**	**500**	**451**	**6.9**	**-9.9**
Residential	248	263	234	272	250	0.8	-8.2
Non-residential	173	220	189	228	200	15.7	-12.1
Ontario	**691**	**865**	**881**	**779**	**758**	**9.6**	**-2.7**
Residential	414	550	574	491	442	6.7	-10.1
Non-residential	277	314	308	287	316	13.9	9.9
Prairies	**290**	**298**	**268**	**312**	**327**	**12.7**	**4.7**
Residential	198	167	164	163	164	-17.1	1.0
Non-residential	92	131	104	149	163	76.6	8.8
British Columbia[1,2]	**634**	**529**	**408**	**497**	**517**	**-18.4**	**4.0**
Residential	434	360	314	331	372	-14.4	12.3
Non-residential	200	169	93	166	146	-27.2	-12.5

1 *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.*
2 *The rotational strike by the Vancouver municipal employees, started last September, has resulted in an irregular flow of permits being issued and has had an impact on the normal pattern of building permits authorized for that urban area.*

Note: *Data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

OTHER RELEASE

Trusteed pension funds: financial statistics
1993

The assets of trusteed pension funds represent one of the largest pools of capital in Canada, second only to the financial assets of chartered banks. These funds hold close to two-thirds of the assets of all employer-sponsored pension plans. By the end of 1993 the market value of the assets held by trusteed funds had reached almost $312 billion, up 20% from 1992. This is the largest increase recorded since 1985. (The assets of several large public sector funds introduced in 1993 are excluded from this year-over-year comparison.)

The growth in assets in 1993 was primarily due to booming stock market conditions. This was reflected in a substantial increase in total income, in large part attributable to profits on the sale of securities. These profits constituted 23% of all revenue in 1993 and rose to a level ($9.6 billion) almost twice as high as that of any previously recorded year.

The market value of stocks as a proportion of total assets continued to rise, from about 30% in the mid-1980s to almost 36% in 1993. This was due both to increased purchases and to a growth in their value. Bonds continued to constitute the largest share of the funds' portfolio (41%).

Over 13% of the market value of trusteed pension fund assets was invested outside Canada. This proportion has been growing steadily, although it is still well below the 1993 legal limit for investment abroad (18% of the book value of total assets).

Funds covering public sector employees held over 60% of the assets of all trusteed pension funds. The investment portfolio of the two sectors differed. Private sector funds held a larger proportion of their assets in stocks than bonds (39% compared to 33%), whereas the reverse was true for public sector funds (34% for stocks compared to 45% for bonds).

The 1993 issue of *Trusteed pension funds: financial statistics* (74-201, $42) will be available in March. See "How to order publications". Special tabulations are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088) or Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric power statistics, October 1994.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Retail trade, October 1994.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Travel-log, winter 1995.
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $10/$40; United States: US$12/US$48; other countries: US$14/US$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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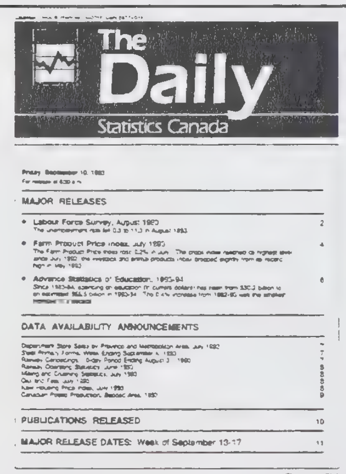

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 10, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 5

MAJOR RELEASE

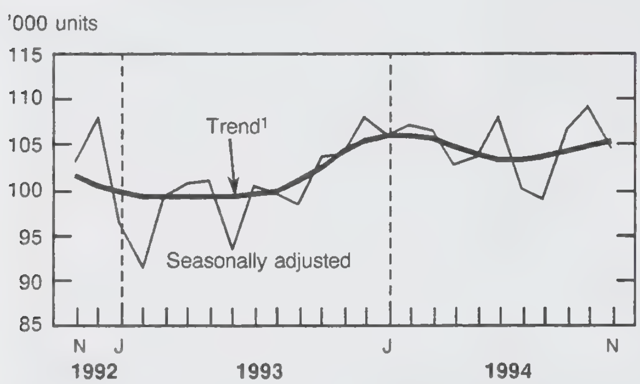
New motor vehicle sales

November 1994

Continuing their bumpy ride, sales of new cars and trucks declined in November 1994 after two monthly increases. Despite the volatility, 1994 sales will surpass the previous two years' sales, bringing an end to five consecutive years of annual declines.

Seasonally adjusted new motor vehicle sales declined 4.3% in November. Car sales declined 3.6% and truck sales (including minivans, light trucks and sport-utility vehicles) dropped 5.2%.

New motor vehicle sales



[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

For the first 11 months of 1994, combined car and truck sales were 6% higher than for the same period of 1993 and were almost 3% higher than for the same period of 1992. Truck sales advanced 14% over the 1993 period and 20% over the 1992 period. In contrast, car sales were only 1% higher compared with the first 11 months of 1993 and were 7% lower compared with the 1992 period.

Market shares

The Big Three automakers accounted for 74% of all new motor vehicles sold in the first 11 months of 1994—up from 72% in the same period of 1993 and up from 69% in 1992. The share of sales accounted for by foreign manufacturers of North American made vehicles (transplants or new North American manufacturers) grew to 10% from 7% in each of the previous two years. The pure import share dropped to 16% from 21% in 1993 and from 25% in 1992.

Consumer demand for minivans and sport-utility vehicles is on the rise, so the market share of passenger cars sales has declined (cumulative car sales for the first 11 months of 1994 accounted for a 60% share, down from 66% for the same period of 1992). Within the new car market, however, the Big Three automakers have increased their share relative to their Japanese and European competitors. The Big Three's new car sales for the first 11 months of 1994 accounted for 66%, up from 61% in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The November 1994 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, $16/$160) will be available in February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	August 1994[r]	September 1994[r]	October 1994[r]	November 1994[p]
	seasonally adjusted			
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
Total new motor vehicles	**98,704** **-1.2**	**106,558** **8.0**	**108,982** **2.3**	**104,314** **-4.3**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	43,086 0.3	46,308 7.5	48,226 4.1	46,240 -4.1
Imported[2]	15,056 -5.1	15,577 3.5	14,619 -6.2	14,330 -2.0
Total	58,142 -1.2	61,885 6.4	62,845 1.6	60,571 -3.6
Trucks, vans and buses	40,562 -1.3	44,673 10.1	46,136 3.3	43,743 -5.2

	November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994	January to November 1994	Jan.-Nov. 1993 to Jan.-Nov. 1994
	unadjusted			
	units	% change	units	% change
Total new motor vehicles	**97,197**	**2.7**	**1,175,094**	**5.8**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	41,702	5.2	525,877	14.2
Japan[2]	8,372	-30.4	133,460	-28.7
Other countries[2]	4,000	35.3	41,953	-9.9
Total	54,074	-1.0	701,290	1.0
Trucks, vans and buses by origin				
North America[1]	39,925	10.4	433,671	17.8
Imported[2]	3,198	-17.4	40,133	-17.2
Total	43,123	7.7	473,804	13.8

1 *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic companies or may include transplants (vehicles built by foreign manufacturers in North America).*
2 *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Cereals and oilseeds review
October 1994

Canola futures rose dramatically in November, pressured by strong seed export demand and by strong world vegetable oil demand. By contrast, flaxseed prices trended upward in October, and then declined in November due to a lessening of European demand. Statistics Canada's last production report for 1994 indicated record canola production and the largest flaxseed output since 1986.

The October 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release this month. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Coal production
1994

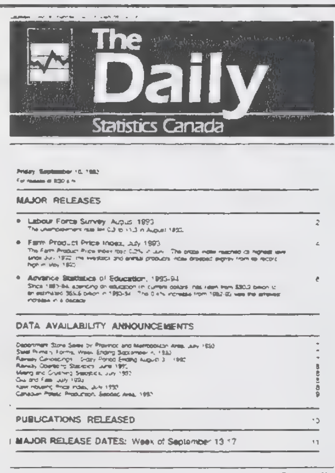
The volume and value of coal production for 1994 are estimated to have increased. Production is estimated at 72.9 million tonnes with a value of $1.8 billion, increases of 5.6% and 1.6% respectively from 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-3565), Energy Division.

Coal production

	1993 Final		1994 Estimate	
	Tonnes '000	$ '000	Tonnes '000	$ '000
Canada	**69,029**	**1,767,600**	**72,880**	**1,796,250**
Nova Scotia	3,647	228,600	3,480	216,000
New Brunswick	389	33,800	330	29,250
Saskatchewan	10,045	111,400	10,680	121,000
Alberta	34,319	571,550	35,810	590,000
Sub-bituminous	23,661	223,300	25,650	260,000
Bituminous	10,658	348,250	10,160	330,000
British Columbia	20,629	822,250	22,580	840,000

■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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Specified domestic electrical appliances, November 1994.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Cement, November 1994.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Coal and coke statistics, October 1994.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Construction price statistics, third quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $19/$76; United States: US$23/US$92; other countries: US$27/US$107).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

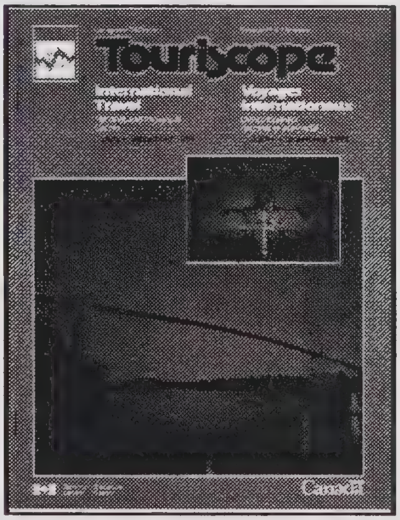
Wednesday, January 11, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Touriscope—international travel (national and provincial counts)

Third quarter 1994

This report contains tables and graphs of monthly data for the past two years on a province-of-entry basis. Each issue of *Touriscope* reviews recent trends in international travel, providing preliminary estimates of receipts and payments on the travel account for the quarter.

The feature article in this issue is "Canadians' favourite sunspot: Florida."

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Touriscope—international travel, national and provincial counts* (66-001, $42/$168) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

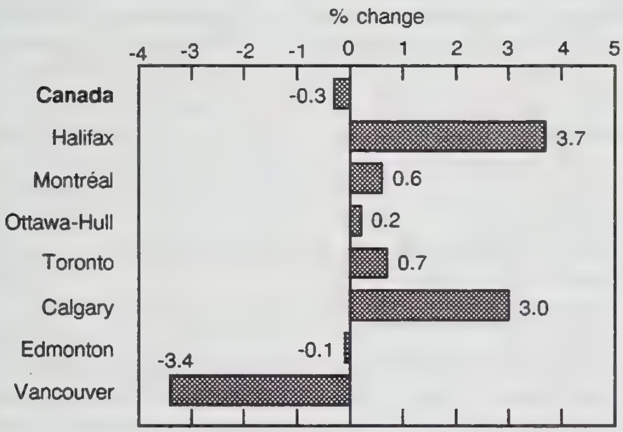
OTHER RELEASES - continued

OTHER RELEASES

New housing price index
November 1994

In November the index decreased 0.3% from November 1993. This was the fifth consecutive month of negative year-over-year change in the index.

New housing price indexes
November 1993 to November 1994



The index (1986 = 100) stood at 135.9 in November 1994, a slight 0.1% decrease from October 1994. In four of the 20 cities surveyed, contractors reported stable or offsetting new home selling prices, resulting in no monthly changes in their total city indexes. In the 10 cities showing monthly price index increases, the largest were for Windsor (+0.9%) and Montreal (+0.5%). No other monthly increase was larger than 0.3%. Of the six cities showing monthly decreases, the largest was for Kitchener-Waterloo (-0.7%). Toronto—Canada's largest market for new residential construction—registered its largest monthly decrease (-0.4%) since October 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in March 1995. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848).

New housing price indexes
(1986 = 100)

	November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994	October 1994 to November 1994
		% change	
Canada total	**135.9**	**-0.3**	**-0.1**
House only	125.3	-0.4	-0.2
Land only	169.2	-0.1	-0.1
St. John's	127.8	0.5	0.2
Halifax	119.3	3.7	0.3
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.6	0.4	-0.2
Québec	134.4	-0.6	–
Montréal	137.4	0.6	0.5
Ottawa-Hull	122.9	0.2	0.1
Toronto	137.4	0.7	-0.4
Hamilton	127.7	0.1	0.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	121.8	-1.5	0.3
Kitchener-Waterloo	122.2	-3.2	-0.7
London	146.5	0.2	0.3
Windsor	128.1	1.3	0.9
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.7	0.7	–
Winnipeg	116.9	3.7	0.3
Regina	128.2	2.3	–
Saskatoon	112.6	1.2	–
Calgary	141.4	3.0	0.1
Edmonton	147.3	-0.1	-0.5
Vancouver	143.2	-3.4	-0.5
Victoria	127.9	-2.7	-0.2

– *Nil or zero.* ■

Estimates of labour income
October 1994 (preliminary)

Wages and salaries declined 0.3% in October to $30.0 billion after a weak 0.3% increase in September. Wages and salaries have remained weak since the strong 1.2% increase in June, which was a peak.

Contributing most to October's decline was a substantial drop in wages and salaries in construction, trade, and commercial services. These industries reported fewer employees and lower average weekly earnings in October.

All provinces except Prince Edward Island posted declines in wages and salaries.

Employer contributions to supplementary labour income also declined in October (-0.4%), contributing to the overall decline in labour income.

Note: Labour income is wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of gross domestic product.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791-1792.

The October-December 1994 issue of *Estimates of labour income* (72-005, $24/$96) will be available in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	September 1994[r]	October 1994[p]	Sept. 1994 to Oct. 1994
	seasonally adjusted		
	$ millions		% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	241.0	237.0	-1.7
Logging and forestry	248.5	250.7	0.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	619.6	622.3	0.4
Manufacturing industries	5,344.2	5,405.1	1.1
Construction industry	1,712.9	1,676.3	-2.1
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,877.8	2,870.7	-0.2
Trade	4,298.9	4,218.0	-1.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,499.3	2,505.6	0.3
Commercial and personal services	4,296.7	4,240.8	-1.3
Educational and related services	2,731.3	2,727.0	-0.2
Health and social services	2,769.8	2,790.6	0.8
Federal administration and other government offices	1,012.7	1,006.7	-0.6
Provincial administration	740.7	743.3	0.4
Local administration	689.2	688.4	-0.1
Total wages and salaries	**30,132.6**	**30,033.2**	**-0.3**
Supplementary labour income	4,257.1	4,239.9	-0.4
Labour income	**34,389.7**	**34,273.1**	**-0.3**

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.

■

Raw materials price index, early estimate

December 1994

The index is estimated to have increased 0.3% in December 1994 from November 1994. The upward pressure came from the vegetable and animal products (+1.3%), metals (+3.0%) and wood (+0.8%) indexes. These increases were moderated by a 3.3% decline in the mineral fuels index. Excluding mineral fuels, the index is estimated to have increased 1.6% in December.

This early estimate of December's index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Consolidated government finance: assets and liabilities

March 31, 1992 (actual)

At March 31, 1992, government consolidated net debt amounted to $552,035 million, of which 76.3% was attributed to the federal government, 19.7% to provincial governments and 4.0% to local governments. These data are presented on a financial management system basis.

Revised consolidated balance sheet data for the three levels of government at the end of the fiscal year ending closest to March 31 for the years 1987 to 1991 are also available.

The financial management system (FMS) standardizes presentation of government accounting for governments. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because their policies and structures differ. So the FMS adjusts data from government public accounts and other documents to provide comparable data. The FMS also provides national aggregates that are consistent over time. Thus FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements. When the data are consolidated on an FMS basis, inter- and intra-governmental transactions are eliminated to avoid double counting.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3254-3266.

For further information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Robert Larocque (613-951-1836), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). ■

Local government finance: assets and liabilities

December 31, 1992 (estimate), December 31, 1991 (actual)

At December 31, 1992, the local governments' net debt (the excess of liabilities over financial assets) reached an estimated $23.1 billion, a $1.1 billion increase (+4.9%) over December 31, 1991. These data are presented on a financial management system basis.

Actual balance sheet data of local governments by province at December 31, 1991 are also available.

The financial management system (FMS) standardizes presentation of government accounting for governments. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because their policies and structures differ. So the FMS adjusts data from government public accounts and other documents to provide comparable data. The FMS also provides national aggregates that are consistent over time. Thus FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3241-3253.

For further information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Bride Hearty (613-951-1813), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For further information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). ■

Crushing statistics

November 1994

Oilseed processors crushed 233 thousand tonnes of canola in November 1994, the largest volume of canola ever processed in one month and up 26% from November 1993.

Corresponding to the record crush was record production of both oil (99 thousand tonnes) and meal (146 thousand tonnes) in November. Oil stocks went down to 13 thousand tonnes from 30 thousand at the end of October. Meal stocks rose marginally to 39 thousand tonnes from 32 thousand tonnes in October.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The November 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

November 1994

Steel pipe and tubing production for November totalled 204 878 tonnes, a 33.5% increase from 153 435 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of November 1994 totalled 1 879 342 tonnes, up 16.6% from 1 612 234 tonnes produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The November 1994 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric storage batteries

November 1994

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 256,416 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in November, up 42.4% from 180,068 batteries in November 1993.

For January to November 1994, shipments totalled 1,911,501 batteries, up 20.2% from 1,590,268 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The November 1994 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

November 1994

In November pulpwood receipts totalled 3 336 854 cubic metres, up 12.5% from 2 964 791 cubic metres in November 1993. Wood residue receipts totalled 6 243 512 cubic metres, up 13.4% from 5 504 878^r (revised) cubic metres in November 1993. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 681 809 cubic metres, up 5.0% from 8 267 243^r cubic metres in November 1993. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 3.6% to 11 422 832 cubic metres, from 11 849 694^r cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of November 1994, year-to-date pulpwood receipts totalled 32 223 717^r cubic metres, up 5.8% from 30 453 561 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 7.7% to 67 232 278 cubic metres, from 62 400 918^r cubic metres in 1993. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (97 424 091^r cubic metres) was up 5.2% from 92 587 490^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The November 1994 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, $7/$70) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Postal code/federal riding file

January 1995

The January 1995 version of the *Postal code/federal riding file* (92F0007) is now available. This digital file provides a link between the six-character postal code and Canada's federal electoral districts (commonly known as federal ridings). The *Postal code/federal riding file* is a tool to be used with administrative files containing postal codes. Using the postal code as a link allows data from administrative files to be organized and/or tabulated by federal riding. For example, federal government departments could use this tool to respond more quickly and easily to requests from Members of Parliament for information about their ridings.

This release of the file links over 670,000 postal code records (existing as of July 1994) to the 295 federal ridings. This edition provides updated information to purchasers of the 1991 version. The *Postal code/federal riding file* for all of Canada or by province is available in ASCII format.

For more information or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Postal code conversion file

January 1995

The January 1995 version of the *Postal code conversion file* is now available. This digital file links the six-character postal code with the standard 1991 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, census tracts and census subdivisions). It also locates each postal code by longitude and latitude coordinates to support mapping applications.

The *Postal code conversion file* has been updated to include postal codes up to July 1994. Over 4,600 records have been added since the last release.

The *Postal code conversion file* is available in ASCII format on magnetic tape (1,600 and 6,250 bpi), cartridge (38,000 bpi), or 3.5" high density diskette. The file is available for all of Canada or by province. Subsets are also available as custom requests. For purchasers of the 1991 version, this edition provides updated information.

For more information or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Touriscope—international travel (national and provincial counts), third quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $42/$168; United States: US$51/US$202; other countries: US$59/US$236).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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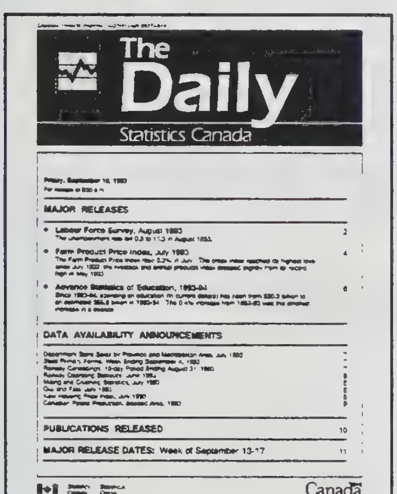
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 11

Canada

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 12, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Farm families' total income

1992

Farm families earned an average $49,982 in 1992, up 1.2% from 1991. Their average income advanced at a slower pace in 1992 largely because of lower investment income. The overall increase resulted from a 2.7% gain in net farm operating income (before depreciation) and from a slight 0.5% increase in off-farm income. Farm families in British Columbia posted the highest average income and took the lead over Ontario farm families.

Lower investment income (-22.2%) moderated the growth in farm families' average income as the Bank Rate fell from an average 9.03% in 1991 to 6.78% in 1992. Higher capital expenditures in the agricultural sector (construction, machinery, and equipment) may also explain the lower income stream from investments.

Sharp increases in other off-farm income (+39.5%) and pension income (+19.6%), however, outpaced the drop in investment income. The amounts paid out of the net income stabilization account (NISA), which provides financial assistance to producers by stabilizing their net income, contributed largely to the surge in other off-farm income. Farm families in the Prairie provinces experienced the strongest gains in other off-farm income because their rate of participation in the NISA program was highest.

The slight increase in off-farm income resulted from a change in the definition of family income: for the first time, it included the income of non-filing spouses. Inclusion on the 1992 tax form of three additional income sources—worker's compensation payments, social assistance payments and net federal supplements—also contributed to the increase in off-farm income. Excluding these three sources of income—$414 on average per family—average off-farm income would actually have eased.

These estimates refer to the income of families (husband-wife, common-law and lone parents) involved in a single unincorporated farm with a gross operating revenue of $10,000 or more in 1992.

For further information on this release, contact Lina Di Piétro (613-951-3171), Agriculture Division.

Sources of farm families' income

	1991	1992	1991 to 1992
	$		% change
Off-farm employment income	21,380	21,296	-0.4
Wages and salaries	19,762	19,786	0.1
Net non-farm self-employment	1,618	1,510	-6.7
Investment income	6,355	4,942	-22.2
Pension income	2,761	3,303	19.6
Other off-farm income	2,817	3,930	39.5
Total off-farm income	**33,313**	**33,470**	**0.5**
Net farm operating income	16,081	16,511	2.7
Total income	**49,394**	**49,982**	**1.2**

■

Farm product prices

November 1994

In November prices received by farmers for their products increased for the first time since April 1994. A 3.7% increase in crop prices from October to November more than offset a 0.5% decrease in prices received for livestock and animal products.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The November 1994 issue of the *Farm product price index* (62-003, $8/$76) will be released January 20th. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending January 7, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 7, 1995 totalled 265 305 tonnes, a 2.4% increase from the preceding week's 259 126 tonnes and up 8.4% from the year-earlier 244 812 tonnes.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms

November 1994

Steel primary forms production for November totalled 1 157 786 tonnes, a 3.4% decrease from 1 197 964 tonnes in November 1993.

Year-to-date production to the end of November 1994 reached 12 642 574 tonnes, down 3.4% from 13 090 890 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The November 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

November 1994

Shipments totalled 64 304 tonnes in November 1994, down 3.7% from 66 791 tonnes the previous month.

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available for November 1994, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The November 1994 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

November 1994

Chemical firms produced 176 599 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in November, a 13.7% increase from 155 370[r] (revised) tonnes in November 1993.

For January to November 1994, production totalled 1 733 644 tonnes, up 9.1% from 1 588 656[r] tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for November 1993 and November 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The November 1994 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, $6/$60) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics

November 1994

In November a total of 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 118.8 million fares, down 3.1% from November 1993. Operating revenues in November totalled $121.8 million, down 0.2% from November 1993.

During the same period, 28 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.8 million fares, up 12.8% from November 1993. November's operating revenues from the same services totalled $16.9 million, a 5.7% increase from November 1993.

All 1993 figures and 1994 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The November 1994 issue *Passenger bus and urban transit statistics* (53-003, $8/$80) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Réjean L'Heureux (613-951-4105), Transportation Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

October 1994

The seven selected railways reported a net gain of $37.1 million in October 1994. Operating revenues totalled $626.7 million, an increase of 5.7% from October 1993.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres rose 15.3% over the same period.

Year-to-date operating revenues increased 8.5% from the same period in 1993.

Data for 1994 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The October 1994 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, $12/$120) will be released shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Sugar sales
December I994

Refiners' sales in December 1994 totalled 85 125 tonnes for all types of sugar, comprising 67 554 tonnes in domestic sales and 17 571 tonnes in export sales. At the end of December 1994, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 1 111 054 tonnes: 970 770 tonnes in domestic sales and 140 284 tonnes in export sales.

This compares with total sales of 80 449 tonnes in December 1993, of which 69 929 tonnes were domestic sales and 10 520 tonnes were export sales. The 1993 year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 1 064 681 tonnes: 934 609 tonnes in domestic sales and 130 072 tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The December 1994 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Egg production
November 1994

Egg production in November totalled 39.6 million dozen, an increase of 2.5% from November 1993. The average number of layers increased 3.3%. The number of eggs per 100 layers decreased from 2,179 to 2,162.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Meszaros (613-951-2510), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Pack of processed raspberries
1994

Data for 1994 on the pack of processed raspberries are now available.

Pack of selected processed fruits (excluding apples), 1994 (32-234, $14) will be released shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Air passenger origin and destination, domestic report, 1993.
Catalogue number 51-204
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; other countries: US$55).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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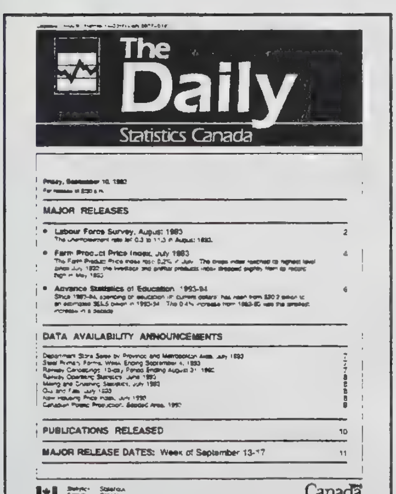
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Canada

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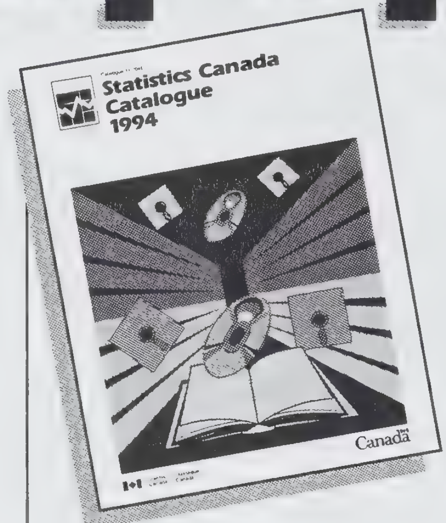

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729MISC94161

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 13, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending December 7, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 0.2% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight increased 2.0% to 4.8 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 30.2% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of December 7, 1994 increased 11.1% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Gypsum products

November 1994

Manufacturers shipped 26 155 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in November, up 41.1% from 18 537 thousand square metres in November 1993 and up 12.5% from 23 238 thousand square metres in October 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of November 1994 totalled 239 403 thousand square metres, up 14.1% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The November 1994 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, $6/$60) is now available.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Cement industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cement industry (SIC 3521) totalled $787.0 million, up 8.7% from $724.1 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6851.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Clay products industry (from domestic clay)

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clay products industry (from domestic clay) (SIC 3511) totalled $90.9 million, down 16.2% from $108.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6849.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Clay products industry (from imported clay)

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clay products industry (from imported clay) (SIC 3512) totalled $93.9 million, down 17.3% from $113.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6850.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Pre-engineered metal buildings (except portables) industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the pre-engineered metal buildings (except portables) industry (SIC 3023) totalled $178.6 million, up 4.3% from $171.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5519.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Non-metallic mineral insulating materials industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-metallic mineral insulating materials industry (SIC 3594) totalled $385.0 million, up 0.4% from $383.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6863.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Industrial organic chemical industries not elsewhere classified

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the industrial organic chemical industries not elsewhere classified (SIC 3712) totalled $3,951.5 million, down 7.9% from $4,292.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6871.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Toilet preparations industry

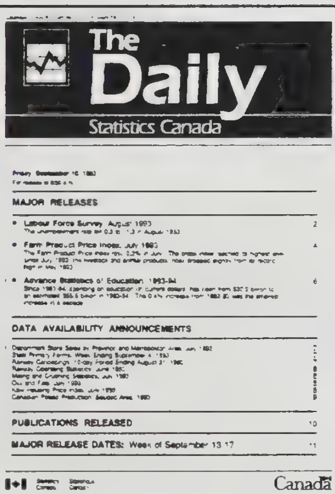
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the toilet preparations industry (SIC 3771) totalled $967.2 million, down 6.1% from $1,030.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6879.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■



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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, November 1994.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98).

Printing, publishing and allied industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 36-251
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, November 1994.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Refined petroleum products, September 1994.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

New motor vehicle sales, October 1994.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Canada's balance of international payments, third quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $30/$120; United States: US$36/US$144; other countries: US$42/US$168).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 16-20

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	November 1994
17	Composite index	December 1994
17	Department store sales	November 1994
18	Monthly survey of manufacturing	November 1994
19	Canadian international trade	November 1994
19	Canadian economic observer	January 1995
20	Consumer price index	December 1994

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 16, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending December 14, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period decreased 3.8% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight decreased 4.4% to 4.7 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 40.4% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of December 14, 1994 increased 10.7% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard

November 1994

Waferboard production in November totalled 245 187 cubic metres, a 0.1% decrease from 245 388[r] (revised) cubic metres in November 1993. Particleboard production reached 131 903 cubic metres, down 2.1% from 134 695[r] cubic metres in November 1993. Fibreboard production in November was 9 687 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), up 13.7% from 8 523 thousand square metres, in November 1993.

For January to November 1994, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 2 771 015 cubic metres, up 9.4% from 2 533 745[r] cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 1 353 654 cubic metres, up 3.9% from 1 302 311[r] cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 102 287 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), up 10.6% from 92 487 thousand square metres during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The November 1994 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Oils and fats

November 1994

Production of all types of deodorized oils in November totalled 77 928 tonnes, up 4.8% from 74 358[r] (revised) tonnes in October 1994. At the end of November 1994, year-to-date production totalled 780 564[r] tonnes, a 5.7% increase from 738 489 tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 334 tonnes in November 1994, down from 13 377 tonnes the previous month. At the end of November 1994, year-to-date sales totalled 121 493 tonnes, compared with 114 246 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 6 285 tonnes in November 1994, up from 6 092 tonnes the previous month.

Year-to-date sales at the end of November 1994 totalled 70 823 tonnes, compared with 62 522 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The November 1994 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Steel wire and specified wire products, November 1994.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, November 1994.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $6/$66; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, November 1994.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Railway carloadings, September 1994.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, November 1994.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, third quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $25/$100; United States: US$30/US$120; other countries: US$35/US$140).

Building permits, November 1994.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $24/$240; United States: US$29/US$288; other countries: US$34/US$336).

Exports by commodity, October 1994.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

Unemployment insurance statistics, October 1994.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Quarterly demographic statistics, July-September 1994.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $8/$32; United States: US$10/US$39; other countries: US$12/US$45).

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 17, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

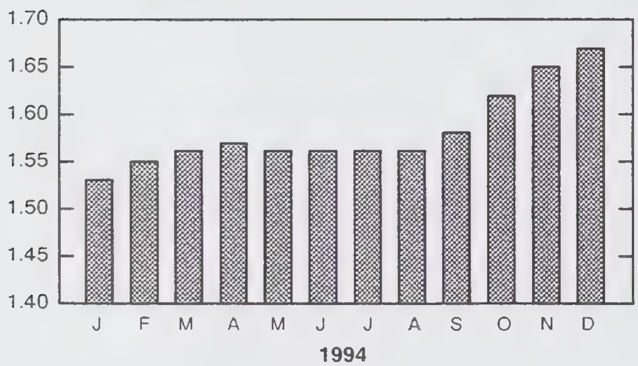
Composite index

December 1994

A 0.6% gain in the leading indicator in December was about the same as its average gain since September after having slowed generally throughout most of the year. The modest but steady growth in the index is in line with the slow growth of production in recent months. Business demand continued to be an important source of growth, while households remained hesitant to spend.

Business investment continued to bolster manufacturing. New orders for durable goods remained positive, especially for capital and industrial goods. Shipments also marched ahead, while inventories were run down as firms struggled to keep up with demand. The ratio of shipments to inventories of finished goods has risen 11 points in four months, the sharpest increase since late 1983. As well, employment in manufacturing at the end of 1994 was rising at its fastest clip since 1983. These gains followed nearly a year of solid growth in business demand for services.

Ratio of shipments to inventories, manufacturing



Households stayed cautious about making large purchases. The housing index reflected this most, tumbling rapidly as housing starts in December sank to their lowest level in three years. Elsewhere, consumer demand was mixed. Outlays for furniture and automotive goods levelled off but remained weak.

The growth of the U.S. leading indicator slowed again, to 0.1%, in line with the slower trend of Canada's exports south of the border. Gains were concentrated more in the manufacturing sector, particularly in orders for investment goods—which rose to their highest level since data collection began in the 1950s. Capital spending has been the driving force behind the growth in the United States in the past year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on the economy, the January 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	July 1994	August 1994	September 1994	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	**167.1**	**167.8**	**168.7**	**169.8**	**170.7**	**171.7**	**0.6**
Housing index[1]	127.7	125.2	122.8	120.7	119.2	116.7	-2.1
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,871	1,884	1,898	1,909	1,920	1,929	0.5
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1,000)	4,286	4,264	4,264	4,267	4,246	4,229	-0.4
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	30,136	30,271	30,336	30,352	30,415	30,508	0.3
U.S. composite leading index (1967 = 100)[3]	214.9	215.4	215.9	216.3	216.7	217.0	0.1
Manufacturing							
Average work week	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.9	0.0
New orders, durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	10,968.2	11,100.6	11,284.2	11,511.0	11,733.0	11,932.0	1.7
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ratio[4]	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.62	1.65	1.67	0.02*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,121.7	1,126.8	1,131.2	1,133.6	1,132.1	1,135.8	0.3
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,951.8	3,991.0	3,991.0	3,969.8	3,959.7	3,964.9	0.1
Unsmoothed composite	168.4	169.5	171.5	172.2	172.3	173.9	0.9

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the two preceding months.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

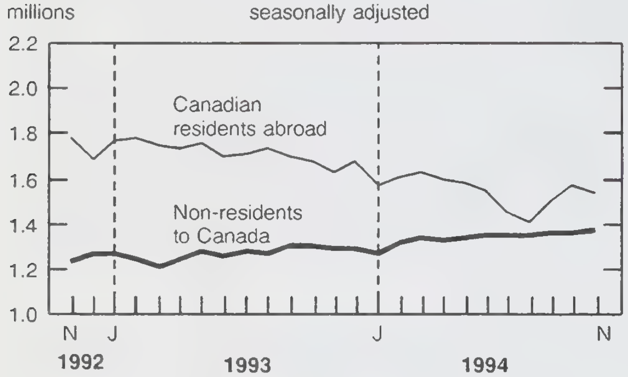
■

Travel between Canada and other countries

November 1994

Overnight trips to Canada by U.S. residents and by overseas residents both show an increasing trend. Foreigners made 1.4 million overnight trips in November, up 0.7% from October and the most since November 1988. This type of travel has been increasing since August 1992, after having been relatively constant between late 1986 and mid-1992.

Overnight trips to Canada by non-residents reach highest level in six years



The largest proportion of foreign visitors to Canada are U.S. residents—78% of foreign overnight visitors in November. This proportion has been gradually decreasing; it stood at nearly 95% in 1972.

Since overseas residents tend to make longer trips to Canada than residents of the United States, this shift in the proportions is important. Because of their typically longer trips, overseas residents spent an average of C$914 per overnight trip in 1993, compared with C$343 for residents of the United States.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).*
>
> *Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).*

Increased spending by visitors to Canada and decreased spending by Canadians outside the country have combined to improve Canada's international travel account deficit. During the third quarter of 1994, the smallest travel account deficit ($1.4 billion, seasonally adjusted) was recorded since the fourth quarter of 1989.

U.S. residents made 1.1 million overnight trips to Canada in November, up 1.0% from October. Overnight trips to Canada by residents of overseas countries totalled 302,000, nearly unchanged from October's record (seasonally adjusted). Overnight visits from a number of countries were up from November 1993, including Japan (+20.9% to 22,000), Germany (+22.0% to 12,000) and Australia (+24.4% to 6,000).

Canadians are making fewer overnight trips to the United States

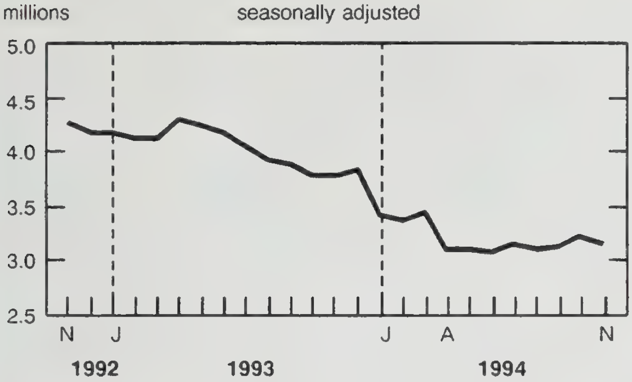
Since January 1992, Canadians' overnight travel to the United States has been decreasing. Considering all modes of transportation, Canadians made 1.3 million overnight trips to the United States in November, down 2.8% from October.

By contrast, since June 1991, Canadians' overnight travel to all other countries has been increasing. This type of travel increased 0.5%, to 282,000 trips, from October to November.

Number of same-day car trips to the United States remains relatively stable

Since April 1994 the number of same-day cross-border car trips by Canadian residents—often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping—has been relatively stable. This type of travel peaked at 5.4 million in November 1991, and then declined until March 1994.

Same-day U.S. car trips by Canadian residents have been stable since April



Canadians made 3.1 million same-day car trips to the United States in November, down 2.1% from October. A major factor behind declines in this type of travel has been the weak Canadian dollar, which stood near US73 cents in November, compared with more than US88 cents in November 1991. Other factors include a narrowing gap between Canadian and U.S. gas prices (C10 cents per litre in November) and reduced taxes on tobacco products in Canada.

Same-day U.S. car trips by Canadian residents

	November 1994[p]	November 1993 to November 1994
	unadjusted	
	'000	% change
Canada	**2,895**	**-16.1**
Province of re-entry		
New Brunswick	424	-22.5
Quebec	267	-16.9
Ontario	1,356	-16.3
Manitoba	50	-15.1
Saskatchewan	23	-21.4
Alberta	11	-17.4
British Columbia	763	-11.5
Yukon	1	48.7

[p] *Preliminary figures.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697

The November 1994 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	September 1994[r]	October 1994[r]	November 1994[p]	October 1994 to November 1994
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,101	3,199	3,131	-2.1
One or more nights	814	876	824	-6.0
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States [1]	1,218	1,287	1,251	-2.8
Other countries	283	280	282	0.5
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,788	1,867	1,874	0.4
One or more nights	723	712	724	1.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States [1]	1,049	1,047	1,057	1.0
Other countries [2]	301	303	302	-0.1

	November 1994[p]	November 1993 to November 1994	January to November 1994[p]	January-November 1993 to January-November 1994
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	2,895	-16.1	35,254	-21.3
One or more nights	565	-12.6	9,578	-17.3
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States [1]	935	-7.9	14,149	-13.6
Other countries	204	4.9	3,148	3.0
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,565	21.8	19,073	7.9
One or more nights	389	3.8	8,231	4.8
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States [1]	578	3.6	11,896	4.2
Other countries [2]	140	18.2	3,264	11.1

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales

November 1994

Department store sales (seasonally adjusted) were relatively unchanged in November 1994, up only 0.3% from October. Compared with November 1993, however, sales were 3.8% higher. Sales for the first 11 months of 1994 were 3.0% higher than for the same period of 1993.

Inventories, up 3.6% from October, were 3.4% lower than in November 1993.

Department store sales and inventories

	Sept. 1994[r]	Oct. 1994[r]	Nov. 1994[p]	Oct. 1994 to Nov. 1994	Nov. 1993 to Nov. 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change	
Sales	1,052.7	1,111.4	1,114.5	0.3	3.8
Inventories	4,676.8	4,826.8	4,999.5	3.6	-3.4

[p] *Preliminary figures*
[r] *Revised figures*

Unadjusted

Consumers spent $726 million in junior department stores in November, a 16.8% increase from November 1993. By contrast, purchases made in major department stores ($710 million) were 1.9% lower. The junior department stores' sales for the first 11 months of 1994 were 8.7% higher than for the same period of 1993; this compares with a 1.2% decline in the majors' sales. Concession sales ($56.3 million) accounted for 3.9% of total sales.

All provinces except Prince Edward Island recorded increased sales. Saskatchewan (+15.2%), New Brunswick (+13.6%) and Newfoundland (+12.7%) recorded the largest increases; however, their combined sales accounted for only 7.7% of total sales. Ontario, with 42.2% of total sales, registered a 5.9% gain.

Department store sales including concessions

	November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994
	unadjusted	
	$ millions	% change
Province		
Newfoundland	25.1	12.7
Prince Edward Island	5.8	-2.9
Nova Scotia	54.4	3.4
New Brunswick	40.9	13.6
Quebec	247.2	7.4
Ontario	606.1	5.9
Manitoba	62.2	10.9
Saskatchewan	44.2	15.2
Alberta	152.9	8.9
British Columbia	196.9	3.3
Metropolitan area		
Calgary	56.7	11.8
Edmonton	59.0	2.5
Halifax-Dartmouth	28.2	5.4
Hamilton	43.4	3.8
Montréal	137.5	5.4
Ottawa-Hull	60.4	1.0
Québec	28.3	-3.6
Toronto	224.3	4.4
Vancouver	103.1	2.4
Winnipeg	54.3	8.6

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The November 1994 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in February. See "How to order publications". Data on sales and stocks by major commodity line are available in the publication.

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport

October 1994

In October net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines decreased 1.0% from October 1993, to 16 782 949 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts to the end of October 1994, at 166 199 044 m^3, were up 5.0% from 1993.

Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 1.2% from October 1993, to 4 734 011 m^3. Pipeline imports declined to 892 312 m^3, down 2.9% from October 1993. Year-to-date exports at the end of October 1994 (45 983 609 m^3) were up 7.0% from 1993, while year-to-date imports (9 466 888 m^3) were up 3.7%.

October deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 221 471 m^3, a 3.1% increase from 1993. October deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 11.9% to 507 901 m^3.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The October 1994 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, $11/$110) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Dairy review

November 1994

Creamery butter production totalled 7.0 thousand tonnes in November, a 7.7% increase from November 1993. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 8.4 thousand tonnes, a 4.4% decrease from November 1993.

An estimated 573.0 thousand kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in October 1994, a 5.6% increase from October 1993. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 10 months of 1994 to 5.9 million kilolitres, a 3.6% increase from the year-earlier period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The November 1994 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, $14/$138) is scheduled for release January 26. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Energy statistics handbook, January 1995.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $330; United States: US$400; other countries: US$460).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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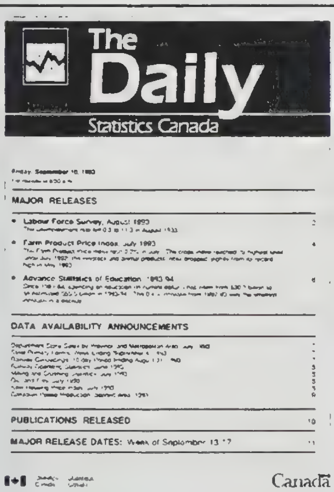
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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 18, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Focus on culture

Winter 1994

A main article in the winter 1994 issue of *Focus on culture*, Statistics Canada's quarterly newsletter on culture, looks at tourists who visit our cultural venues, especially museums. Tourists can be both a stimulant to our tourism and cultural industries, and a potential cost. They can be a cost because they have different priorities than local visitors.

This issue also explores the challenging and exciting changes that the information highway is bringing to the ways culture is distributed and received. Other articles look at the characteristics of culturally active Canadians and provide an update of the survey of the cultural sector labour force. As usual, selected cultural indicators appear in the middle of the newsletter. The current issue highlights the film and video industry.

The winter (vol. 6 no. 4) issue of *Focus on culture* (87-004, $7/$26) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Monthly survey of manufacturing
November 1994

The seasonally adjusted value of shipments climbed 4.0% in November to $31.5 billion. The increase was widespread with 19 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 93% of shipments) posting gains, while only three major groups declined.

In current dollar terms, the most significant increases were in transportation equipment (notably the auto sector), electrical and electronic products, and the paper and allied products industries. Except for September, manufacturers have increased shipments each month since March 1994, with the increase evenly split between durable and non-durable goods industries.

The year-to-date value of shipments stands 11.8% higher than the corresponding period in 1993. According to the labour force survey, manufacturing employment increased 5.8% over the first 11 months of 1994. Industrial product prices jumped 7.2% from last November.

Manufacturers continue to keep a close eye on inventory levels as the inventories to shipments ratio fell to a record low 1.24. This compares to a ratio of 1.36 in November 1993.

Shipments soar in November

While increases in shipments were widespread, the most significant increase in current dollar terms was in the transportation equipment industry (+10.7%). In fact, motor vehicles accounted for almost half the total shipments increase, due primarily to strong demand for motor vehicles throughout North America. In addition, Ford accelerated November production at some plants in anticipation of longer than normal December shutdowns.

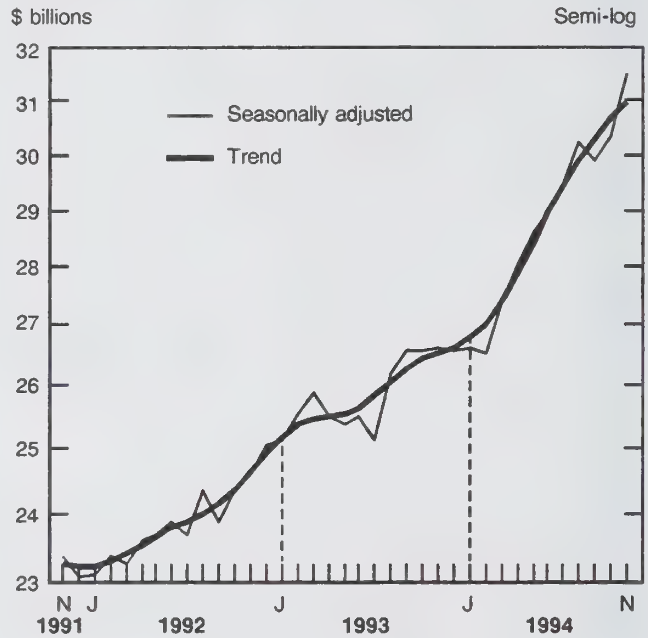
Strong sales of personal computers and an increased demand for computer memory helped boost electrical and electronic product shipments 9.8%. Significant gains were also made in the paper and allied products industry, due in part to price increases, increased demand and the ongoing resolution of labour disputes.

Definitions

Unfilled orders: *the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.*

New orders: *the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.*

Monthly shipments are 18% ($5 billion) higher than last year



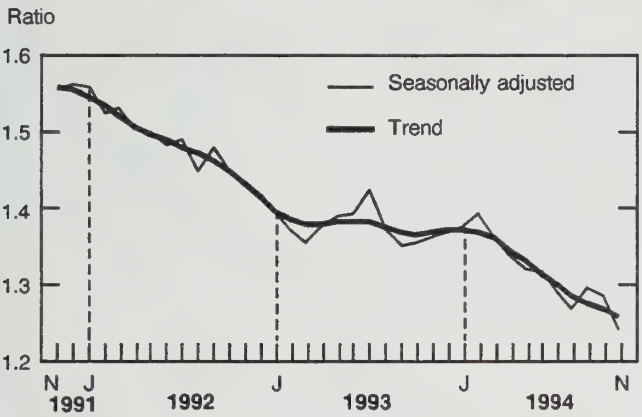
New orders grow

Surging demand for motor vehicles and aircraft contributed to a 2.5% increase in new orders following two months of little change. U.S. manufacturers have also experienced strong demand for these products. The level of unfilled orders remained high, but dipped slightly (-0.2%) for the first time in five months.

Inventory to shipments ratio falls to record low

Despite rising inventory levels (+0.4%), the inventory to shipments ratio fell to 1.24, an historical low. The growth in shipments continued to outpace inventory growth. Encouraged by a large number of orders, manufacturers appeared satisfied with inventory levels according to the November 1994 business conditions survey.

Inventory to shipments ratio continues to fall



Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The November 1994 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, $19/$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published are available on request.

For further information, contact Danielle Gendron, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories to shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
November 1993	26,569	0.2	36,121	0.7	27,981	-0.3	26,481	-0.2	1.36
December 1993	26,510	-0.2	36,247	0.3	29,646	6.0	28,175	6.4	1.37
January 1994	26,582	0.3	36,523	0.8	29,745	0.3	26,681	-5.3	1.37
February 1994	26,457	-0.5	36,866	0.9	30,283	1.8	26,995	1.2	1.39
March 1994	27,365	3.4	37,246	1.0	30,535	0.8	27,617	2.3	1.36
April 1994	27,997	2.3	37,418	0.5	31,282	2.4	28,744	4.1	1.34
May 1994	28,528	1.9	37,637	0.6	31,110	-0.5	28,357	-1.3	1.32
June 1994	28,882	1.2	37,940	0.8	31,180	0.2	28,951	2.1	1.31
July 1994	29,372	1.7	37,833	-0.3	31,656	1.5	29,849	3.1	1.29
August 1994	30,160	2.7	38,205	1.0	32,216	1.8	30,719	2.9	1.27
September 1994	29,818	-1.1	38,594	1.0	32,950	2.3	30,552	-0.5	1.29
October 1994	30,267	1.5	38,787	0.5	33,339	1.2	30,656	0.3	1.28
November 1994	31,478	4.0	38,940	0.4	33,288	-0.2	31,427	2.5	1.24

■

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending December 21, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 10.4% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 13.4% to 5.3 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 62.6% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of December 21, 1994 increased 10.8% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

Note: Previously estimated data from June 1994 to present have been replaced with actual data. Improved reporting of piggyback traffic reflects more accurately the increase in intermodal traffic.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway carloadings

October 1994

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 22.9 million tonnes in October 1994, an increase of 13.9% from October 1993. The carriers received an additional 1.5 million tonnes from U.S. connections during October.

Total loadings from January to October 1994, increased 13.6% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 14.4% during the same period.

All 1993 figures and 1994 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The October 1994 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released later.

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

November 1994

Western Canadian grain deliveries surged in November to record levels. Strong demand and good prices, combined with moderate weather, provided producers with good delivery incentives. Farmers' marketings of the six major western cereals and oilseeds in the first four months of the 1994-95 crop year were double the amount marketed between August and November of the previous crop year.

Deliveries of major grains

	November 1993	November 1994	Nov. 1993 to Nov. 1994
	thousand tonnes		% change
Total major grains	**2,135.8**	**4,240.1**	**98.5**
Wheat (excluding durum)	820.5	1,982.5	141.6
Durum wheat	262.9	416.3	58.3
Total wheat	**1,083.4**	**2,398.8**	**121.4**
Oats	151.5	176.6	16.5
Barley	348.6	659.5	89.2
Rye	11.2	30.0	168.4
Flaxseed	78.0	117.1	50.2
Canola	463.2	858.1	85.2

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The November 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be available in February. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

November 1994

Rolled steel shipments for November 1994 totalled 1 161 333 tonnes, up 6.2% from 1 093 149 tonnes in October 1994 and up 0.5% from 1 155 295 tonnes in November 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of November 1994 totalled 12 297 494 tonnes, up 0.7% from 12 210 639[r] (revised) tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The November 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey methodology, December 1994.
Catalogue number 12-001
(Canada: $45; United States: US$50; other countries: US$55).

Oil pipeline transport, October 1994.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Focus on culture, winter 1994.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $7/$26; United States: US$8/US$32; other countries: US$10/US$37).

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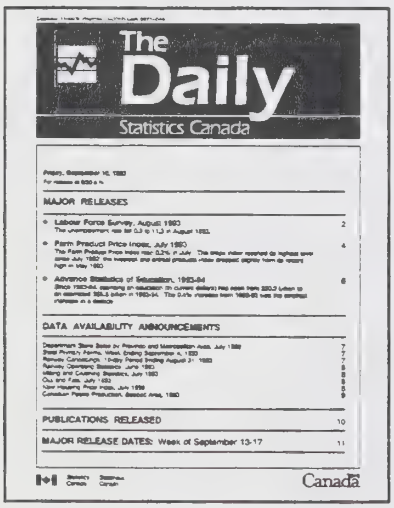

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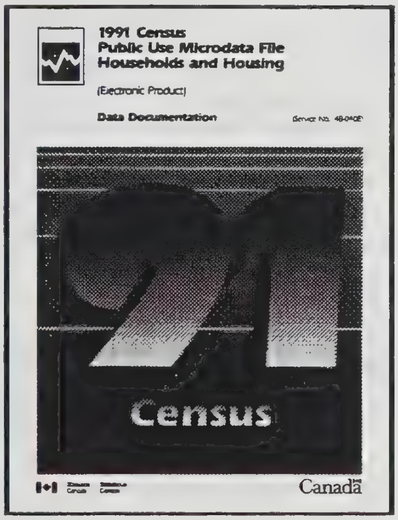
Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 19, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Public-use microdata files
1991 Census

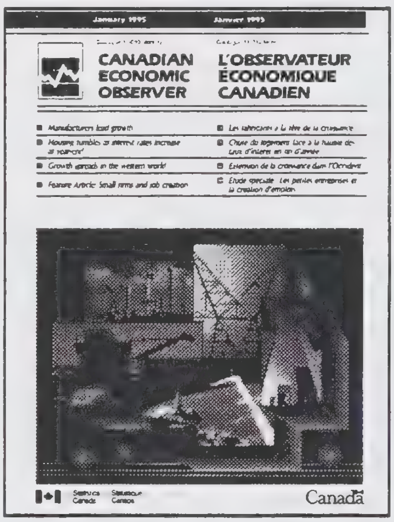
The public-use microdata file on households and housing is a 3% sample of unaggregated anonymous records (299,000) from the 1991 Census database. The file has been created in a manner that ensures the confidentiality of all records.

This powerful research tool gives data for each of the provinces and territories as well as for selected census metropolitan areas and the 12 largest municipalities. Data on all topics covered by the census are included, so the file allows quick access to comprehensive social and economic data about Canada and its people.

The 1991 Census public-use microdata file program consists of three files: families; individuals; and households and housing. The product's cost is $1,000 for the first file ordered (any of the three files), $300 for the second file and $200 for the third file.

For further information on this release or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded



Canadian economic observer

January 1995

The January 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a summary of current economic conditions and features an article on small firms and job creation. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs of the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The January 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.

MAJOR RELEASE

Canadian international merchandise trade

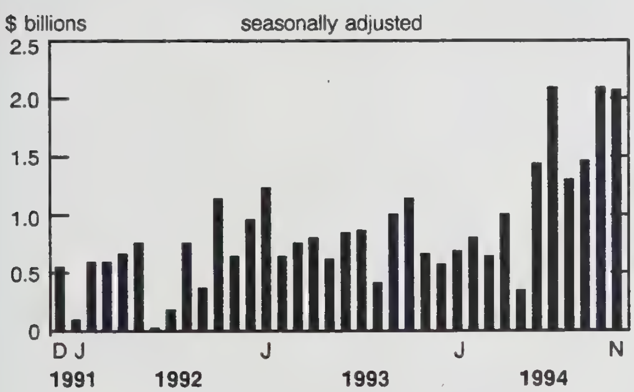
November 1994

Continuing a 36-month upward trend, exports grew to over $20 billion in November, with machinery and equipment, automotive products and energy accounting for the bulk of November's increase.

Imports were also strong at $18 billion, more than recovering from their slight downturn in September and October. Most of the growth was in auto parts as domestic production of vehicles strengthened.

Total imports and exports

Balance of trade



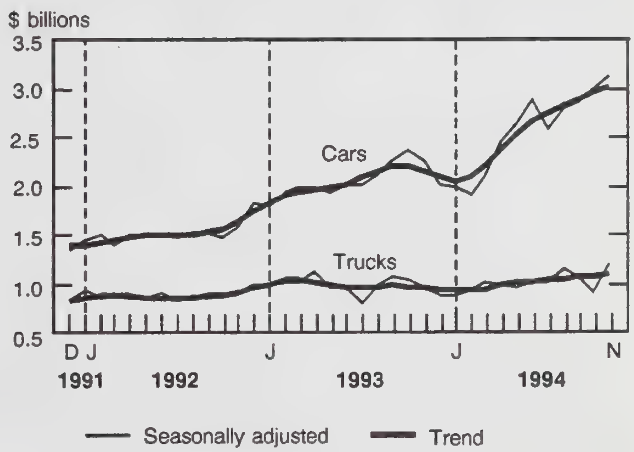
> ***Note to users***
>
> *Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments. Other components include services transactions, investment income and transfers. In the third quarter of 1994, the overall merchandise trade surplus of $4.6 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $5.1 billion.*

Canada's merchandise trade surplus was almost unchanged from October at $2.1 billion. The trade surplus with the United States reached a record $3.0 billion in November. Canada continued to run a trade surplus with Japan, but recorded deficits with all other trading partners.

Growth in machinery and trucks boosts November exports

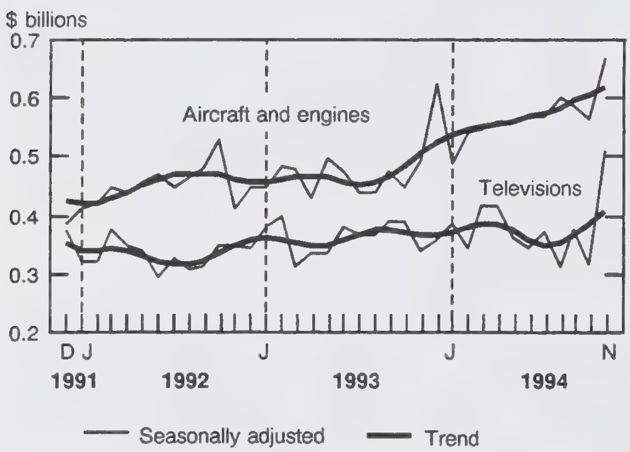
Automotive exports moved ahead 8% in November. Car exports (including mini-vans) rose 4.5%, but a much larger contributor to the increase was truck exports (+34%). This is consistent with U.S. sales figures for trucks, which are up substantially over the past year.

Exports of automotive products



Most of the strength in November's machinery and equipment exports came from aircraft, telecommunications equipment and office machines—up 23% collectively and destined primarily for the U.S. market. Increases reflected growth in fourth quarter spending intentions south of the border.

Exports of machinery and equipment



Increased exports of coal and crude petroleum contributed most to a 7% advance in energy exports. However, low prices and mild weather in the United States reduced natural gas exports in November (-1%).

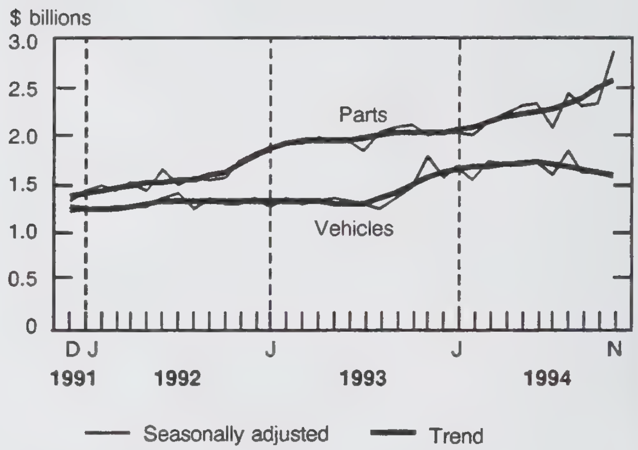
Growth in forestry exports came from greater exports of pulp, which have trended upward for a full year because of higher prices and stronger demand in Europe and the United States. Lumber exports fell in November, but remained 2% above their year-earlier level. Lumber exports fluctuate with the state of the U.S. housing market, which peaked in late 1993.

Tempering the overall gain were declining exports of industrial goods and agricultural products. After an increase in October, precious metals exports fell 40% in November, offsetting gains in chemicals, plastics and fertilizers. Agricultural products exports were off marginally despite continued growth in canola exports.

High auto parts imports reflect healthy production

Imports of auto parts rose 24% in November, reflecting Canada's strong automotive production (+16.8%) and, possibly, that some producers planned production cutbacks for December. Imports of cars and light trucks were off slightly in the month despite healthy sales figures.

Imports of automotive products



Machinery and equipment imports gained again in November as office machines, communications equipment and specialized tools moved ahead a collective 5.7%. As for industrial goods, imports of metals and metal ores, chemicals, and textiles bolstered an overall gain in imports. Healthy raw materials imports reflected strength in Canadian manufacturing.

The only major downward movement was for energy imports, as coal and crude petroleum together fell 31%. The drop in crude resulted from lower imports from the United Kingdom.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182). It will include detailed tables by commodity and country on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, $30/$120).

For further information on statistics, concepts and definitions, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647, 1-800-294-5583), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division.

Did you know?

Among the world's bilateral trading partners total trade between Canada and Mexico ranks 217th.

Rank	*Countries*	*US$ billions*	*% of world trade*
1	*Canada-United States*	*203.6*	*5.28*
2	*Japan-United States*	*149.2*	*3.87*
3	*Germany-France*	*96.0*	*2.49*
4	*Germany-Italy*	*77.9*	*2.02*
5	*China-Hong Kong*	*73.7*	*1.91*
217	*Canada-Mexico*	*2.6*	*0.07*
	World trade	***3,857.5***	***100.00***

Source: Statistics Canada's world trade database, 1992

Revisions

In accordance with International Trade Division policy, revisions are made to data for each month of the current year in order to correct for classification anomalies, to include information for late documents and, in the case of energy, to reflect differences between original estimates and actual figures.

For October, total imports were revised downward by $278 million. Revisions made to most commodities were minor; however, a large revision was made to automotive parts (-$205 million).

Revisions to October's exports were less marked than for imports, up overall by $73 million. Some notable revisions include machinery and equipment (+$20 million) and agricultural and fishing products (+$29 million). Revisions totalling $51 million were also made to September's exports.

□

Merchandise trade of Canada

	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Sept. 1994 to Oct. 1994	Oct. 1994 to Nov. 1994	January to November 1993	January to November 1994	January to November 1993 to 1994	Nov. 1993 to Nov. 1994
	seasonally adjusted, current dollars								
	$ millions			% change		$ millions		% change	
Principal trading areas									
Exports									
United States	15,521	15,806	16,714	1.8	5.7	132,455	161,708	22.1	30.4
Japan	774	823	735	6.3	-10.7	7,491	8,605	14.9	10.7
European Union	951	1,008	1,031	6.0	2.3	9,992	10,030	0.4	8.1
Other OECD countries	332	392	382	18.1	-2.6	2,901	3,670	26.5	73.6
Other countries	1,365	1,490	1,291	9.2	-13.4	12,513	13,451	7.5	6.3
Total	18,943	19,520	20,153	3.0	3.2	165,352	197,463	19.4	27.0
Imports									
United States	13,065	13,081	13,736	0.1	5.0	114,355	136,638	19.5	23.0
Japan	738	669	682	-9.3	1.9	7,670	7,510	-2.1	-7.0
European Union	1,287	1,404	1,422	9.1	1.3	12,610	14,954	18.6	12.2
Other OECD countries	767	728	651	-5.1	-10.6	4,228	6,300	49.0	75.0
Other countries	1,621	1,539	1,585	-5.1	3.0	17,535	18,136	3.4	-5.4
Total	17,478	17,421	18,077	-0.3	3.8	156,399	183,537	17.4	18.8
Balance									
United States	2,456	2,725	2,978	...	...	18,100	25,070	...	...
Japan	36	154	53	...	...	-179	1,095	...	...
European Union	-336	-396	-391	...	...	-2,618	-4,924	...	...
Other OECD countries	-435	-336	-269	...	...	-1,327	-2,630	...	...
Other countries	-256	-49	-294	...	...	-5,022	-4,685	...	...
Total	1,465	2,099	2,076	...	...	8,953	13,926	...	...
Principal commodity groupings**									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,389	1,634	1,626	17.6	-0.5	14,101	15,942	13.1	14.6
Energy products	1,868	1,743	1,867	-6.7	7.1	17,790	19,857	11.6	20.5
Forestry products	2,725	2,767	2,808	1.5	1.5	23,331	28,142	20.6	23.3
Industrial goods and materials	3,314	3,721	3,630	12.3	-2.4	29,762	35,706	20.0	28.1
Machinery and equipment	3,767	3,734	4,035	-0.9	8.1	30,634	38,721	26.4	32.7
Automotive products	5,151	5,042	5,458	-2.1	8.3	44,467	52,080	17.1	26.9
Other consumer goods	487	558	541	14.6	-3.0	4,231	5,284	24.9	22.4
Special transactions trade	833	805	821	-3.4	2.0	6,606	8,387	27.0	39.4
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,053	1,088	1,142	3.3	5.0	10,032	11,293	12.6	22.0
Energy products	607	687	516	13.2	-24.9	6,310	6,674	5.8	11.9
Forestry products	155	169	161	9.0	-4.7	1,427	1,637	14.7	19.3
Industrial goods and materials	3,422	3,373	3,436	-1.4	1.9	28,890	34,937	20.9	24.5
Machinery and equipment	5,755	5,795	5,876	0.7	1.4	48,143	59,116	22.8	25.7
Automotive products	3,889	3,923	4,420	0.9	12.7	36,477	43,143	18.3	17.4
Other consumer goods	2,051	2,037	2,049	-0.7	0.6	19,450	21,384	9.9	11.3
Special transactions trade	426	425	393	-0.2	-7.5	3,950	4,480	13.4	2.3

... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*
** *Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales, advance release

December 1994

Department store sales totalled $2,204.0 million in December, up 6.3% from December 1993. Sales by junior department stores were 16.3% higher ($1,119.6 million), whereas sales by the majors were 2.4% lower ($1,084.4 million). Preliminary estimates for the year as a whole indicate sales were about 3.9% higher than in 1993: juniors up 10.0%, majors down 1.4%.

The December 1994 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in March.

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-3551) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Export and import price indexes

November 1994

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to November 1994 for the five commodity sections and the 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to November 1994. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

New indexes on a customs basis and listed for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The November 1994 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182) will be available the last week of January. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending January 14, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 14, 1995 totalled 274 924 tonnes, up 3.6% from the week-earlier 265 305 tonnes and up 6.3% from the year-earlier 258 558 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 540 229 tonnes, a 7.3% increase from 503 370 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Ten-day period ending December 31, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the 10-day period increased 16.0% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight increased 18.7% to 5.3 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 37.2% during the same period. Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of December 31, 1994 increased 10.9% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

Previously estimated data from June 1994 to the present has been replaced with actual data. Improved reporting of piggyback traffic more accurately reflects the increase in intermodal traffic.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Telephone statistics

November 1994

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,161.4 million in November, down 1.2% from November 1993.

Operating expenses were $888.2 million, up 7.0% from November 1993. Net operating revenue totalled $273.2 million, a decrease of 21.1% from November 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The November 1994 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, $9/$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

October 1994

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,776 million in October, up 8.2% from $1,642 million in October 1993.

The October 1994 issue of *Restaurants, caterers and taverns* (63-011, $7/$70) will be available in three weeks.

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

January 1, 1995

Preliminary data for January 1, 1995 and revised data for December 1, 1994 on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Meszaros (613-951-2510), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables

November 1994

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for November 1994 are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of processed beans (green and wax)

1994

Data on the pack of processed beans (green and wax) for 1994 are now available.

Pack of processed beans (green and wax), 1994 (32-238, $14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, January 1995.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$27/US$264; other countries: US$31/US$308).

Gross domestic product by industry, October 1994.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Cereals and oilseeds review, October 1994.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $15/$144; United States: US$18/US$173; other countries: US$21/US$202).

Oils and fats, November 1994.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, November 1994.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Quarterly report on energy supply-demand in Canada, 1994-II.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $34/$136; United States: US$41/US$164; other countries: US$48/US$191).

The consumer price index, December 1994.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday.

Estimates of labour income, July-September 1994.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $24/$96; United States: US$29/US$116; other countries: US$34/US$135).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994* (11-204E, $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 20, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

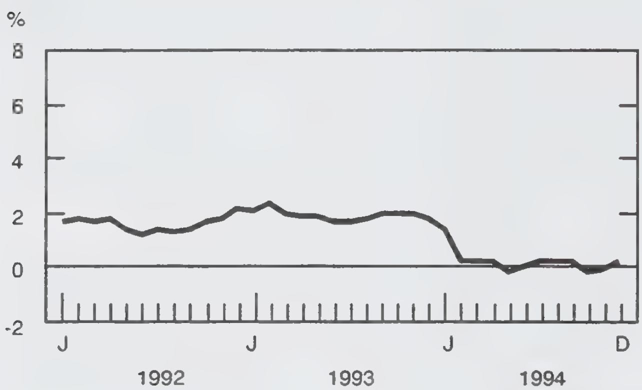
MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer price index

December 1994

The consumer price index (CPI) increased 0.2% in the 12-month period to December. With tobacco products excluded from the basket, average consumer prices rose 1.6%.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



The CPI excluding tobacco products has been featured separately because of the differences between its 12-month changes and those of the all-items CPI. These differences resulted from significant tax reductions by the federal and certain provincial governments in early 1994. Beginning in February 1995, the 12-month movements in the CPI will increase because they will stop reflecting the impact of the cut in cigarette taxes.

Advances in transportation costs (especially for new vehicles, auto insurance, air fares and gas), rental charges for accommodation, and educational fees gave the index its largest upward pressures since December 1993.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *With the January CPI, expenditure weights will be updated, the population coverage expanded, provincial series emphasized, and the commodity classification modified. The time base will remain at 1986=100.*

Percentage change in the annual average CPI
1993 to 1994

Canada	0.2		
Newfoundland	1.3	Manitoba	1.4
St. John's	1.3	Winnipeg	1.5
Prince Edward Island	-0.2	Saskatchewan	1.8
		Regina	1.9
Nova Scotia	1.2	Saskatoon	1.6
Halifax	1.2		
		Alberta	1.4
New Brunswick	0.6	Edmonton	1.6
Saint John	0.5	Calgary	1.4
Quebec	-1.4	British Columbia	2.0
Québec	-0.9	Vancouver	2.0
Montréal	-1.4	Victoria	2.0
Ontario	0.1	Whitehorse	2.1
Ottawa	0.5	Yellowknife	1.8
Toronto	0.2		
Thunder Bay	0.2		

Consumer prices were 0.2% higher in December than in November

The 0.2% month-to-month rise centred on auto insurance premiums, air fares and fresh vegetable prices. In contrast, prices of gas, fresh fruit and traveller accommodation declined.

The largest contributor to the monthly increase in the CPI in December was a 0.5% rise in the transportation index. The increase was due to higher auto insurance premiums and air fares. Auto insurance premiums moved up 3.8% in December with the increase coming entirely from Ontario (+7.7%). Air fares advanced 8.8% in December as rates rose for the holiday season. November's increase in gas prices was virtually eliminated as prices dropped 2.7% in December.

Housing costs rose 0.2% in December, mostly a result of higher piped gas prices and mortgage financing costs. The price of piped gas increased 2.6% in November and 3.0% in December as winter rates were introduced. December's 0.3% rise in mortgage interest costs was its seventh advance in as many months. Increases in furniture and household textile prices also contributed to the rising cost of housing. Traveller accommodation charges fell 3.6% in December as motels and hotels moved to off-season rates.

Food prices moved up 0.2% in December, the same rate of increase as in November and October. The price of foods purchased from stores advanced 0.3% in December. A 5.8% rise in fresh vegetable prices contributed most to the increase in the index. In November vegetable prices jumped 13.1%, a result of unfavourable weather conditions in some parts of the southern United States. Further increases in the food from stores index were held back as consumers benefited from a 5.3% seasonal decline in fresh fruit prices (mainly oranges and grapefruits). Turkey prices were also lower because of seasonal specials. Small declines in other meat prices also helped to keep food prices from edging up further.

Prices of other components changed marginally. The average price of clothing edged up 0.1% in December. The alcoholic beverages component declined after holiday promotions in certain provinces. However, the price of beer purchased from stores rose 0.5%, as price hikes at certain breweries in Quebec in November made it to the retail level.

Seasonally adjusted movements

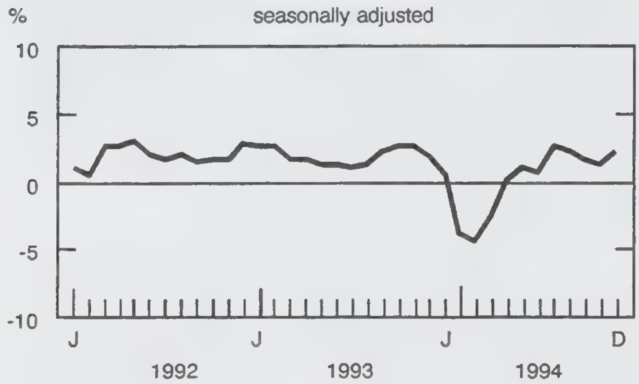
The seasonally adjusted CPI rose 0.4% in December, its largest monthly increase in almost three years. Most of the rise in seasonally adjusted consumer prices was due to above-average price increases for this time of year in transportation and clothing.

If the seasonally adjusted quarterly price movement for September to December were expressed in annual terms, the all-items CPI would have increased 2.2%, which is within the range of rates experienced in the last three years.

Consumer price index and major components
(1986 = 100)

	December 1994	November 1994	December 1993	November 1994 to December 1994	December to 1993 December 1994
	unadjusted				
				% change	
All-items	**131.6**	**131.4**	**131.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Food	123.7	123.4	123.3	0.2	0.3
Housing	129.2	129.0	128.5	0.2	0.5
Clothing	131.0	130.9	129.4	0.1	1.2
Transportation	135.0	134.3	128.6	0.5	5.0
Health and personal care	135.6	135.9	135.6	-0.2	0.0
Recreation, reading and education	141.5	141.5	137.3	0.0	3.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	140.8	141.0	172.0	-0.1	-18.1
All-items excluding food	133.4	133.2	133.2	0.2	0.2
All-items excluding food and energy	134.2	133.9	134.2	0.2	0.0
Goods	124.9	124.9	126.7	0.0	-1.4
Services	139.8	139.3	137.0	0.4	2.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.0	76.1	76.2		
All-items (1981 = 100)	174.2				

Three-month percentage changes in the CPI at annualized rates



Changes in the all-items and all-items excluding tobacco products indexes

December 1993 to December 1994

	All-items	All-items excluding tobacco
	% change	
Canada	**0.2**	**1.6**
Newfoundland	1.4	1.9
Prince Edward Island	-0.9	1.0
Nova Scotia	-0.2	1.3
New Brunswick	0.3	1.8
Quebec	-1.6	0.7
Ontario	0.2	1.8
Manitoba	1.4	1.9
Saskatchewan	1.7	2.2
Alberta	1.8	2.3
British Columbia	2.0	2.3
Whitehorse	1.4	2.2
Yellowknife	2.3	2.5

All-items excluding food and energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index showed no change for the 12-month period ending December. This was the first time since May that the index did not decline over a 12-month period. In November the all-items excluding food and energy fell 0.4% from its November 1993 level. The all-items excluding food and energy index posted a monthly increase of 0.2% in December.

Provinces

Compared with December 1993, the changes in consumer prices ranged from a low of -1.6% in Quebec to a high of +2.0% in British Columbia. When tobacco products are excluded from the index, the 12-month changes varied between +0.7% in Quebec to +2.3% for both British Columbia and Alberta.

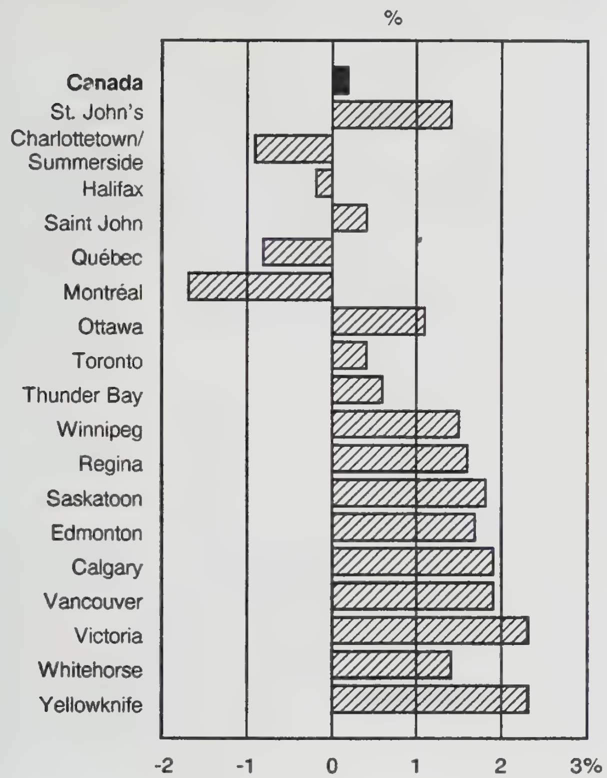
When compared with November, movements in the all-items CPI varied between declines of 0.2% (in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) and an increase of 0.5% (in Alberta).

City indexes

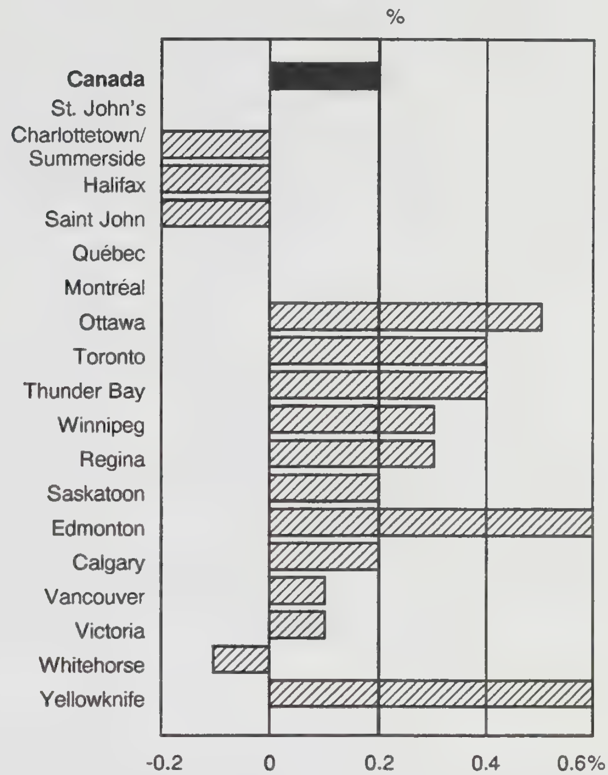
Twelve-month changes in city indexes ranged from a 1.7% decline in Montréal to a 2.3% rise in Victoria and Yellowknife. The drop in Montréal largely resulted from the decrease in tobacco taxes and from changes to the provincial retail sales tax last spring. The rise in Victoria reflected higher than average price increases for food, property taxes, electricity, piped gas, and gas. The advance in Yellowknife was largely due to higher than average price increases for food and electricity. Both Victoria and Yellowknife registered much smaller declines in cigarette prices than the national average.

Monthly changes to the CPI ranged from a 0.2% drop in Charlottetown/Summerside, Halifax and Saint John to a 0.6% rise in Edmonton and Yellowknife. In the three Maritime cities, price declines were recorded for food, household operating expenses and clothing; advances were registered at the national level. Both Edmonton and Yellowknife registered higher than average price increases for food and clothing. In addition Edmonton reported higher prices for gas, while Yellowknife experienced higher price increases for electricity.

Percentage change in the all-items index
December 1993 to December 1994



Percentage change in the all-items index
November 1994 to December 1994



St. John's

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index. Declines in food prices, personal care supply costs and recreation expenses completely offset higher transportation costs (mainly air fares) and increased prices for cigarettes and clothing. Housing charges rose slightly, reflecting price advances for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, mortgage interest, new houses and furniture.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The drop in overall consumer prices reflected decreased housing charges (fuel oil, traveller accommodation, household operation and household furnishings and equipment) and lower prices for clothing. A small decline in food prices was reported, most notably for fresh fruit, soft drinks and sugar, but these declines were partially offset by higher prices for fresh vegetables, chicken, bread and dairy products. Advances in air fares had a notable upward impact.

Halifax

The overall drop in consumer prices reflected lower food prices, particularly for sugar, fresh fruit, beef and soft drinks. Housing costs declined as lower prices were reported for furnishings and equipment, traveller accommodation and household operating expenses. Consumers also paid less for clothing, gas, recreation equipment and non-prescribed medicines. Higher air fares had an upward influence.

Saint John

Consumers saw an overall drop in prices. The greatest contributor was a decline in food prices, most notably for sugar, soft drinks, beef, oranges and bakery products. Lower prices for clothing, personal care supplies and recreation equipment were also noted. In addition, price declines were observed for household operating expenses and for traveller accommodation. Higher prices for newspapers, air fares, household furnishings and equipment, rented accommodation and mortgage interest had a notable upward influence.

Québec

Consumer prices remained unchanged overall. Lower prices were recorded for gas, food (mainly fresh fruit and poultry) and clothing (notably men's and boys' wear). Charges for personal care supplies and traveller accommodation declined as well. Consumers paid more for household furnishings and equipment, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, mortgage interest and household operating expenses. Air fares and beer prices advanced as well.

Montréal

Consumer prices remained unchanged overall. Lower prices were recorded for gas, men's and boys' wear, and traveller accommodation. Charges for recreation and home entertainment equipment declined as well. Offsetting these declines were price increases for household furnishings and equipment, new houses, mortgage interest, and household operating expenses. Air fares advanced as did food prices, the latter reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, dairy products and soft drinks. In addition consumers paid more for beer.

Ottawa

Higher housing charges were recorded most notably for household furnishings, piped gas, rented accommodation, homeowners' repairs and mortgage interest costs. Further upward pressure came from higher vehicle insurance premiums and increased air fares. Food prices were up, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, beef, coffee and restaurant meals. In addition price increases for reading materials and women's and girls' wear were reported.

Toronto

Among the main contributors to the rise in prices were advances in vehicle insurance premiums, higher air fares and increased housing costs, most notably for piped gas, household furnishings, mortgage interest and homeowners' repairs. In addition higher prices for clothing and food (particularly fresh vegetables, bread and beef) were recorded.

Thunder Bay

Advances in vehicle insurance premiums and higher air fares were among the main contributors to the rise in consumer prices. Housing charges were up, most notably for piped gas, pet care, textiles and household equipment. Recreation expenses were up, along with higher prices for clothing. Food prices fell overall, reflecting lower prices for cured and prepared meats, fresh fruit, soft drinks, pork and poultry.

Winnipeg

Higher prices for food (particularly for fresh vegetables, beef, prepared meats, sugar and poultry) were recorded in December. Prices for recreation equipment advanced, and consumers paid more for clothing, household equipment, mortgage interest and new homes. Additional upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies. Transportation costs fell slightly, as lower prices for gas more than offset a rise in air fares.

Regina

The rise in prices reflected increased housing charges, most notably for furnishings and equipment, maintenance and repairs, rented accommodation, and mortgage interest. Consumers paid more for food (particularly for fresh vegetables, beef, chicken, prepared meats, bakery products and coffee). In addition higher prices were recorded for clothing, recreation equipment, newspapers and air fares. Moderating these advances were lower prices for gas, traveller accommodation and personal care supplies.

Saskatoon

Higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased costs for homeowners' repairs were recorded. Prices for women's and girls' wear advanced, as did the cost of recreation equipment. Air fares were up, but were more than offset by lower prices for gas. Food prices fell overall, reflecting lower prices for beef, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit, pork, cured meat and turkey. More downward pressure came from lower prices for traveller accommodation, personal care supplies and nonprescribed medicines.

Edmonton

A large part of the rise in consumer prices came from advances for gas, air travel, food and clothing. The rise in food prices reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products, beef, chicken, dairy products and sugar. Housing charges declined, mainly due to lower prices for furnishings and equipment, traveller accommodation and new homes.

Calgary

Most of the rise in consumer prices came from higher housing charges (furnishings and equipment, mortgage interest and homeowners' repairs) and a rise in food prices (mainly fresh vegetables, sugar, prepared meats, bakery products, chicken and beef). Other notable increases were recorded in the prices of women's and girls' wear and in the cost of recreation equipment. Air fares and parking charges advanced as well. Moderating these advances were lower prices for gas, vehicle rental charges, traveller accommodation and personal care supplies.

Vancouver

Consumers paid more for food, particularly cereal and bakery products, milk, fresh fruit, chicken, eggs and sugar. Transportation costs rose as increased air fares were only partly offset by a drop in gas prices and lower vehicle rental costs. In addition higher prices were recorded for home entertainment equipment. Moderating these advances were lower prices for men's and women's wear, personal care supplies, cigarettes, wine and liquor. Housing charges remained unchanged as higher costs for household operating expenses, household furnishings, and mortgage interest were completely offset by lower prices for traveller accommodation, household equipment and new houses.

Victoria

Higher housing charges were recorded, particularly for furnishings and equipment, household operating expenses, new homes, and mortgage interest. Prices were up for cereal and bakery products, fresh produce, chicken, sugar and coffee. Air fares and prices for recreation equipment advanced as well. Moderating these advances were lower prices for traveller accommodation, women's and men's wear, and gas. Wine and liquor prices also declined.

Whitehorse

Consumer prices fell overall in December. Lower housing charges were reported, particularly for traveller accommodation, rented accommodation, furnishings and equipment, new houses and fuel oil. Prices also fell for beef, soft drinks, dairy products, fresh vegetables, cereal products and pork. Additional downward pressure came from lower prices for reading materials, home entertainment equipment, prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Largely offsetting these declines were increased air fares, higher prices for clothing and a rise in household operating expenses.

Yellowknife

Consumers paid more for food in December, particularly for fresh fruit and vegetables and for dairy products. Higher air fares were recorded along with price increases for electricity, fuel oil and appliances. Prices for women's and girls' wear advanced, and higher prices for reading materials were recorded. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for traveller accommodation, furniture and household textiles. Cigarette prices declined as well.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Release of the December CPI figures makes it possible to compare 1994 average prices with those of previous years. An overview of the 1994 CPI is in the December 1994 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001). The feature article is "Increase in CPI slows in 1994".

The December 1994 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, $10/$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
December 1994 index	126.4	119.9	118.4	130.8	132.8	126.0	140.9	145.8
% change from November 1994	0.0	-0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	-0.6	-0.6	0.5
% change from December 1993	1.4	3.0	0.3	-0.1	7.1	-2.5	2.8	-4.0
Charlottetown/Summerside								
December 1994 index	129.2	127.5	122.7	126.6	129.0	140.2	139.3	150.1
% change from November 1994	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1
% change from December 1993	-0.9	-1.2	0.5	3.5	4.5	-0.6	2.2	-22.1
Halifax								
December 1994 index	129.0	131.9	120.8	128.3	131.8	130.8	137.5	144.9
% change from November 1994	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
% change from December 1993	-0.2	1.2	-0.3	0.9	6.1	-0.7	2.3	-17.9
Saint John								
December 1994 index	128.1	127.2	121.7	131.6	130.6	130.1	134.7	142.5
% change from November 1994	-0.2	-1.0	0.1	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.2
% change from December 1993	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.5	5.0	-2.6	2.4	-17.3
Québec								
December 1994 index	128.7	120.3	128.6	133.6	123.5	136.7	144.1	126.8
% change from November 1994	0.0	-0.3	0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	0.1	0.8
% change from December 1993	-0.8	1.0	0.5	-0.5	2.0	-0.1	2.9	-24.7
Montréal								
December 1994 index	129.5	120.5	131.8	133.4	126.5	138.5	146.4	121.2
% change from November 1994	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.3
% change from December 1993	-1.7	0.0	0.6	-0.7	2.3	0.4	2.5	-30.3
Ottawa								
December 1994 index	132.9	127.9	130.3	131.0	135.8	143.2	141.6	136.5
% change from November 1994	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0
% change from December 1993	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.9	4.9	1.9	3.7	-17.6
Toronto								
December 1994 index	133.1	122.9	131.8	129.8	139.6	137.7	142.6	133.8
% change from November 1994	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
% change from December 1993	0.4	-1.3	0.4	2.4	6.0	-0.3	3.1	-18.9
Thunder Bay								
December 1994 index	131.1	121.4	128.8	134.6	137.9	132.4	139.2	131.9
% change from November 1994	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.3	1.3	-0.4	0.5	0.0
% change from December 1993	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	5.5	2.9	2.7	-22.3
Winnipeg								
December 1994 index	133.7	132.2	127.2	134.4	135.2	135.3	143.3	157.1
% change from November 1994	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.5	-0.2
% change from December 1993	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.8	4.7	0.7	2.1	-4.5
Regina								
December 1994 index	134.9	135.1	123.1	140.6	141.5	143.5	138.8	166.6
% change from November 1994	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	-0.1
% change from December 1993	1.6	2.5	1.7	1.9	3.7	-1.1	2.7	-6.4

Consumer price indexes for urban centres – continued

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Saskatoon								
December 1994 index	133.3	132.2	122.3	139.6	135.5	158.3	139.2	156.6
% change from November 1994	0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.0
% change from December 1993	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.7	5.0	0.2	3.4	-4.2
Edmonton								
December 1994 index	130.9	117.4	125.6	128.0	135.6	131.8	142.3	172.4
% change from November 1994	0.6	1.5	-0.3	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1
% change from December 1993	1.7	3.1	0.1	1.1	5.7	-0.2	3.2	-5.6
Calgary								
December 1994 index	131.4	120.1	125.2	128.9	132.7	130.8	143.1	178.5
% change from November 1994	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.8	0.3	-0.1
% change from December 1993	1.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	5.3	-0.8	4.1	-2.1
Vancouver								
December 1994 index	135.8	132.9	127.1	129.2	148.5	131.4	141.4	164.3
% change from November 1994	0.1	1.4	0.0	-1.0	0.2	-1.0	0.1	-1.3
% change from December 1993	1.9	1.0	0.2	2.5	7.1	1.5	3.7	-3.9
Victoria								
December 1994 index	134.4	132.4	124.8	129.8	145.6	132.1	140.3	165.6
% change from November 1994	0.1	0.6	0.4	-0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	-1.3
% change from December 1993	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.0	1.6	4.1	-2.5
Whitehorse								
December 1994 index	129.7	121.0	127.8	130.4	125.2	132.8	131.5	162.5
% change from November 1994	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	0.8	1.0	-0.3	-0.5	0.0
% change from December 1993	1.4	-0.1	1.6	0.5	5.0	3.3	3.5	-3.7
Yellowknife								
December 1994 index	130.5	125.3	121.5	131.9	132.9	123.0	135.3	170.7
% change from November 1994	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.3	-0.7
% change from December 1993	2.3	4.9	0.8	-0.8	6.2	0.2	2.8	0.5

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1993 issue of* Consumer prices and price indexes *(62-010, $18/$72).*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of natural gas

November 1994 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 5 393 million cubic metres in November, down 4.3% from November 1993. The decrease was due to lower sales to the residential and commercial sectors because of warmer than normal temperatures throughout Canada. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) rose 3.3%, largely due to increased use of natural gas by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

Year-to-date sales to the end of November increased 1.8% from the same period in 1993. Sales to the residential sector rose 4.3% due to the unseasonable cold in January and February 1994 and the growth in the number of customers.

Sales of natural gas

	November 1994p	November 1993 to November 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	5 392 862	-4.3
Residential	1 405 905	-10.3
Commercial	1 037 162	-14.3
Industrial	2 032 227	3.3
Direct	917 568	
	January to November 1994p	Jan.-Nov. 1993 to Jan.-Nov. 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	54 077 455	1.8
Residential	13 482 523	4.3
Commercial	10 078 025	--
Industrial	22 355 807	1.4
Direct	8 161 100	

p *Preliminary figures.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The November 1994 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, $14/$140) will be available the third week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Construction union wage rate index

December 1994

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in December 1994 from November's level of 136.5. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 1.6% to 136.5 in December 1994, from 134.3 in December 1993.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986 = 100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in March.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Selected financial indexes

December 1994

December 1994 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986 = 100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in March.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Potato production
1993 (revised) and 1994 (revised)

Revised data for 1994 on the area, yield and production of potatoes are now available. Revised data for 1993 on area, yield, production and value are also available. Data are tabulated by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

These data are available in *Canadian potato production* ($21). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact either Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Agriculture Division. ■

Pack of processed lima beans
1994

Data for 1994 on the pack of processed lima beans are now available.

Pack of selected processed vegetables (32-240, $14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other rubber products industries
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other rubber products industries (SIC 1599) totalled $1,357.4 million, up 16.9% from 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6899.

Data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and plastics products industries* (33-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Motor vehicle engine and engine parts industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle engine and engine parts industry (SIC 3251) totalled $2,447.0 million, up 44.6% from $1,692.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5555.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Motor vehicle steering and suspension parts industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle steering and suspension parts industry (SIC 3254) totalled $1,113.2 million, up 31.1% from $849.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5558.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Lubricating oil and grease industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lubricating oil and grease industry (SIC 3612) totalled $568.8 million, up 127.5% from $250.0 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6867.

Data for this industry will be released in *Refined petroleum and coal products industries* (45-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Industrial inorganic chemicals industries
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the industrial inorganic chemicals industries not elsewhere classified (SIC 3711) totalled $2,494.6 million, down 0.7% from $2,511.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6870.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Mixed fertilizer industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the mixed fertilizer industry (SIC 3722) totalled $423.8 million, up 22.1% from $347.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6873.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Soap and cleaning compounds industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the soap and cleaning compounds industry (SIC 3761) totalled $1,601.6 million, down 3.0% from $1,651.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6878.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial flow accounts, third quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $35/$140; United States: US$42/US$168; other countries: US$49/US$196).

Railway operating statistics, October 1994.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $12/$120; United States: US$15/US$144; other countries: US$17/US$168).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994* (11-204E, $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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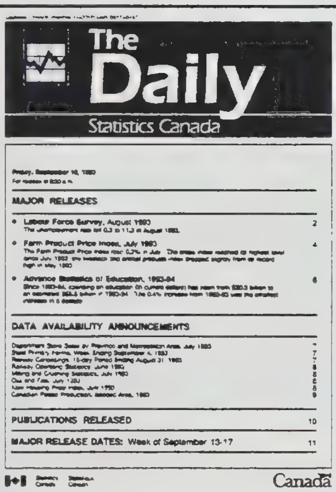
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 23-27

(Release dates are subject to change)

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23	Retail trade	November 1994
23	Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories	1993-2016
24	Wholesale trade	November 1994
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	November 1994
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27	Raw materials price index	December 1994

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 23, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Population projections for Canada, the provinces and territories

1993-2016

Canada's population will keep growing. But as we move into the 21st century it will become increasingly older, and the proportion of young people will shrink dramatically. These are some of the emerging demographic trends revealed from a new set of projections in *Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories, 1993-2016*, available today.

These projections provide information for planners, policy makers and those interested in demographic changes and related social issues. These new projections use 1993 preliminary population estimates adjusted for net census undercoverage. They take into account emerging demographic trends and the changing composition of population.

Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories, 1993-2016 (91-520, $50) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact M.V. George (613-951-9580) or Lucette Dell'Oso (613-951-2304), Population Projections Section, Demography Division.

OTHER RELEASES

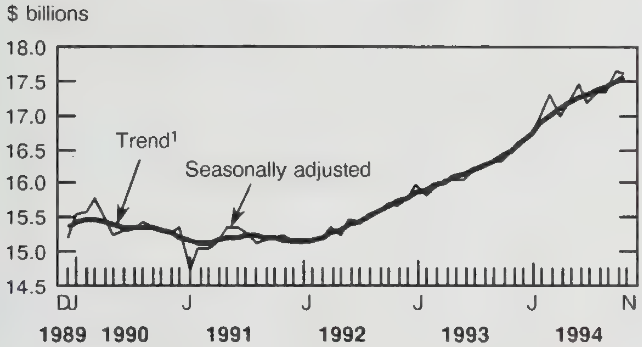
MAJOR RELEASES

Retail trade

November 1994 (preliminary)

The Christmas shopping season got off to a slow start as retail sales dipped slightly in November. Seasonally adjusted retail sales declined 0.3% to $17.5 billion in November after a 1.9% increase in October. Retail sales have been volatile over the latest six months with a pattern of alternating increases and decreases. Nevertheless, sales in November were 2.4% higher than in May 1994. Over the long term, the trend in retail sales has been rising since early 1992.

Retail sales have been volatile over the latest six months



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

November's weakness was evident in four of the seven sectors, accounting for 46% of total sales. The largest decreases in dollar terms were in food, furniture and general merchandise. Sales in the automotive sector rose for a fourth consecutive month.

Mixed results by sector

Despite lower sales of new vehicles, the automotive sector's sales edged up 0.4% (includes new and used car dealers, gasoline service stations, parts, accessories and services outlets). Sales by new motor vehicle dealers rose 0.7% due to higher prices, increased sales of used vehicles, and repairs and service.

Sales in the furniture sector dropped 2.7%. Although this sector represents only 5% of total retail sales, it was one of the largest contributors to the overall decline in November. The slump in sales by the furniture sector coincided with other indicators of a weakening housing market.

The general merchandise sector (10% of total retail trade) declined 1.0% in November after a 3.3% increase in October. Sales by general merchandise stores have slowed in recent months after steady growth since mid-1993.

Spending in the food sector (25% of total retail trade) declined 0.8% in November after a 2.0% gain in October. Sales by food retailers, an important contributor to total retail growth since Spring 1992, experienced a slower rate of growth during the last half of 1994.

Sales in most provinces edge down

In November most of the provinces and territories recorded month-to-month decreases. The largest drops were in Prince Edward Island (-5.6%), Newfoundland (-2.5%) and British Columbia (-2.4%).

Increases were recorded in Ontario (+0.9%), New Brunswick (+0.7%) and the Northwest Territories (+1.0%). In Ontario sales increased 0.9%, a fourth consecutive monthly increase and the highest level in two years.

Early indications of December sales

December's department store sales were about 5.0% higher than November's. As well, the number of new motor vehicles sold increased nearly 9.0% from November. However, department store sales and new motor vehicle sales only account for about one-third of total retail sales. Employment in trade declined 0.3% from November.

By contrast, the trend of retail sales in the United States decelerated in the last two months of 1994. Retail sales advanced 0.2% in November but fell 0.1% in December, the first decline since April 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The November 1994 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, $20/$200) will be available the second week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	November 1993	August 1994[r]	September 1994[r]	October 1994[r]	November 1994[p]	October 1994 to November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Food	4,328	4,502	4,403	4,491	4,457	-0.8	3.0
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,046	4,171	4,081	4,150	4,136	-0.3	2.2
All other food stores	282	332	321	341	321	-5.9	13.9
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,002	1,010	1,012	1,009	999	-1.0	-0.3
Clothing	960	1,052	1,012	1,026	1,031	0.5	7.4
Shoe stores	141	161	141	150	154	2.6	9.1
Men's clothing stores	150	154	150	153	150	-1.6	-0.1
Women's clothing stores	315	337	331	338	335	-0.9	6.4
Other clothing stores	354	400	390	386	393	1.7	10.9
Furniture	893	918	917	951	925	-2.7	3.5
Household furniture and appliance stores	704	722	723	756	726	-3.9	3.2
Household furnishings stores	190	196	195	195	198	1.9	4.5
Automotive	5,720	5,995	6,217	6,303	6,328	0.4	10.6
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,609	3,782	4,034	4,096	4,126	0.7	14.3
Gasoline service stations	1,190	1,214	1,216	1,203	1,182	-1.7	-0.7
Automotive parts, accessories and services	921	999	968	1,004	1,020	1.7	10.8
General merchandise stores	1,723	1,824	1,750	1,808	1,790	-1.0	3.9
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	1,812	2,008	1,976	2,022	2,030	0.4	12.0
Other semi-durable goods stores	560	609	604	609	610	0.1	8.9
Other durable goods stores	435	480	459	473	484	2.4	11.5
All other retail stores n.e.c.	818	919	914	940	937	-0.3	14.5
Total, retail sales	**16,439**	**17,309**	**17,287**	**17,609**	**17,561**	**-0.3**	**6.8**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,830	13,527	13,253	13,513	13,435	-0.6	4.7
Department store type merchandise	5,573	5,893	5,753	5,876	5,839	-0.6	4.8
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	278	285	288	294	287	-2.5	3.2
Prince Edward Island	72	71	72	77	72	-5.6	0.7
Nova Scotia	544	536	539	551	549	-0.4	0.9
New Brunswick	419	410	392	417	420	0.7	0.1
Quebec	4,041	4,211	4,150	4,212	4,207	-0.1	4.1
Ontario	6,008	6,370	6,412	6,504	6,562	0.9	9.2
Manitoba	566	582	566	595	587	-1.3	3.7
Saskatchewan	491	521	528	548	535	-2.3	9.0
Alberta	1,736	1,844	1,782	1,848	1,838	-0.5	5.8
British Columbia	2,230	2,423	2,503	2,506	2,447	-2.4	9.7
Yukon	17	16	16	16	16	-0.9	-4.7
Northwest Territories	37	39	39	40	40	1.0	10.1

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Retail sales

Trade group	November 1993	October 1994r	November 1994p	November 1993 to November 1994
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Food	4,080	4,396	4,263	4.5
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,820	4,065	3,957	3.6
All other food stores	260	330	305	17.2
Drug and patent medicine stores	995	1,011	987	-0.7
Clothing	1,091	1,067	1,178	8.0
Shoe stores	160	162	177	10.5
Men's clothing stores	186	157	187	0.2
Women's clothing stores	338	345	360	6.5
Other clothing stores	407	403	455	11.8
Furniture	991	973	1,013	2,2
Household furniture and appliance stores	780	773	796	2.1
Household furnishings stores	211	200	216	2.6
Automotive	5,594	6,195	6,150	9.9
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,393	3,939	3,855	13.6
Gasoline service stations	1,187	1,249	1,170	-1.4
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,014	1,007	1,125	10.9
General merchandise stores	2,122	1,879	2,249	6.0
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	1,814	1,900	2,033	12.1
Other semi-durable goods stores	592	579	648	9.4
Other durable goods stores	439	419	485	10.7
All other retail stores n.e.c.	783	902	900	15.0
Total, retail sales	**16,686**	**17,422**	**17,874**	**7.1**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,293	13,483	14,019	5.5
Department store type merchandise	6,229	5,929	6,561	5.3
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	297	286	306	3.0
Prince Edward Island	73	73	73	0.6
Nova Scotia	560	540	561	0.2
New Brunswick	436	410	434	-0.5
Quebec	3,978	4,129	4,162	4.6
Ontario	6,191	6,468	6,781	9.5
Manitoba	583	590	609	4.5
Saskatchewan	506	549	551	8.9
Alberta	1,776	1,826	1,859	4.7
British Columbia	2,233	2,494	2,481	11.1
Yukon	16	16	15	-6.5
Northwest Territories	36	40	40	10.8

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Population projections for Canada, the provinces and territories
1993-2016

As of July 1, 1994, Canada's population had reached 29 million. By 2016 the population is projected to increase to between 34 and 40 million with a projection of 37 million under the medium-growth scenario.

However, under all scenarios, the growth rate for Canada will slow down. This is in line with the trend from the latter half of the 1980s. Under the medium-growth scenario, the average annual growth rate will drop 31% over the next two decades, with annual rates averaging 0.9% between 2011 and 2016, compared with 1.3% between 1993 and 1996.

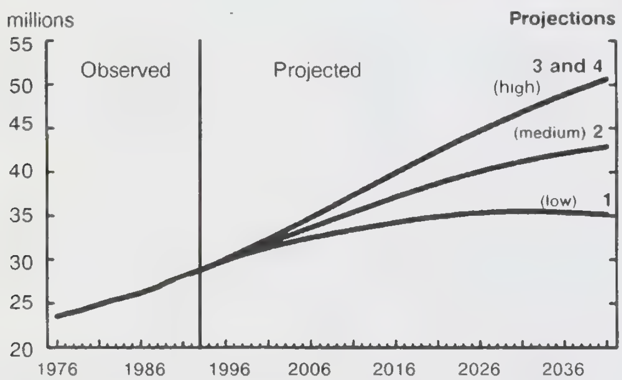
Levels of immigration and emigration are assumed to be constant in the medium-growth scenario. Therefore, the decreasing annual growth rate is mainly attributable to a slowing of the natural increase (births minus deaths), which will eventually become negative.

Note to users

Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories, 1993-2016 (91-520, $50) *contains new projections for Canada's population by age and sex at the provincial and territorial levels. It gives four series of projections, representing three growth scenarios (high, medium and low) with the aim of providing a plausible range of future growth. At the national level, projections three and four are high-growth scenarios and yield almost identical results. The projections are provided for Canada, the provinces and territories to the year 2016. Projections are extended to 2041 for Canada by keeping the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions constant at the levels projected for 2016.*

These new projections use 1993 preliminary estimates adjusted for net census undercoverage as their base. They take into account emerging demographic trends, primarily based on recent changes in the components of population growth (births, deaths and migration). The report includes a description of the projection methods and the underlying assumptions, along with a brief analysis of results.

Trends in the total population of Canada, 1976-2041



As of July 1.

By 2016 half the population will be over 40

The population will undergo considerable ageing as it moves into the 21st century. The main cause of this trend is a low fertility rate, which has persisted below the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman since the early 1970s. By 2016 half the population will be over 40 and half will be under 40, compared with a median age of 34 in 1993. By 2041 the medium-growth scenario shows the median age at 44.

The medium-growth scenario also shows that the proportion of seniors aged 65 and over will expand from the current 12% of population to 16% by 2016—and it will soar to 23% by 2041. Seniors' numbers will more than triple from 3.4 million in 1993 to between 9 and 11 million by 2041.

The most rapidly growing age group will be those aged 85 and over: it will more than double in size from 300,000 to 800,000 between now and 2016. By 2041 their number will increase five-fold to 1.6 million.

The rapid rise in the number and proportion of the elderly can be partly attributed to the fact that people are living longer and partly to the ageing of those born during the post-war baby boom.

While the elderly population grows, the proportion of young people will drop dramatically. By 2016, under the medium-growth scenario, one in five Canadians (20%) will be under 18, compared with one in four (25%) in 1993. By 2041 the proportion will drop to 19%, if the level of fertility remains constant. If fertility falls to 1.5 children per woman from its current 1.7, the proportion of young people will decline further, to 17% by 2041.

By comparison, the population aged 15 to 64 will expand more slowly than the over-65 age group. As a result, over the next two decades, more elderly Canadians may become dependent on the working age population.

A common measure of this is the dependency ratio: the proportion of children and the elderly in relation to the working age population. In 1993 the dependency ratio was 48%. After an initial decrease to 45% over the next 15 years—a result of the shrinking proportion of children—the dependency ratio will increase to 49% by 2016 (according to the medium-growth scenario). By 2041, as the proportion of the elderly surges, the dependency ratio will increase to 62%.

All provinces except Newfoundland are likely to grow

The medium-growth scenario shows that all provinces except Newfoundland will grow over the next 25 years. In general, growth rates for the provinces and territories will tend to decline over the period under the medium- and low-growth scenarios. The provincial growth rates are either relatively constant or slightly increasing under the most favourable high-growth scenarios.

Provincial shares of the total population are projected to change very slowly over time. By and large, the ranking of the provinces and territories will remain the same as in 1993. However, Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta will likely increase their shares over the next 25 years.

Interprovincial migration plays an important role in the growth and distribution of provincial and territorial population. Consequently, their projected population trends are more uncertain than those for the nation.

Immigration levels have the highest impact on projected population growth at the national level, since the fertility rate has been below the replacement level since the 1970s. Immigration levels increased substantially to about 250,000 a year in the early 1990s, compared with 84,000 in 1985. Recently, the federal government set immigration targets for 1995 at between 190,000 and 215,000, somewhat below the level (250,000) used in the medium-growth scenario in this report.

Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories, 1993-2016 (91-520, $50) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact M.V. George (613-951-9580) or Lucette Dell'Oso (613-951-2304), Population Projections Section. □

Medium-growth scenario for the population aged 65 and over

Year	Population 65 +		65-74		75-84		85 +	
	Number in thousands	% of total population	Number in thousands	% of 65 +	Number in thousands	% of 65 +	Number in thousands	% of 65 +
1991	3,211.0	11.4	1,918.6	59.7	1,004.5	31.3	287.9	9.0
1993	3,393.0	11.8	2,015.6	59.4	1,059.6	31.2	317.8	9.4
2016	5,894.3	15.9	3,392.3	57.6	1,703.9	28.9	798.1	13.5
2041	9,669.5	22.6	4,502.9	46.6	3,588.9	37.1	1,577.7	16.3

Sources: *1991: Statistics Canada, Revised Intercensal Population and Family Estimates, July 1, 1971-1991 (91-537)*
1993-2041: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section ■

OTHER RELEASES

Community profiles
1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Statistical profiles of the aboriginal communities that participated in the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) are now available in an electronic diskette version (MS-DOS). These profiles include 599 aboriginal communities (i.e., Indian reserves and settlements, and Inuit and Métis communities), with a minimum aboriginal identity population of 40 persons. Aboriginal identity population is defined as that portion of the population who identify with their aboriginal origins and/or are registered under the *Indian Act.*

This electronic product incorporates the data already published in the paper version, *APS community profiles* (89F0020XPE). The profiles consist of a single table displaying 538 characteristics for each aboriginal community, each province and territory, and Canada. Using Census C-91 software, the product allows users to select, retrieve, manipulate, display and extract one or more characteristics for any number of the geographical areas available.

The profiles contain data from the APS and selected data from the 1991 Census. The topics include: aboriginal languages; traditional activities; disability; health, lifestyle and social issues; mobility; schooling; work and related activities; expenditures; sources of income; and housing.

For further information or to order the electronic version, *Community profiles, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey* (89F0020XDB, $820), contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. Provincial/territorial priced sets are also available. ■

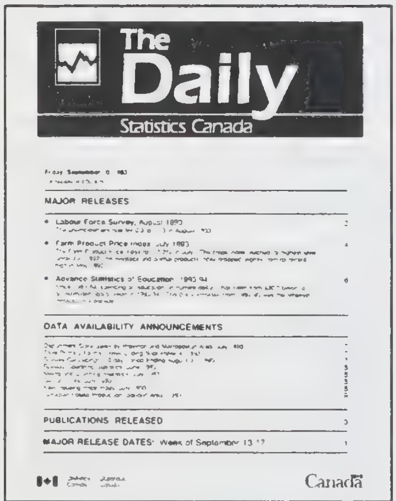
Soft drinks
December 1994

Data for December 1994 on the production of soft drinks are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, $3/$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■



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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly survey of manufacturing, November 1994.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $19/$190; United States: US$23/US$228; other countries: US$27/US$266).

Primary iron and steel, November 1994.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories, 1993-2016.
Catalogue number 91-520
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; other countries: US$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Each centre also has computers for retrieving data from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for those of you located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services — from seminars to consultations — are also offered. Contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre for information.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 24, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

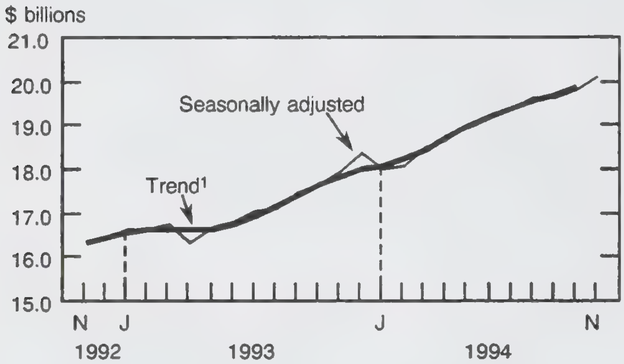
MAJOR RELEASE

Wholesale trade

November 1994 (preliminary)

Wholesale merchants' sales regained momentum after two months of slower growth and returned to the stronger growth that characterized most of 1994. Overall, seasonally adjusted sales rose 1.5% from October to $20.1 billion, breaking the $20 billion level for the first time.

Total sales of wholesale merchants



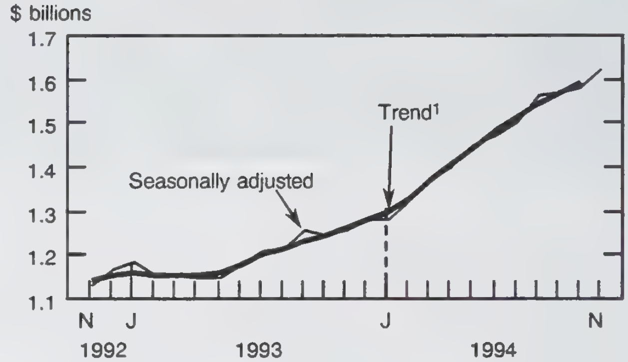
[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Wholesalers in all nine trade groups recorded higher sales. This was also observed in all provinces and regions, including British Columbia, where sales had been weak in recent months due to labour disputes in certain sectors.

Strong sales continue in metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment

Since the start of 1994, sales have risen unabatedly for wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment; their sales reached $1.6 billion in November, 29.3% above November 1993, and marked the 13th consecutive monthly increase for these merchants. The rise in sale volumes for 1994 can be closely linked to export market opportunities, increased renovation activities—mostly in the residential sector—and the start of some large infrastructure projects.

Sales of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies

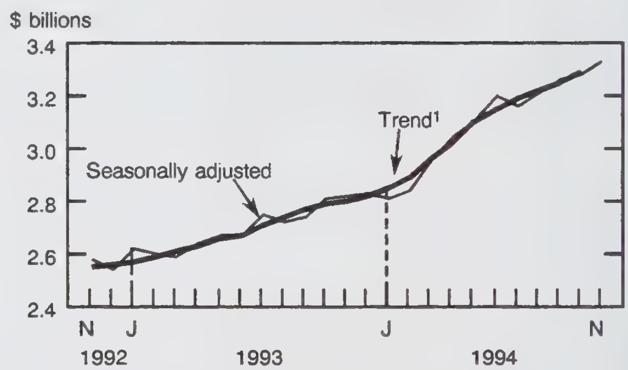


[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Improved export opportunities influence growth in wholesaling of "other products"

Wholesalers of "other products"—who include a diverse mixture such as handlers of agricultural inputs, industrial chemicals, paper and paper products—also performed strongly in November (+1.7% to $3.3 billion). Some of the goods they handle are destined for the export market. For example, higher sales of industrial chemicals and of pulp and paper products can be linked to higher international demand from countries such as the United States, Brazil and China—important customers of such Canadian products.

Sales of other products



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

The metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment trade group and the "other products" trade group account for about 25% of all sales. They supply products to other businesses here and abroad. Their strength in 1994 is consistent with Canadian manufacturing and export figures, which are up substantially over 1993.

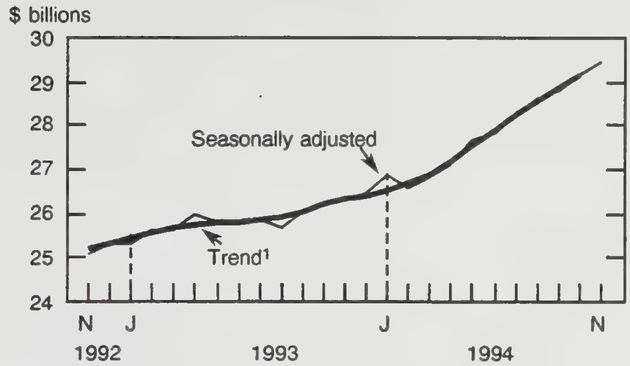
Inventory levels remain stable in November

Inventory levels totalled $29.4 billion in November, up 1.1% from October's revised figures. Seven of the nine trade groups posted increases, the largest in dollar terms were for wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+1.1%) and merchants of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+1.9%). The inventories-to-sales ratio (turnover) at the end of November remained unchanged from October's revised ratio of 1.47:1.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The November 1994 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $16/$160) will be available the second week of February. See "How to order publications".

Total inventories of wholesale merchants



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	November 1993	August 1994r	September 1994r	October 1994r	November 1994r	October 1994 to November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Sales							
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,609	4,688	4,620	4,643	4,683	0.9	1.6
Apparel and dry goods	458	468	464	468	488	4.3	6.7
Household goods	583	642	611	649	665	2.5	14.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,978	2,264	2,266	2,289	2,370	3.6	19.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,254	1,563	1,569	1,576	1,622	2.9	29.3
Lumber and building materials	1,689	1,790	1,758	1,776	1,782	0.4	5.5
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	431	459	471	449	461	2.8	7.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,102	4,551	4,610	4,657	4,682	0.5	14.1
Other products	2,815	3,204	3,261	3,276	3,333	1.7	18.4
Total, all trades	**17,918**	**19,631**	**19,629**	**19,782**	**20,086**	**1.5**	**12.1**
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	173	179	176	178	179	0.7	3.4
Prince Edward Island	37	47	47	46	47	1.1	25.9
Nova Scotia	375	415	409	420	423	0.5	12.8
New Brunswick	234	267	270	267	280	4.8	19.9
Quebec	4,242	4,374	4,332	4,385	4,474	2.0	5.5
Ontario	7,429	8,361	8,401	8,524	8,648	1.5	16.4
Manitoba	590	651	663	662	670	1.1	13.4
Saskatchewan	542	597	604	593	615	3.8	13.4
Alberta	1,730	1,888	1,925	1,950	1,956	0.3	13.1
British Columbia	2,542	2,830	2,783	2,735	2,773	1.4	9.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	23	22	20	20	21	5.0	-8.7
Inventories							
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,318	3,654	3,726	3,738	3,811	1.9	14.9
Apparel and dry goods	1,057	1,124	1,092	1,082	1,056	-2.4	-0.1
Household goods	1,281	1,290	1,313	1,368	1,406	2.8	9.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,542	3,675	3,695	3,778	3,762	-0.4	6.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,387	2,548	2,554	2,548	2,554	0.2	7.0
Lumber and building materials	2,772	2,898	2,891	2,927	2,961	1.1	6.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,245	1,571	1,630	1,682	1,730	2.9	39.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,184	7,997	8,038	8,113	8,205	1.1	14.2
Other products	3,508	3,829	3,833	3,904	3,963	1.5	13.0
Total, all trades	**26,294**	**28,588**	**28,773**	**29,141**	**29,448**	**1.1**	**12.0**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	November 1993	October 1994r	November 1994p	November 1993 to November 1994
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Sales				
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,736	4,700	4,875	2.9
Apparel and dry goods	420	499	452	7.6
Household goods	763	785	865	13.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,040	2,433	2,529	24.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,318	1,654	1,728	31.1
Lumber and building materials	1,681	1,907	1,791	6.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	355	491	401	12.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,243	4,515	4,902	15.5
Other products	2,900	3,411	3,490	20.0
Total, all trades	**18,456**	**20,396**	**21,033**	**14.0**
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	190	195	193	1.6
Prince Edward Island	35	45	43	20.8
Nova Scotia	359	416	405	12.8
New Brunswick	242	276	293	21.1
Quebec	4,488	4,653	4,831	7.6
Ontario	7,733	8,788	9,199	18.9
Manitoba	570	675	646	13.3
Saskatchewan	520	612	587	12.9
Alberta	1,746	1,963	2,026	16.1
British Columbia	2,551	2,751	2,790	9.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories	22	21	21	-6.1
Inventories				
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,353	3,817	3,873	15.5
Apparel and dry goods	956	1,009	951	-0.5
Household goods	1,257	1,439	1,402	11.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,311	3,654	3,500	5.7
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,327	2,493	2,491	7.0
Lumber and building materials	2,543	2,737	2,725	7.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,149	1,606	1,625	41.4
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,077	8,082	8,121	14.7
Other products	3,483	3,902	3,942	13.2
Total, all trades	**25,456**	**28,739**	**28,630**	**12.5**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: volume and value of marketable production

1994 (preliminary)

Spurred by strong exports to the United States, production of crude oil and natural gas posted solid advances in 1994. Natural gas production rose 7.9% while production of crude oil and equivalents increased 5.2%. Synthetic crude oil production (including crude bitumen) has increased dramatically in the last 10 years; in 1994 it accounted for 20.9% of total crude oil production.

Much of the growth in natural gas production in 1994 can be attributed to expanded pipeline capacity to the United States (largely markets in California and the northeast) and to growing demand for Canadian gas by American electric co-generation facilities. Over 50% of Canada's annual production is now exported to the United States.

Exports of crude were up strongly in 1994, and increased a solid 6.4% in the first 10 months of 1994 compared with the same period in 1993. Canadian crude has found a ready market in the United States, where domestic production has been declining in recent years. In addition, the lower Canadian dollar has made Canadian crude more competitive in the U.S. market.

The advances in crude oil and natural gas production over the last three years—fuelled by strong foreign demand—have caused a surge in drilling activity and, more recently, a turnaround in employment. Drilling has been on the rise since early 1993, while employment in this industry has been on an upward trend since August 1993. Capital expenditures soared in 1994, up 36.0% to $9.2 billion.

The value of natural gas production totalled an estimated $9.1 billion in 1994, a sharp 21.1% rise from 1993. The advance was due to volume and price increases together. The value of production of crude oil and equivalents totalled an estimated $13.0 billion, up 6.2% from 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry, volume and value of marketable production

		1993	1994p	1993 to 1994
				% change
Crude oil and equivalent				
Volume	m^3 thousands	105 760.5	111 233.9	5.2
Value	$ millions	12,235.1	12,989.9	6.2
Natural gas				
Volume	m^3 millions	128 816.5	138 981.2	7.9
Value	$ millions	7,490.6	9,071.3	21.1
Natural gas by-products[1]				
Volume	m^3 thousands	21 688.5	22 030.5	1.6
Value	$ millions	1,738.7	1,530.8	-12.0

1 *Excludes pentanes plus and elemental sulphur.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

For-hire motor carriers of freight: large carriers

Third quarter 1994

Large motor carriers posted an operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) of 0.96 (0.96:1) in the third quarter of 1994, an improvement from 0.99 (0.99:1) in the third quarter of 1993 and the best third quarter since 1990. Operating ratios for the first, second and third quarters of 1994 all improved compared with the same periods of 1993.

In the third quarter of 1994, 51 large carriers (those earning over $25 million annually) generated operating revenues of $924 million and operating expenses of $887 million. Large carriers traveled 588 million kilometres in the third quarter of 1994.

These data are from the quarterly motor carriers of freight survey. Data for the third quarter of 1994 will appear in the vol. 11, no. 1 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11/$80).

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517) Transportation Division.

■

Electric bulbs and tubes

December 1994

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 22,483,000 light bulbs and tubes in December, a 3.7% decrease from 23,343,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of December 1994 totalled 281,731,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 5.2% increase from 267,716,000 a year earlier.

The December 1994 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric lamps

Fourth quarter 1994

Data on manufacturers' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps for the fourth quarter of 1994 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

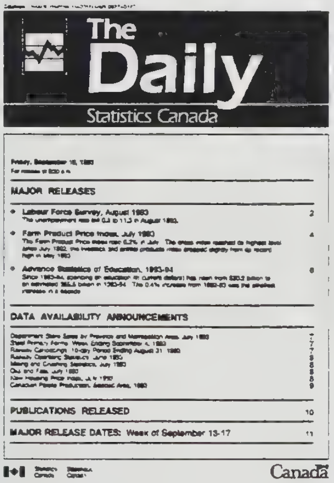
Industrial monitor

January 1995

The January 1995 edition of *Industrial monitor* is now available. Its tables present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

Industrial monitor can be purchased as a full package (22 sectors) or by industrial sector. The annual subscription is $200 per sector. The full 22-sector package (15F0015XPE) costs $3,000, a saving of $650. The annual subscription for manufacturing, total only (15F0017XPE), costs $50. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly production of soft drinks, December 1994.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $3/$30; United States: US$4/US$36; Other Countries: US$5/US$42).

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, November 1994.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; Other Countries: US$9/US$84).

Railway carloadings, October 1994.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Industry price indexes, November 1994.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; Other Countries: US$28/US$280).

Touriscope: international travel, November 1994.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; Other Countries: US$10/US$98).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 25, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

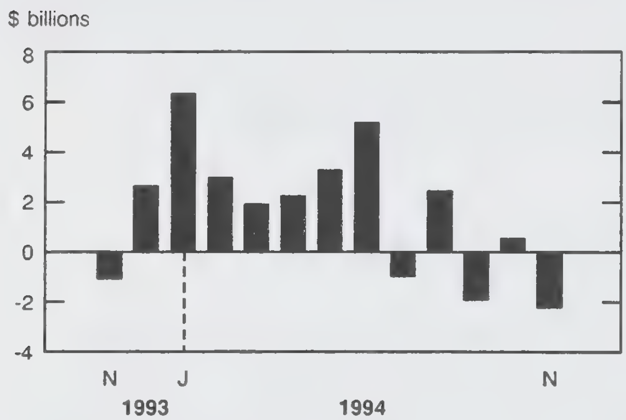
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities
November 1994

Foreigners sold $2.2 billion more of Canadian securities than they bought in November. This was the second significant disinvestment in three months as they continued to sell large amounts of Canadian bonds. However, foreigners did invest heavily in Government of Canada treasury bills.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*



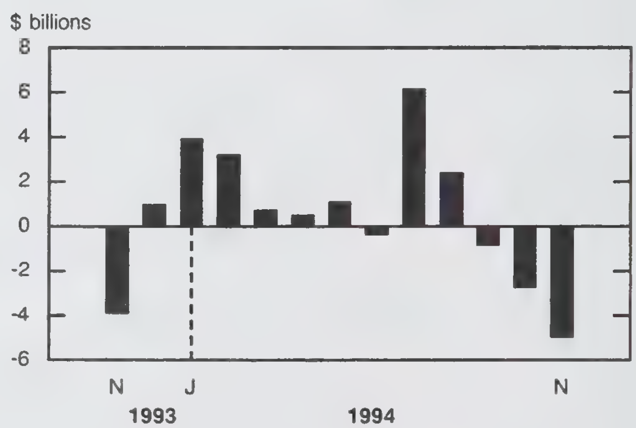
* Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Foreigners accelerate their selling of Canadian bonds

For a third month in a row, foreigners reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds: November's disinvestment climbed to a record $4.9 billion. The selling was focused on existing federal bonds and came from a wide variety of countries. The market was very active as evidenced by a 25% increase in gross trading volume (sales plus purchases), to $71 billion. This followed two months of declines in trading volume.

> ***Related market information***
>
> ***Interest rates***
>
> *During November, the short-term differential favouring investment in Canada was almost unchanged at its record low level. Canadian and U.S. short-term rates both rose by some 50 basis points during the month. Canadian and U.S. long-term rates also rose slightly.*
>
> ***Stock prices***
>
> *Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 index, closed 4.6% lower in November after a 1.4% decline in October. Likewise, U.S. stock prices slipped 4.0% in November after gaining 2.0% in October (as measured by the Standard and Poor's 500 Index).*
>
> ***Canadian dollar***
>
> *November closed with the dollar more than one cent lower against the U.S. dollar, at US72.67 cents, compared with US73.89 cents at the end of October.*

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds

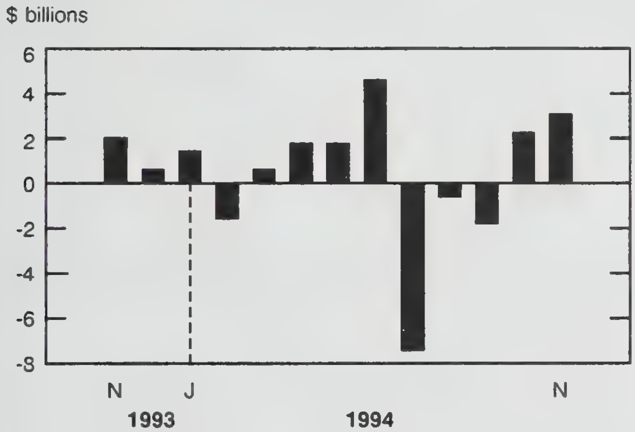


In sharp contrast to the $4.3 billion average that they borrowed in the first 10 months of 1994, Canadian borrowers issued only $0.5 billion in foreign markets in November. They—especially the provinces—had already fulfilled their financing requirements at lower rates earlier in 1994.

Foreigners continue heavy buying of Canadian treasury bills

Attracted by higher interest rates, foreign investors bought $3.0 billion more than they sold of Canadian money market paper in November. This brings the latest two-month total to $5.3 billion. U.K. and Asian investors led the buying of Government of Canada treasury bills, while U.S. investors were sellers. Gross trading with non-residents continued to be heavy in the Canadian money market, as the trading volume rose 25% to reach a record $83 billion.

Foreign investment in Canadian money market paper



Foreign investment in Canadian stocks levelled off with a marginal disinvestment of $0.3 billion in November. This followed a strong buildup in Canadian equities by foreigners over the past two-and-a-half years. The net selling in November coincided with a general weakening of Canadian stock prices.

Canadian mutual and pension funds resume investing in overseas stocks

After reducing their holdings for two months, Canadian investors resumed their investment in foreign securities and bought $0.6 billion more than they sold. The investment was led by Canadian mutual funds and pension funds, which continued to favour overseas stocks.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The November 1994 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, $17/$170) will be available in February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	August 1994	September 1994	October 1994	November 1994	January to November 1993	January to November 1994
	$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities						
Total	**2,383**	**-1,923**	**552**	**-2,227**	**46,053**	**19,637**
Bonds (net)	**2,306**	**-871**	**-2,734**	**-4,946**	**26,519**	**8,666**
Outstanding	-329	-1,059	-1,683	-3,431	418	-14,381
New issues	4,752	2,344	1,286	541	49,232	44,634
Retirements	-2,117	-2,156	-2,337	-2,056	-23,131	-21,587
Money market paper (net)	**-638**	**-1,721**	**2,275**	**3,030**	**8,746**	**4,142**
Government of Canada	-344	-1,794	1,347	3,485	12,232	6,122
Other paper	-294	73	928	-455	-3,487	-1,982
Stocks (net)	**715**	**669**	**1,011**	**-311**	**10,788**	**6,831**
Outstanding (net)	685	616	580	-371	9,398	5,241
New issues (net)	30	53	431	60	1,390	1,588
Canadian investment in foreign securities						
Total	**-1,092**	**225**	**743**	**-594**	**-9,632**	**-8,253**
Bonds (net)	-565	876	893	137	-2,543	210
Stocks (net)	-527	-651	-151	-731	-7,089	-8,465

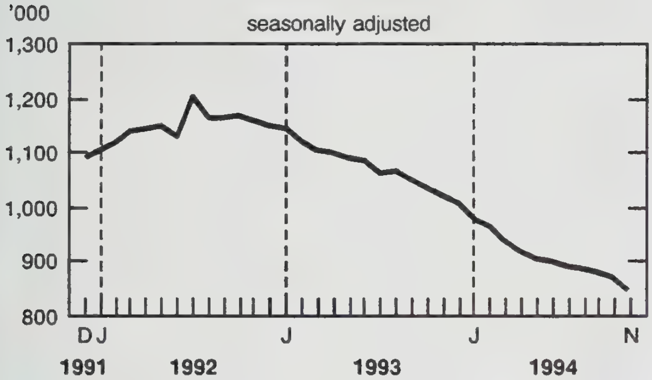
Note: Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada. ■

Unemployment insurance

November 1994 (preliminary)

In November, 843,000 Canadians received regular unemployment insurance (UI) benefits, down 3.1% from October and the lowest level since February 1982.

Number of beneficiaries * continues to decline



* *Receiving regular benefits.*

The number of beneficiaries declined in every province and territory except Prince Edward Island. As well, the amount of regular benefits paid and the number of claims (applications) for benefits decreased.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	November 1994	October 1994 to November 1994
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	**842,820**	**-3.1**
Newfoundland	46,360	-3.3
Prince Edward Island	11,010	1.0
Nova Scotia	46,590	-1.9
New Brunswick	49,520	-1.1
Quebec	286,530	-2.6
Ontario	208,660	-3.5
Manitoba	21,630	-5.6
Saskatchewan	16,970	-7.1
Alberta	58,140	-5.1
British Columbia	93,570	-0.9
Yukon	1,560	-1.5
Northwest Territories	1,430	-2.1

Note to users

Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (the year-to-date average in 1994 was 80.6%). To qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (e.g., training, maternity, sickness and fishing).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

Number of claims is down 33.6% since the February 1991 peak

Between October and November, the number of people who submitted claims for UI benefits dropped 1.0% to 242,000. During the fourth quarter of 1989 the number of claims started to increase, reaching a peak of 364,000 in February 1991. The November level is 33.6% lower than the peak of February 1991.

Year-to-date benefits are down 12.9% (unadjusted)

In November 1994, UI claimants received $1.1 billion in benefits (including regular and special benefits), down 16.7% from November 1993. For the first 11 months of 1994, beneficiaries were paid $14.6 billion in benefits, down 12.9% from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The November 1994 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, $16/$160) will contain data for September, October and November and will be available later this month. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Number of beneficiaries*

	November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994
	unadjusted	
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	9,260	-22.8
Halifax	11,060	-12.8
Saint John	4,700	-5.1
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	9,220	-12.2
Québec	29,230	-7.5
Sherbrooke	5,490	-16.2
Trois-Rivières	6,490	-21.7
Montréal	119,860	-14.4
Hull	8,510	-14.0
Ottawa	13,850	-10.1
Oshawa	5,540	-19.2
Toronto	94,010	-22.6
Hamilton	12,730	-27.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	9,790	-26.7
Kitchener	6,320	-38.4
London	7,500	-20.7
Windsor	4,950	-35.3
Sudbury	4,350	-29.7
Thunder Bay	3,320	-33.7
Winnipeg	16,770	-16.2
Regina	3,290	-30.9
Saskatoon	4,820	-23.7
Calgary	19,910	-18.2
Edmonton	24,810	-12.5
Vancouver	46,360	-15.8
Victoria	6,800	-12.1

* *Beneficiaries include all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness)*

□

Unemployment insurance

		November 1993	September 1994	October 1994	November 1994	October 1994 to November 1994
		seasonally adjusted				
						% change
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,023	878r	870p	843p	-3.1
Amount paid	$'000	1,145,332	947,132	944,809	896,643	-5.1
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,483	3,761	3,748	3,600	-4.0
Total claims received	'000	274	240	244	242	-1.0

		November 1993	September 1994	October 1994	November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994
		unadjusted				
						% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,139	870r	886p	951p	-16.5
Regular beneficiaries	'000	923	673r	683p	741p	-19.8
Male	'000	523	354r	364p	407p	-22.2
Female	'000	400	319r	319p	334p	-16.6
Claims received	'000	386	228	264	342	-11.2
Amount paid	$'000	1,349,944	1,010,529	1,030,762	1,124,784	-16.7
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,088	3,931	3,868	4,267	-16.1
Average weekly benefit	$	257.77	251.63	252.51	254.52	-1.3

		Year-to-date (January to November)		
		1993	1994	1993 to 1994
				% change
All beneficiaries, average	'000	1,293	1,118p	-13.5
Regular beneficiaries, average	'000	1,077	901p	-16.3
Claims received	'000	2,972	2,678	-9.9
Amount paid	$'000	16,821,035	14,647,884	-12.9
Weeks of benefits	'000	63,033	54,828	-13.0
Average weekly benefit	$	260.05	258.05	-0.8

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
Note: *"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of layoff) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness)* ■

OTHER RELEASES

Production and disposition of tobacco products

December 1994

Cigarette manufacturers made 4.37 billion cigarettes in December, a 40.6% increase from 3.11 billion in December 1993. Domestic shipments in December 1994 were up 68.4%, whereas exports were down 50.6% compared with December 1993. This continued the major shift away from exports and toward domestic sales (the shift started in February 1994 when cigarette taxes were lowered).

For the year 1994, production reached 55.47 billion cigarettes, 19.8% higher than production in 1993. Total shipments in 1994 were up 10.1%: domestic shipments grew 51.3% to 45.74 billion cigarettes but exports declined 62.1% to 6.60 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Data on domestic sales are the aggregate of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers. These data are not retail level sales or final consumption figures. Data on cigarette consumption are available from the quarterly survey on smoking in Canada. For information on that quarterly survey, contact Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597).

The December 1994 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, $6/$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

December 1994

Manufacturers shipped 2 841 946 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in December 1994, up 7.6% from 2 640 712 square metres a year earlier but down 10.8% from 3 186 901 square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of December 1994 totalled 33 377 586 square metres, an increase of 5.2% over the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The December 1994 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

December 1994

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 177 589 thousand square metres in December, a 5.3% decrease from 187 478 thousand square metres in December 1993.

For January to December 1994, domestic shipments totalled 2 401 891 thousand square metres, an 8.3% increase from 2 218 285 thousand square metres shipped during the same period in 1993.

The December 1994 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and disposition of tobacco products, December 1994.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Pack of processed beans, green and wax, 1994.
Catalogue number 32-238
(Canada: $14; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20).

Wholesale trade, October 1994.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Canadian international merchandise trade, November 1994.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $19/$182; United States: US$22/US$219; other countries: US$26/US$255).

The labour force, December 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Employment, earnings and hours, October 1994.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $29/$285; United States: US$35/US$342; other countries: US$40/US$399).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 26, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Historical revisions of the labour force survey estimates
January 1976 to December 1994

Historical revisions of the labour force survey estimates from January 1976 to December 1994 will be released via CANSIM on February 1 at 08:30. These revisions reflect the move from a 1986 Census base to a 1991 Census base and the adjustment of population estimates for net Census undercoverage. This advances the previously announced February 10 release date for these revisions. The February 1 release date will give users an opportunity to update their time series to reflect the revisions before the January 1995 labour force survey results are released on February 10.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720) or Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301), Household Surveys Division.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending January 21, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 21, 1995 totalled 273 811 tonnes, down 0.4% from the week-earlier 274 924 tonnes but up 17.8% from the year-earlier 232 501 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 814 040 tonnes, a 10.6% increase from 735 871 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Pack of processed beets

1994

Data for 1994 on the pack of processed beets are now available.

Pack of selected processed vegetables (32-240, $14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

The dairy review, November 1994.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $14/$138; United States: US$17/US$166; other countries: US$20/US$194).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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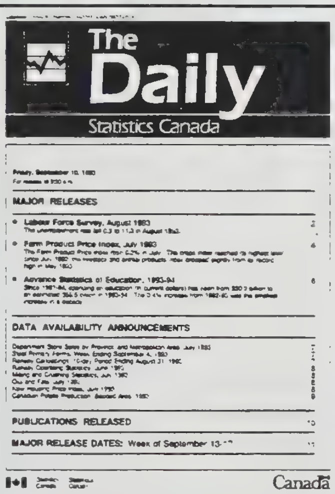

The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
Labour Force Survey, August 1993
Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an e-mail message to "listproc@statcan.ca". Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 27, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product price index

1994 annual and December 1994 (preliminary)

In 1994 strong foreign demand strengthened the economic position of Canadian manufacturers and resulted in higher industrial prices. Canadian consumers, however, were little affected by these increases.

The annual increase in industrial prices in 1994 jumped to 5.7% from 3.3% in 1993. It was the highest annual change since the end of the inflationary period caused by the second oil crisis in 1982. Even so, the annual change in consumer goods prices, excluding the effect of the change in taxation on tobacco products, was only 1.2% in 1994.

Exports dominated price increases in 1994

Export-oriented commodities dominated price changes in 1994: pulp (+29.5%), non-ferrous metal products (+25.2%), lumber, sawmill and other wood products (+11.6%) and motor vehicles (+6.6%). In 1993, in most of these industries, prices were generally depressed and/or there was considerable unused capacity. Strong and rising international demand for these products led to price and output increases. This strengthened profits in these industries. At the same time, much of the output was exported, which greatly reduced the shock to the Canadian economy of the price increases in these sectors. This helped shield consumers.

Exchange rates played an important role

Because many export prices are quoted in U.S. dollars, exchange rate movements played an important role in the fluctuations of industrial prices in 1994. Occasionally, as in April, exchange rate movements accounted for most of the monthly change. From February to August, the 12-month change in the exchange rate added between one and two points to the 12-month change in the IPPI. During the rest of the year it added under one point.

Note to users

The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index (CPI), the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs incurred between the time a good leaves a plant (such as transportation, wholesale and retail costs) and a final user takes possession.

Outlook in December 1994

Overall, conditions remained favourable for Canadian producers in December, while consumers did not see any strong price increases. Current conditions (the ongoing world economic recovery, high levels of unfilled orders for investment goods, and uncertain domestic consumer demand) suggest this pattern may continue. However, upward pressure on prices is widespread in the economy. Higher input costs are expected to lead to price increases for various types of machinery and equipment in January.

Metals, cars and paper were key to December increases

December's 12-month change in industrial prices jumped to +7.7% as prices rose 0.8% from November levels. This 12-month change was the highest increase since early 1982. In December the most important price increases continued to come from exported goods (particularly non-ferrous metal products, automobiles and newsprint). The 12-month price change in processed raw material products (such as pulp and non-ferrous metal products) reached almost +30%. The effects of exchange rate movements on prices denominated in U.S. dollars accounted for about four-tenths of the month-to-month change in prices and for about one-tenth of the 12-month change.

Consumers are still shielded

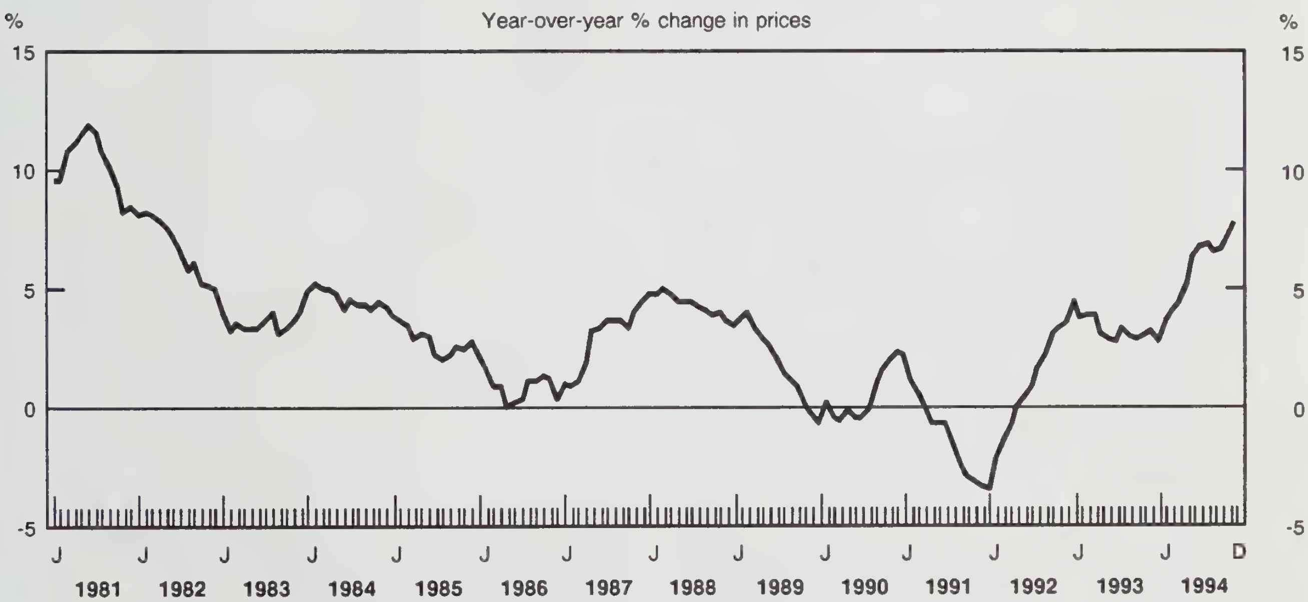
The 12-month change in prices at the manufacturer level remained about a percentage point higher than at the consumer level. At the manufacturer level, December's 12-month price increase for domestic consumer goods was about 2.5%. The 12-month change in the goods component of the CPI (excluding the effect of the drop in tobacco taxes) was about +1.3%. Usually, about half of the consumer's dollar goes to manufacturers, the rest goes to wholesalers, retailers, transportation and governments. It seems that intermediaries and retailers are absorbing part of the increase in manufacturers' prices while trying to hold down labour and other costs as they wait for the domestic consumer market to strengthen.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The December 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

December's 12-month change in industrial prices was the highest since 1982



Industrial product price indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Relative importance	December 1993	November 1994[r]	December 1994[p]	December 1993 to December 1994	November 1994 to December 1994
						% change*
Industrial product price index, total	**100.0**	**114.5**	**122.3**	**123.3**	**7.7**	**0.8**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	116.6	124.3	125.4	7.5	0.9
Intermediate goods[1]	**60.4**	**113.1**	**123.9**	**125.2**	**10.7**	**1.0**
First-stage intermediate goods[2]	13.4	104.2	131.8	135.2	29.8	2.6
Second-stage intermediate goods[3]	47.0	115.7	121.7	122.3	5.7	0.5
Finished goods[4]	**39.6**	**116.7**	**119.9**	**120.5**	**3.3**	**0.5**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	118.9	121.5	121.4	2.1	-0.1
Capital equipment	10.4	118.6	121.8	122.9	3.6	0.9
All other finished goods	19.3	114.5	118.1	118.9	3.8	0.7
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	115.7	116.6	116.5	0.7	-0.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	119.2	123.6	124.2	4.2	0.5
Beverages	2.0	124.7	127.0	127.1	1.9	0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.0	164.5	164.3	0.2	-0.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.5	124.0	123.4	7.8	-0.5
Textile products	2.2	110.2	113.3	113.8	3.3	0.4
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.6	116.2	116.3	1.5	0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	157.4	157.6	156.3	-0.7	-0.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	119.9	122.5	122.5	2.2	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.2	125.7	128.4	23.2	2.1
Printing and publishing	2.7	136.4	148.9	152.3	11.7	2.3
Primary metal products	7.7	101.8	130.1	133.9	31.5	2.9
Metal fabricated products	4.9	115.5	120.9	121.0	4.8	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	120.1	123.5	123.7	3.0	0.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	113.6	116.9	118.6	4.4	1.5
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.8	115.7	116.0	3.8	0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.8	117.0	118.0	5.5	0.9
Petroleum and coal products[5]	6.4	85.0	93.1	92.7	9.1	-0.4
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	119.0	128.9	130.5	9.7	1.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	115.6	119.3	119.2	3.1	-0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	80.0	93.9	94.6	18.3	0.7

1 *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
2 *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
3 *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
4 *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*
5 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
* *Figure is rounded.*

Raw materials price index

1994 annual and December 1994 (preliminary)

Manufacturers paid 7.5% more for raw materials in 1994 than in 1993, the highest yearly increase since 1982. Most of the jump came from metals, vegetable products and wood.

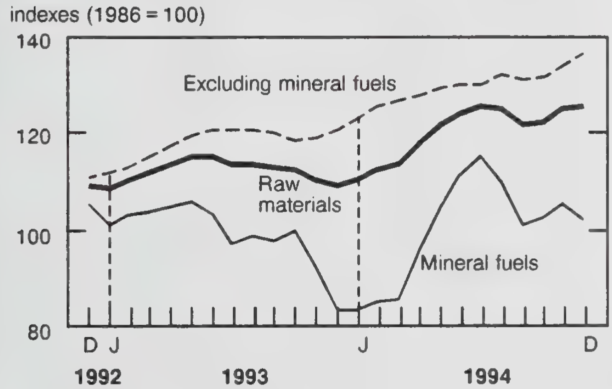
Raw material prices in December rose 0.5% from November, and were 15.3% higher than a year earlier.

Prices rose substantially for a second straight year

Prices for raw materials have increased substantially over the past two years. The 7.5% jump in 1994 followed a 5.9% increase in 1993.

Price increases during 1994 were moderated by mineral fuel prices, which rose less than 1%, and by live hog and cattle prices, which declined almost 5%. Excluding mineral fuels, the 1994 increase in raw material prices would have been 10%.

Mineral fuels have slowed the increases in raw material prices since July 1994



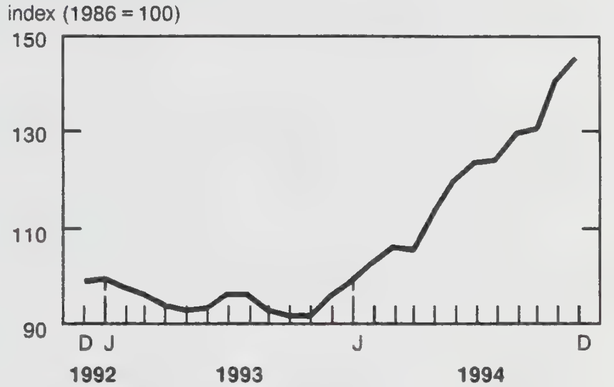
Non-ferrous metal prices soared

As the world economic recovery continued, non-ferrous metal prices rose 27% in 1994 compared with 1993. Higher prices for copper, aluminum material, nickel, and other metals such as bismuth and antimony led the increases. Copper prices escalated more than 30% and aluminum materials prices more than 40% in 1994, so these were the major contributors in the non-ferrous metals group. After increasing 12% in 1993, ferrous material prices moved up another 14% in 1994. Higher prices for iron and steel scrap (+22%), along with slightly greater prices for iron ore (+6%), were responsible for the year-to-year increase.

Note to users

The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects prices that manufacturers pay for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Also, unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

Non-ferrous metal prices continue upward



Vegetable product prices increased almost 20% in 1994 compared with 1993. Higher prices for coffee, grains, oilseeds, rubber and sugar were primarily responsible. Coffee prices rose significantly due to the supply shortage caused by poor weather in Brazil. Grain prices, particularly for wheat (because of strong export demand), increased more than 17% in 1994. Oilseed prices—mainly canola, for which exports have almost doubled on an annual basis—moved up more than 27% in 1994.

After rising 33% in 1993, wood prices continued to increase in 1994 (+10%). In 1993 wood prices were driven by higher prices for logs; in 1994 wood prices were also subject to increased pulpwood prices. Escalating prices for pulp and paper worldwide have caused Canada's pulpwood prices to increase almost 14% in the latest six months. This increase is also reflected in prices at the industrial product level, where pulpwood is made into pulp. Pulp prices increased almost 30% from 1993 to 1994.

Crude oil prices hardly changed from 1993. While they increased substantially over the first seven months of 1994, they declined overall in the last five months of the year. Contributing factors behind the recent decline in crude prices are the mild winter and higher-than-forecast non-OPEC production.

Prices for live hogs and cattle declined almost 5% in 1994 compared with 1993. Large herds of hogs and producers unwilling to carry stock over the winter have depressed prices. Also affecting the industry has been a restructuring in which huge and predominantly integrated units have overtaken many small production units.

Raw materials up 15% over December 1993

In December manufacturers paid 15.3% more for raw materials than in December 1993. This marked the second consecutive month where the 12-month increase was the highest in four years. Prices rose 0.5% from their November level. Higher monthly prices in December for copper, nickel, wood, hogs and cattle, sugar, canola, and rubber were greatly offset by the decline in crude oil prices and were offset less by lower coffee prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The December 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative importance[1]	December 1993	November 1994[r]	December 1994[p]	December 1993 to December 1994	November 1994 to December 1994
					% change	
Raw materials, total	**100.0**	**108.8**	**124.8**	**125.4**	**15.3**	**0.5**
Mineral fuels	32.0	82.8	104.9	101.5	22.6	-3.2
Vegetable products	10.0	108.2	119.5	122.3	13.0	2.3
Animals and animal products	26.0	107.3	104.1	105.4	-1.8	1.2
Wood	13.0	188.6	207.7	210.5	11.6	1.3
Ferrous materials	4.0	115.3	120.0	121.8	5.6	1.5
Non-ferrous metals	13.0	95.3	140.7	145.3	52.5	3.3
Non-metallic minerals	3.0	99.5	101.6	101.8	2.3	0.2
Total excluding mineral fuels	68.0	120.8	134.1	136.5	13.0	1.8

[1] *Rounded figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Electric power selling-price indexes
September to December 1994

Electric power selling-price indexes (1986 = 100) for the period of September to December 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The December 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products
January 1, 1995

Frozen meat in cold storage as of January 1, 1995 amounted to 42.5 thousand tonnes, unchanged from a month earlier. Stocks at January 1, 1994 stood at 32.0 thousand tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Poultry products industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the poultry products industry (SIC 1012) totalled $2,457.2 million, up 8.2% from $2,271.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5381.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Potato chip, pretzel and popcorn industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the potato chip, pretzel and popcorn industry (SIC 1093) totalled $751.3 million, up 4.6% from $718.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5398.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Foamed and expanded plastic products industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the foamed and expanded plastic products industry (SIC 1611) totalled $503.0 million, up 6.6% from $471.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5414.

Data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and plastics products industries* (33-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Hardwood veneer and plywood industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hardwood veneer and plywood industry (SIC 2521) totalled $395.8 million, up 21.1% from $326.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5461.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood industries* (35-250, $53).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Coffin and casket industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the coffin and casket industry (SIC 2581) totalled $54.9 million, up 8.7% from $50.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5468.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood industries* (35-250, $53).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Custom coating of metal products industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the custom coating of metal products industry (SIC 3041) totalled $922.9 million, up 16.9% from $789.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5524.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal closure and container industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal closure and container industry (SIC 3042) totalled $1,278.0 million, down 3.9% from $1,329.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5525.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Motor vehicle wheel and brake industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle wheel and brake industry (SIC 3255) totalled $1,106.7 million, up 14.1% from $970.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5559.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Broom, brush and mop industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the broom, brush and mop industry (SIC 3991) totalled $104.5 million, down 3.7% from $108.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6893.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Floor tile, linoleum and coated fabrics industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993 the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the floor tile, linoleum and coated fabrics industry (SIC 3993) totalled $280.7 million, up 14.3% from $245.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6895.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Science statistics service bulletin: Distribution of federal expenditures on science and technology, by province and territory, 1992-93. Vol 19, no. 1.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$12/US$107).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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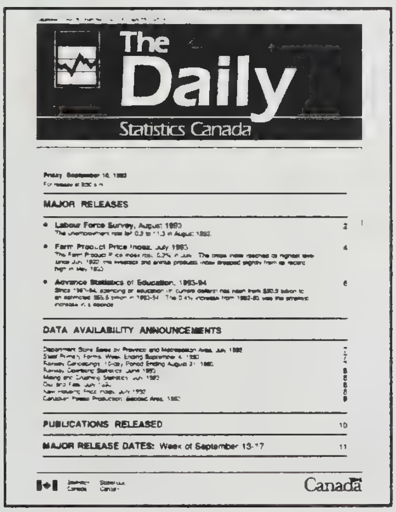
The Daily
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 30 to February 3

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
January		
30	The labour market: year-end review	1994
30	Cancer statistics	1995
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	November 1994
31	Employment, earnings and hours	November 1994
31	Youth court statistics	1993/94
February		
1	Control and sale of alcoholic beverages	1993
2	Business conditions survey: manufacturing industries	January 1995
2	Field crop reporting series: stocks of grain	December 31, 1994
3	Building permits	December 1994

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 30, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

The labour market: year-end review
1994

Perspectives on labour and income announces the advance release of its supplement, "The labour market: year-end review". This supplement summarizes changes and trends in the labour market in 1994. It can be ordered today and is available only via fax service at a cost of $30 payable by VISA or MasterCard. To order, give your name, fax number, credit card number, etc. to Suzanne David (613-951-4628), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

The release date for the Spring 1995 issue of *Perspectives* (75-001E, $14/$56), including "The labour market: year-end review", will be in early March. See "How to order publications".

OTHER RELEASES

Cancer statistics
1995

The 1995 edition of *Canadian cancer statistics* is released today by Statistics Canada, the National Cancer Institute of Canada, and Health Canada. It represents a collaborative effort of these three organizations, the Canadian Cancer Society, and the provincial/territorial cancer registries. This report contains estimates of cancer incidence and mortality for 1995, historical (actual and estimated) data from 1969 to 1995, cancer survival data from Quebec, and selected indicators on cancer. Special topics featured this year include trends in colorectal cancer and the prevalence of cancer.

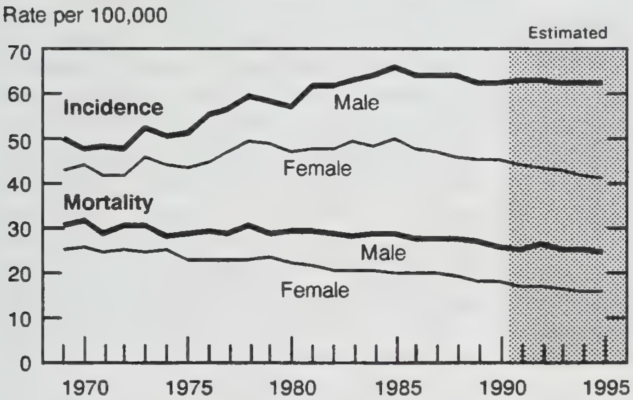
Canadian cancer statistics, 1995 (uncatalogued) is now available from Health Statistics Division (613-951-1746) at Statistics Canada and from the Canadian Cancer Society.

MAJOR RELEASES

Cancer statistics
1995

Incidence rates of colorectal cancer, the third most common form of cancer diagnosed in Canada, have been declining since 1985. Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths.

Age-standardized incidence and mortality rates for colorectal cancer



Note: *Rates are standardized to the age distribution of the 1991 Census of Canada population.*
Source: *Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.*

Incidence and mortality rates of lung cancer, the number one cause of cancer deaths among women, continue to rise and are now four times higher for Canadian women than in 1970. Rates of lung cancer for men have shown a small decline in recent years. However, prostate cancer continues to increase dramatically, with 16,100 new cases expected this year.

While the number of new cases and cancer deaths continues to rise, incidence and mortality rates for "all cancer sites" have both remained fairly stable over the past decade.

Colorectal cancer declines

Trends in incidence rates of colorectal cancer for both men and women peaked in 1985. Since then, rates among men have declined slightly, whereas among women they are now declining rapidly after years of relative stablity. Mortality rates for colorectal cancer continue to decline for both men and women; rates have declined at a more rapid pace since 1985, and are decreasing faster among women than among men. Although subtle, these changes are encouraging because they signal steady improvement in the control of colorectal cancer.

Changes in trends in Canada parallel those in the United States. Declines in the United States are thought to be due in part to more widespread use of early detection methods; diagnosis at an earlier stage allows for more effective treatment, particularly among the elderly. Also, some evidence suggests that lifestyle changes such as diet may have contributed to the decline in incidence. Research is needed to determine the relative importance of these factors on the changes in Canadian rates.

In 1995 an estimated 16,300 new cases of colorectal cancer will be diagnosed in Canadian men and women, and an estimated 6,300 will die from this disease. Colorectal cancer will account for 13% of all new cancers and 10% of all cancer deaths in 1995. About 1 in 16 Canadians will develop colorectal cancer, and 1 in 35 will die because of it.

Note to users

These 1995 estimates were produced by modelling actual cancer incidence and mortality data by province for selected cancer sites. Actual data from 1983 to 1990 or 1991 were used to compute incidence estimates. Data from 1983 to 1992 were used to compute mortality estimates. The incidence estimates for 1995 exclude about 60,800 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer.

Rates in Canadian cancer statistics, 1995 are standardized to the 1991 Canadian population and cannot be compared directly to rates previously published. Age standardization of the rates adjusts for differences in the age distribution of the population over time. Rates standardized to the 1991 Canadian population are generally about 30 to 50% higher than those standardized to the world population used in previous years, because the 1991 Canadian population is older. The 1991 population is preferred because these rates more closely reflect the actual incidence of cancer per 100,000 men or women.

Trends for "all cancer sites combined" are stable

In 1995 an estimated 125,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed, while an estimated 61,500 will die from the disease. This is a 37% increase

from the 91,841 cancers diagnosed 10 years earlier and a 33% increase from the 46,333 cancer deaths in 1985. On average, an additional 3,500 new cases of cancer and 1,500 deaths occurred in each year of the past decade. The number of new cases and deaths continues to rise because the population is growing and ageing.

In contrast, trends in the age-standardized rates for both incidence and mortality for "all cancer sites combined" have remained relatively stable since 1983. The average annual percentage changes for these rates are close to zero. While there are indications of a slight decline in cancer mortality rates among men in recent years, it is too early to tell if this trend will continue.

More than one in three Canadians can expect to develop cancer, and one in four will die of cancer. At the end of 1990, an estimated 413,000 people in Canada had been diagnosed with cancer in the previous 10 years.

Men still outnumber women in cancer incidence and deaths

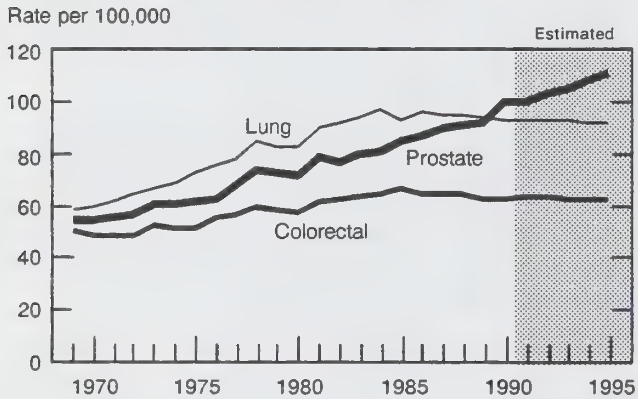
Three types of cancer account for more than 55% of the new cases of cancer. Among women the top three cancers are breast, colorectal and lung cancers. Among men these are prostate, lung and colorectal cancers. Men outnumber women both for numbers of new cases and for deaths: 53% of new cases and 55% of cancer deaths occur among men.

Prostate cancer incidence rates continue to increase dramatically at an average rate of +3.1% per year. With 16,100 new cases expected for 1995, prostate cancer is now well ahead of lung cancer, for which 12,700 cases will occur this year among men. Mortality rates for prostate cancer are edging upward more slowly at +1.6% per year. Rising incidence is due primarily to increases in the detection rate of this cancer, which occurs mostly in older men. Earlier detection results from increasing use of treatments for benign prostatic disease and, more recently, from use of the blood test for prostatic specific antigen (PSA).

The deadly epidemic of lung cancer continues to spread among women: incidence and mortality rates in 1995 will be more than four times as high as in 1970. Among men, incidence and mortality rates for lung cancer levelled off in the mid-1980s and showed a small decline by the early 1990s, likely reflecting the fall in the proportion of regular smokers among men that began in the mid-1960s. In contrast, women have continued to smoke in about the same proportions since the 1960s.

Breast cancer incidence among women has also risen somewhat during the past decade. This increase may be due in part to the increased numbers of mammograms since the mid-1980s. Mortality rates for breast cancer remain stable.

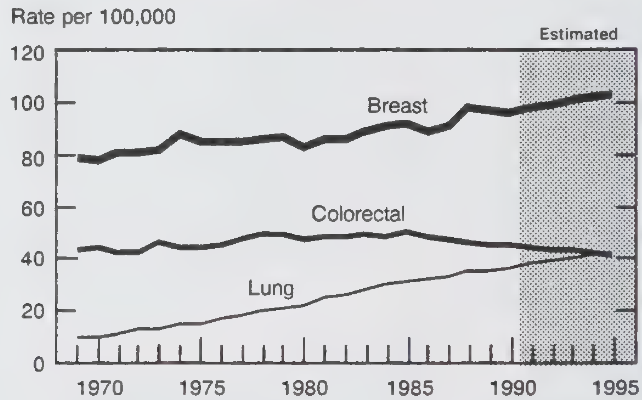
Age-standardized incidence rates for selected cancer sites, men



Note: *Rates are standardized to the age distribution of the 1991 Census of Canada population.*

Source: *Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.*

Age-standardized incidence rates for selected cancer sites, women



Note: *Rates are standardized to the age distribution of the 1991 Census of Canada population.*

Source: *Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.*

Trends for other cancers

Of the more commonly occurring cancers, the incidence of just five among men and two among women have increased at an average annual rate greater than 2% since 1983. Among men these are melanoma (+4.5% per year), testis (+3.5%), prostate (+3.1%), kidney (+2.5%) and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (+2.4%). Among women these are lung (+3.7% per year) and kidney (+3.3%). Patterns of exposure to sunlight may affect melanoma rates. The increase in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is at least partly related to increased levels of HIV infection. Risk factors for cancer of the kidney include cigarette smoking.

Mortality rates are declining for a number of cancers. For example, since 1983, mortality rates declined for testicular cancer in males (-4.9% per year), childhood cancer (-4.4%) and Hodgkin's disease in both men (-5.8%) and women (-3.9%)—reflecting improved treatment methods. Declines of about 3% per year in incidence and mortality rates for stomach cancer reflect improved diets. Declines in cancer of the cervix (-3.6%) may reflect the impact of early detection through pap smear screening programs.

Among children, acute lymphocytic leukemia is the most common childhood cancer; the exception is infants (under one year), among whom neuroblastoma occurs most frequently. Many childhood cancers have a relatively good prognosis in terms of long-term survival.

Canadian cancer statistics, 1995 is a collaborative effort of Statistics Canada, the National Cancer Institute of Canada, the Canadian Cancer Society, Health Canada and the provincial/territorial cancer registries.

Limited copies of *Canadian cancer statistics, 1995* are available from the Canadian Cancer Society (Suite 200, 10 Alcorn Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M4V 3B1; phone 416-961-7223), the Health Statistics Division of Statistics Canada (613-951-1746), local offices of the Canadian Cancer Society, and Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres.

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740), Health Status Section, Health Statistics Division; Mike McFarland (416-961-7223), Canadian Cancer Society / National Cancer Institute of Canada; or Jo-Anne Ford (613-957-2988), Health Canada.

Estimated new cases and deaths for the major cancer sites, 1995

	New cases			Deaths		
Site	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All cancers	125,400	66,400	59,000	61,500	33,700	27,800
Lung	20,000	12,700	7,300	16,800	11,000	5,800
Female breast	17,700	...	17,700	5,400	...	5,400
Colorectal	16,300	8,800	7,500	6,300	3,400	2,900
Prostate	16,100	16,100	...	4,200	4,200	...
Lymphoma	7,300	4,000	3,300	3,450	1,800	1,650
Bladder	4,650	3,500	1,150	1,320	920	400
Kidney	3,950	2,400	1,550	1,350	820	530
Leukemia	3,250	1,850	1,400	2,050	1,150	900
Oral	3,220	2,300	920	1,080	770	310
Melanoma	3,050	1,600	1,450	620	390	230
Stomach	3,000	1,950	1,050	2,060	1,250	810
Body of uterus	3,000	...	3,000	620	...	620
Pancreas	2,850	1,350	1,500	2,850	1,400	1,450
Ovary	2,200	...	2,200	1,350	...	1,350
Brain	2,160	1,200	960	1,470	800	670
Larynx	1,390	1,100	290	580	480	100
Cervix	1,300	...	1,300	370	...	370
All other sites	13,980	7,550	6,430	9,630	5,320	4,310

... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*
Note: *Figures exclude an estimated 60,800 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer.*
Source: *Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.*

■

The labour market: year-end review

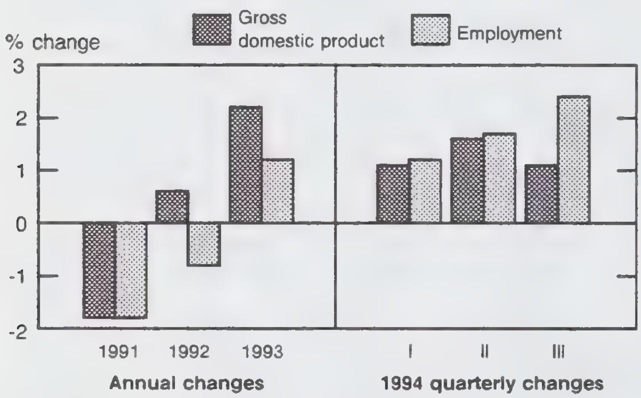
1994

Labour market conditions improved dramatically last year in many ways. At 12.6 million, the average 1994 employment level surpassed its 1990 peak by 72,000. At year's end the unemployment rate had slipped into single digits for the first time since January 1991.

Labour market is now in line with GDP

The pace of both output and employment growth picked up in 1994. Led by a boom in merchandise exports, gross domestic product posted real growth of 1% or better in each of the first three quarters of the year. At home, businesses responded by increasing capital utilization in their factories and investment in plant and equipment. The growth in output was mirrored in the labour market, putting an end to stories of a "jobless recovery".

Employment growth accelerated through the first three quarters of 1994



Sources: Labour force survey and the National Accounts and Environment Division.

Almost all the growth was in full-time employment

Except for declines in January and October, growth was sustained, with four of the monthly gains exceeding 60,000. The 261,000 increase in annual average employment was almost double that of 1993.

About 95% of the growth in 1994 was in full-time employment—a big turnaround from preceding years. The entire gain by men was in full-time jobs, as was 83% of the gain by women.

This time, the goods sector contributed to job gains

A distinctive characteristic of the 1994 labour market was strong employment growth in the goods-producing sector. This sector, which had lost a total of 320,000 jobs during 1991 and 1992, dropped a further 5,000 in 1993. However, the situation turned around in 1994. Buoyed by surging merchandise exports, the goods sector once more became a major source of employment growth, accounting for about one-third of the overall increase, even though it represented only one-fourth of total employment.

More provinces shared in job growth

Compared with the previous year, employment gains in 1994 were more widespread. In 1993 almost all the employment gains were concentrated in British Columbia and Ontario, with the largest growth in British Columbia. In 1994, joining Ontario and British Columbia with sizeable increases were Alberta, Quebec and Nova Scotia. Employment also rose in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Every major age group recorded employment gains for the first time in years

For the first time in four years, every major age group recorded employment gains. Annual levels rose by more than 110,000 for both adult men and adult women. Even youths (aged 15 to 24) saw an end to their employment declines of the past five years, with a modest increase of 14,000 in 1994.

Average unemployment in 1994 fell below 1.5 million for the first time in three years. At year's end, the unemployed were estimated at 1,356,000, fully 212,000 fewer than in December 1993. The unemployment rate also declined from 11.2% in 1993 to 10.3% in 1994. More notably, the rate dropped below 10% at year-end (it stood at 9.6% in both November and December), the first time since January 1991.

Unexpectedly, the labour force participation rate declined

Despite rapidly increasing employment, labour force participation rates declined in 1994 for all major age groups except those 55 and over, where it increased. The decline among adult men aged 25 to 54 continued a longstanding trend. But the decline among adult women aged 25 to 54—the second decline in three years—is puzzling, since this group continued to record job gains. Before 1992, the participation rates of these adult women had risen continuously along with employment gains—recession or no recession.

The rate for youths declined in 1994, as it had for the past several years, reflecting their increased tendency to remain in school.

Long-term unemployment worsened

Long-term unemployment, especially that lasting more than a year, remained high. In 1990 the long-term unemployed numbered 62,000 and represented only 6% of the total unemployed. By 1994 their numbers more than tripled to 217,000 and their share of the total unemployed rose to 15%. In line with the compositional shifts toward long-term unemployment, the average duration of unemployment jumped from 16.9 weeks in 1990 to 25.7 weeks in 1994.

The international scene

Among the G7 countries, Canada's employment growth in 1994—as in 1993—was bettered only by that of the United States. Preliminary estimates by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development show slight increases for Japan and the United Kingdom and declines for France, Germany and Italy.

For further information on *The labour market: year-end review*, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

To order the supplement via fax service ($30), contact Suzanne David (613-951-4628), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Public perceptions of crime

An analysis of public opinion polls, victimization survey data, and police-reported crime statistics reveals some conflicting trends with regard to public perceptions and experiences of crime.

Data from public opinion polls and the general social survey (GSS) also suggest a general public perception that the level of crime has increased in recent years. Data from the 1993 GSS suggest a small but measurable increase in the level of fear of criminal victimization compared to the 1988 data; this is reflected in the respondents' levels of apprehension while walking alone in their neighbourhoods at night. Urban residents, females and elderly persons showed higher levels of apprehension than before.

According to the results of the GSS, overall victimization rates were similar for 1988 and 1993. Victimization rates declined consistently with the increasing age of the respondents. Police-reported crime statistics did indeed show an upward trend over the latter half of the 1980s. Much of this increase is attributable to increases in the number of minor assaults, and is likely also due to the increased willingness of victims to report crimes.

In examining the issue of violent crime, survey findings and police-reported crime statistics suggest that Canadians tend to overestimate the frequency and seriousness of violent crime, the probability of victimization by strangers, and the severity of injuries sustained by victims.

The vol. 15, no. 1 issue of *Juristat: public perceptions of crime* (85-002, $5/$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231, 613-951-9023, fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Risk of personal and household victimization
1993

According to the 1993 general social survey, 24% of the Canadian population aged 15 and over were victimized by about 5.6 million criminal incidents in the 12 months before the survey. Of these, 56% were personal victimizations (theft or attempted theft of personal property, sexual assault, robbery or attempted robbery, and assault), while 37% were household crimes (break and enter or attempt, theft or attempted theft of household property, theft or attempted theft of motor vehicles or parts of motor vehicles, and vandalism).

Overall, those living in Quebec reported the lowest rates of personal and household victimizations (114 per 1,000 population and 150 per 1,000 households respectively). Those living in British Columbia reported the highest (180 per 1,000 population and 238 per 1,000 households respectively).

Note: Data from the 1993 general social survey were released in June 1994.

The vol. 15, no. 2 issue of *Juristat: risk of personal and household victimization: Canada, 1993* (85-002, $5/$60) is now available. This report examines various victim and household characteristics in relation to personal and household victimization rates in Canada. Some of the socio-demographic variables analysed include region and area of residence (urban/rural); sex, age and marital status of the victim; and educational achievement. Lifestyle factors such as number of evening activities, consumption of alcohol/drugs, and main activity were also examined. Household variables include income, household size (i.e., number of persons), dwelling type, and ownership. Also examined are time of day and season of the year when the incidents occurred as well as the personal and economic consequences of the crime. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231, 613-951-9023, fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Sales of refined petroleum products
December 1994 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 145 700 cubic metres in December, up 2.5% from December 1993. The advance was due to greater demand for diesel fuel oil (+148 200 cubic metres or +11.2%), petrochemical feedstocks (+31 800 cubic metres or +9.6%) and all other refined products (+43 100 cubic metres or +7.6%). Partly offsetting these gains was a decline in motor gasoline sales (-45 900 cubic metres or -1.5%).

Year-to-date sales for all refined products rose 2.6% from the same period in 1993. Four of the seven major product groups (accounting for 81% of total sales volume) increased sales. Higher demand by the transport sector (railways and the truck transport industry) and increased use by the crude petroleum and natural gas industry due to expanded drilling activity led to a strong 10.1% gain in diesel fuel oil sales. Heavy fuel oil sales declined 9.5% from the same period in 1993, reflecting decreased use of the product by electric utilities and by the pulp and paper industry.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total, all products	**7 145.7**	**2.5**
Motor gasoline	2 919.1	-1.5
Diesel fuel oil	1 472.2	11.2
Light fuel oil	725.7	-5.1
Heavy fuel oil	713.3	4.5
Aviation turbo fuels	340.0	0.7
Petrochemical feedstocks1	361.7	9.6
All other refined products	613.7	7.6
	January to December 1994	Jan.-Dec.1993 to Jan.-Dec.1994
Total, all products	**82 941.8**	**2.6**
Motor gasoline	35 001.6	2.9
Diesel fuel oil	18 355.9	10.1
Light fuel oil	5 792.8	-2.2
Heavy fuel oil	6 688.1	-9.5
Aviation turbo fuels	4 653.8	4.7
Petrochemical feedstocks1	3 665.7	-4.6
All other refined products	8 783.9	3.2

1 *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The December 1994 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, $20/$200) will be available the third week of March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Trends in the business population

Fourth quarter 1994

In the fourth quarter of 1994, the number of employer businesses rebounded from their decrease in the previous quarter. Compared with the fourth quarter of 1993, the business population also increased (+1.38%).

The seasonally adjusted number of remitting payroll deduction accounts increased 0.17% (to 926,712) from the previous quarter. All regions except the Atlantic region recorded increases for the fourth quarter. The largest percentage increases were in British Columbia and the Territories. The counts decreased in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1420.

For further information on this release, contact Des Beckstead (613-951-6199), Business Register Division. ■

Gypsum products

December 1994

Manufacturers shipped 17 055 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in December, up 3.4% from 16 495 thousand square metres in December 1993 but down 34.8% from 26 155 thousand square metres in November 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of December 1994 totalled 256 459 thousand square metres, up 13.3% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The December 1994 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Civil aviation

November 1994

The major Canadian air carriers, Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) continued to benefit from strong demand for air services in both the domestic and international sectors in November 1994. As of November 1994, year-to-date passenger-kilometres flown on scheduled routes in domestic

markets increased 4% from the year-earlier period, while the increase stood at 10% for the international routes.

Although increases occurred in both sectors in 1994, the major carriers continued to increase their focus on the international market. The ratio of passenger-kilometres flown on international routes to those flown on domestic routes has increased steadily, from 1.05 in 1988 to 1.70 in 1994. Domestic operations are 19% lower than in 1988, while international operations are at their highest level ever.

Preliminary data on civil aviation for November 1994 will be published in the February 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Construction type plywood

November 1994

Firms produced 154 843 cubic metres of construction type plywood in November, a 1.4% increase from 152 659 cubic metres in November 1993.

For January to November 1994, production totalled 1 680 905 cubic metres, an increase of 0.3% from 1 676 128 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The November 1994 issue of the *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $6/$60) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia

November 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 616 108 cubic metres of lumber and ties in November, a 2.6% decrease from 2 686 730 cubic metres in November 1993.

For January to November 1994, production amounted to 31 125 340 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.2% from 31 187 567 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The November 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $8/$80) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Railway carloadings

November 1994

Railways loaded 22.6 million tonnes of revenue freight in Canada in November 1994, a 13.1% increase from November 1993. The carriers received an additional 1.6 million tonnes from U.S. connections in November.

Total loadings from January to November 1994 increased 13.5% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 15.1% during the same period.

All 1993 figures and 1994 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The November 1994 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released later.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, December 1994.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Other manufacturing industries, 1992.
Catalogue number 47-250
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; other countries: US$54).

Gas utilities, October 1994.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Telephone statistics, November 1994.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $9/$90; United States: US$11/US$108; other countries: US$13/US$126).

Juristat: public perceptions of crime. Vol. 15, no. 1.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $5/$60; United States: US$6/US$72; other countries: US$7/US$84).

Juristat: risk of personal and household victimization, Canada, 1993. Vol. 15, no. 2.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $5/$60; United States: US$6/US$72; other countries: US$7/US$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

November 1994

Economic growth accelerated in November and was led by strong gains in manufacturing and wholesale trade. Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost advanced 0.4% after edging up 0.1% in September and 0.2% in October. Rebounds in mining and utilities also contributed. Retail sales receded after surging in October.

Economic growth accelerates in November

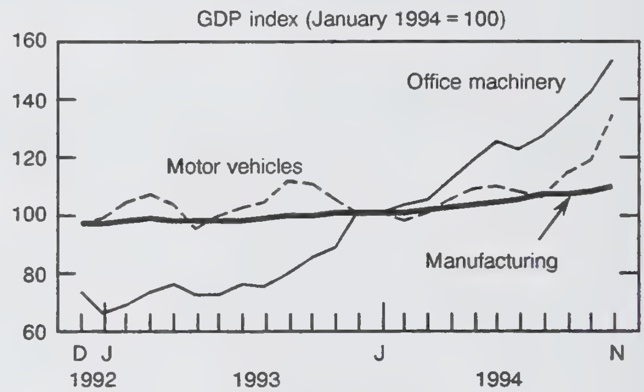
For October and November together, GDP averaged 0.6% higher than its third-quarter level. This represents a slowdown from growth of 1.6% and 1.0% in the second and third quarters respectively. This comparison excludes the effect December will have on fourth quarter GDP. It is worth noting that employment also slowed, from 1.0% growth in the third quarter to 0.7% in the fourth, and was flat in December.

Cars and computers remain tops in manufacturing

Output in manufacturing jumped 1.6% in November, reflecting a surge in demand for motor vehicles and office machinery (mainly computers). Excluding these industries, output rose 0.4%. Robust growth in manufacturing has been sustained since the second quarter. This has resulted in sharp increases in employment, including a 3.1% gain in the fourth quarter.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by factors of production when they transform inputs purchased from other industries into outputs.*
>
> *Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

Manufacturing



Production of motor vehicles soared 13.4%, increasing sharply for a third consecutive month. Despite this surge, manufacturers of parts raised output only 3.2%. Imports of parts, however, rose substantially in November.

Manufacturers of office machinery, who have boosted production sharply throughout the year, hiked output another 7.9% in November. A substantial portion of the production was shipped to foreign markets. Sizeable advances in the order backlog augur well for the coming months.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, output of primary metals fell 1.3%. The decline was widespread, but a 3.2% drop by producers of iron and steel was the largest, despite higher shipments to the auto industry. Lower demand from pipe and tube manufacturers, steel fabricators, and wire producers was mostly responsible for the weakness.

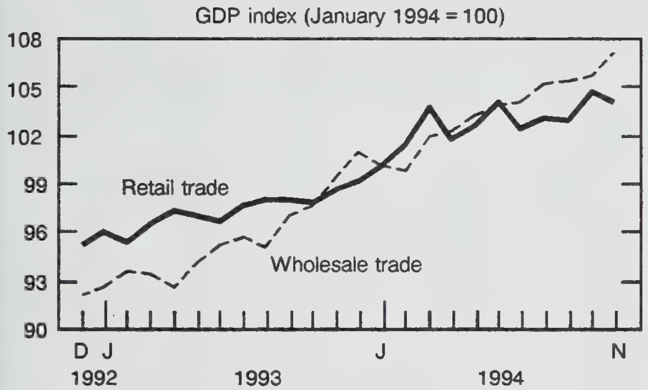
The surge in manufacturers' shipments in November also contributed substantially to growth in transportation services, notably truck and rail transport.

Wholesale soars while retail flounders

Wholesale trade jumped 1.4%, reflecting higher sales in all trade groups except hardware products. Wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts accounted for 41% of the gain.

Retail trade slumped 0.6% as widespread losses more than offset higher sales by motor vehicle dealers. Sales by service station operators and retailers of furniture and appliances declined the most.

Trade



Mining improves

Higher production of crude oil led a 1.1% rebound in output of the mining sector after declines in September and October. Increased output of uranium, zinc and copper also helped. These gains were tempered, however, by lower production of natural gas, as mild weather curbed both domestic and foreign demand. Transport and distribution of natural gas also fell.

Producers of potash also reduced output sharply for a second consecutive month. A large contract with China was signed late in November, and will help boost production in coming months.

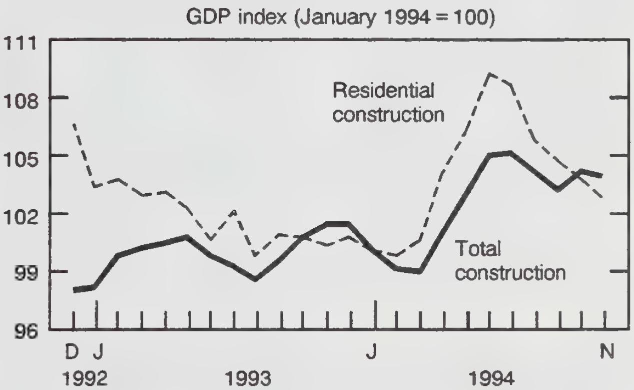
Mild weather restrains utilities

A rebound in electricity production led an increase in output by utilities. After slumping in October, exports of electricity returned to earlier levels. Despite this rebound, overall output of utilities remained low as mild weather curbed gas distribution 2.6% in November, its third consecutive decline.

Construction sags as home-building drops

Construction inched down 0.2% as declines in residential and non-residential projects more than offset a gain in engineering construction. Construction of new dwellings has fallen for five consecutive months. Declines in building permits through November and higher interest rates since then augur further drops.

Construction



Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The November 1994 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, $14/$140) will be released in February.

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	November 1993	September 1994[r]	October 1994[r]	November 1994[p]	August 1994 to September 1994	September 1994 to October 1994	October 1994 to November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions				% change			
Total economy	**516,961**	**535,173**	**536,174**	**538,509**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**4.2**
Goods-producing industries	173,356	182,554	182,910	184,786	-0.2	0.2	1.0	6.6
Services-producing industries	343,605	352,618	353,264	353,723	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.9
Business sector	**424,758**	**443,245**	**444,095**	**446,475**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**5.1**
Goods	172,444	181,644	181,995	183,874	-0.2	0.2	1.0	6.6
Agriculture	10,898	10,887	10,911	10,915	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Fishing and trapping	918	1,003	964	943	-3.9	-3.8	-2.2	2.8
Logging	2,843	3,070	3,053	2,946	4.8	-0.5	-3.5	3.6
Mining	22,039	23,951	23,606	23,862	-0.6	-1.4	1.1	8.3
Manufacturing	93,052	99,281	100,261	101,817	0.1	1.0	1.6	9.4
Construction	26,426	26,879	27,116	27,064	-1.0	0.9	-0.2	2.4
Other utility industries	16,269	16,574	16,085	16,326	-1.6	-3.0	1.5	0.4
Services	252,314	261,601	262,100	262,600	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.1
Transportation and storage	22,053	23,302	23,369	23,508	0.2	0.3	0.6	6.6
Communications	19,924	21,202	21,107	21,230	0.8	-0.4	0.6	6.6
Wholesale trade	32,495	34,437	34,550	35,039	0.0	0.3	1.4	7.8
Retail trade	31,598	32,976	33,543	33,342	-0.1	1.7	-0.6	5.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	84,513	85,670	85,610	85,699	0.3	-0.1	0.1	1.4
Community, business and personal services	61,731	64,015	63,922	63,782	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	3.3
Non-business sector	**92,203**	**91,928**	**92,079**	**92,034**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**-0.0**	**-0.2**
Goods	912	911	914	912	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.0
Services	91,291	91,017	91,164	91,122	0.1	0.2	-0.0	-0.2
Government services	33,590	33,334	33,304	33,251	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-1.0
Community and personal services	54,351	54,437	54,579	54,551	-0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.4
Other services	3,350	3,246	3,282	3,320	-0.1	1.1	1.2	-0.9
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	132,272	140,716	140,866	142,917	-0.2	0.1	1.5	8.0
Non-durable manufacturing	41,809	43,370	43,373	43,577	-0.7	0.0	0.5	4.2
Durable manufacturing	51,243	55,911	56,889	58,241	0.7	1.7	2.4	13.7

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

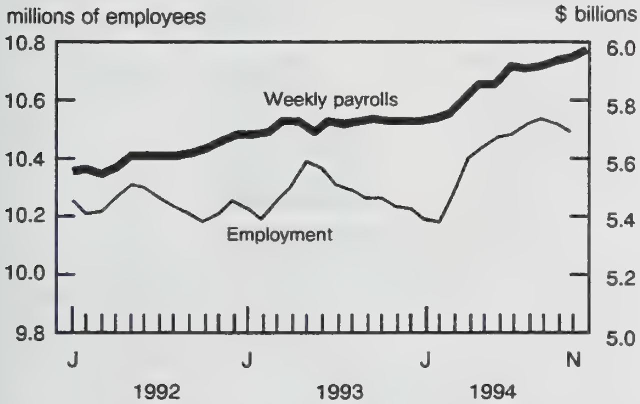
■

Employment, earnings and hours

November 1994 (preliminary)

Businesses in all industries employed 31,000 fewer employees in November after increases in seven of the previous eight months. Retailers, construction companies and employers in accommodation, food and beverage services all reduced employment, offsetting gains by manufacturers and providers of business services. Retailers and construction companies reduced employment for a second consecutive month, a result of a slow start to the Christmas shopping season and a reduced demand for new residential housing. Manufacturers and providers of business services continued to increase employment. Since January 1994, these businesses have contributed the most to employment gains. Manufacturers have been increasing employment in light of continuing strong demand for manufactured goods.

Employers expand weekly payrolls despite slight employment decline

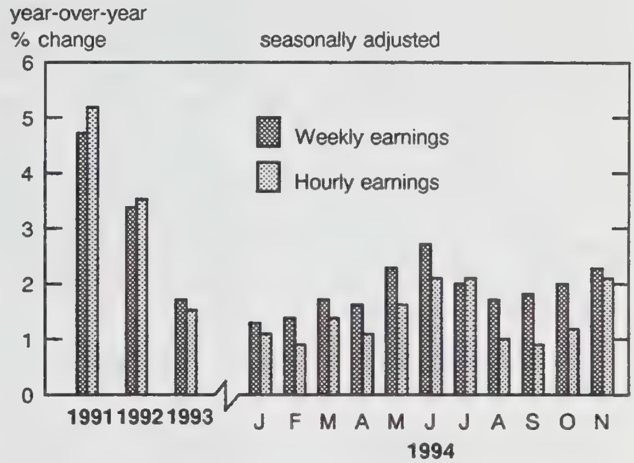


Despite the small decrease in employment, employers boosted payrolls for a fourth consecutive month (+0.5%) as weekly earnings grew. Employees received on average $571.88 in November, up 0.6% from October. Earnings growth in business services, wholesale trade, and in finance, insurance and real estate led all industries. Since November 1993, weekly earnings have risen $13.04 (+2.3%).

Employees paid by the hour worked on average 31.0 hours per week in November, the second consecutive decline. The decrease in weekly hours for 5,240,000 employees paid by the hour was widespread across most major industries. Average hours were down from September's peak of 31.2 hours, but remained higher than the 30.6 hours averaged in 1993 and in the first two months of 1994.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Unless otherwise stated, all data in this release are seasonally adjusted.*

Weekly earnings rise $13.04 from November 1993



Manufacturers continue to expand employment and weekly payrolls

Employment in manufacturing increased by 4,000 in November. The increase was led by manufacturers of clothing, pulp and paper, primary metals, transportation equipment (notably motor vehicles), and chemicals. Employment gains in Ontario (+6,000) were partly offset by losses in Alberta (-1,000) and Quebec (-1,000). Manufacturers have added 65,000 employees to their payrolls since February 1994.

Manufacturers boosted weekly payrolls in November (+0.8%) for the 10th time in 11 months; this reflected growth in average weekly earnings (+0.5%) and employment (+0.3). Although average weekly hours for the 1,092,000 manufacturing employees paid by the hour dipped for the first time since June 1994, November's level of 38.9 hours remained higher than the pre-recession level of 38.5 hours.

Several indicators suggest manufacturers will continue to add employees to the economy. The

business conditions survey's balance of opinion for employment prospects rose in the fourth quarter of 1994 to its highest level since April 1989. Shipments and new orders both soared in November, reflecting pent-up demand for motor vehicle products.

Business services continue to grow

Led by management and consulting firms and by architectural, engineering and other scientific and technical service firms, business services increased employment for a second consecutive month. There were 574,000 employees in business services in November, an increase of 6,000 since October and 35,000 since January 1994.

Continuing a trend of strong growth, weekly earnings for employees in business services rose 1.4% to $624.00 in November. Earnings growth was widespread within business services industries and was led by higher earnings for commissioned agents and salaried employees.

Retailers reduce employment and average weekly hours

Employment in retail trade was down 0.6% or 8,000 employees in November, continuing a sluggish trend since May 1994 that has seen retailers reduce employment by 20,000. Employers in most provinces—especially in Ontario (-4,000), Newfoundland (-2,000) and New Brunswick (-1,000)—curtailed employment in November. This was partly offset by a gain in Alberta (+2,000).

Reflecting a dip in retail sales in November and a slow start to the Christmas shopping season, average weekly hours for the 978,000 employees paid by the hour in retail trade dropped for a second consecutive month.

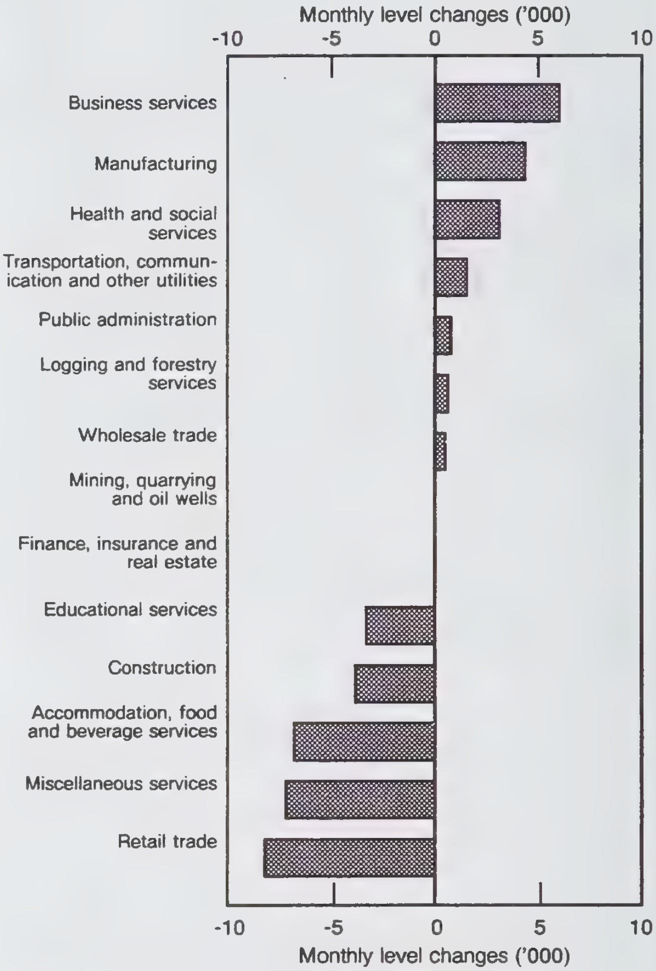
Slide in home-building dampens employment in construction

Construction companies lowered employment in November for a second consecutive month. Residential building contractors and special trade contractors led the decline as the slowdown in new housing construction continued. Partly offsetting these reductions were increases by industrial, highway and heavy construction companies, which continued to post employment gains.

Food and beverage services establishments cut employment

Employers in accommodation, food and beverage services reduced employment for a second consecutive month. Led by the food and beverage industry (restaurants and bars), businesses in most provinces reported lower employment. Employees paid by the hour also worked fewer hours per week, a second monthly decline.

Business services and manufacturers increased employment



Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

More detailed data by industry and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, $29/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	September 1994	October 1994[r]	November 1994[p]	September 1994 to October 1994	October 1994 to November 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**10,530**	**10,520**	**10,489**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**
Logging and forestry	64	64	65	0.0	1.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	133	133	133	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1,642	1,655	1,660	0.8	0.3
Construction	444	439	435	-1.1	-0.9
Transportation, communication and other utilities	848	853	855	0.6	0.2
Trade	1,975	1,965	1,958	-0.5	-0.4
Wholesale trade	622	622	622	0.0	0.0
Retail trade	1,356	1,344	1,336	-0.9	-0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	638	638	638	0.0	0.0
Business services	560	568	574	1.4	1.1
Education-related services	928	927	924	-0.1	-0.3
Health and social services	1,144	1,151	1,154	0.6	0.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	759	754	747	-0.7	-0.9
Public administration	706	709	710	0.4	0.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	150	149	145	-0.7	-2.7
Prince Edward Island	40	40	37	0.0	-7.5
Nova Scotia	295	293	292	-0.7	-0.3
New Brunswick	235	233	225	-0.9	-3.4
Quebec	2,553	2,554	2,553	0.0	-0.0
Ontario	4,132	4,125	4,121	-0.2	-0.1
Manitoba	393	396	397	0.8	0.3
Saskatchewan	303	307	310	1.3	1.0
Alberta	1,039	1,042	1,043	0.3	0.1
British Columbia	1,346	1,343	1,343	-0.2	0.0
Yukon	12	12	11	0.0	-8.3
Northwest Territories	23	22	21	-4.3	-4.5

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Average weekly earnings[1]

Industry group (1980 SIC)	November 1993	October 1994[r]	November 1994[p]	October 1994 to November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**558.84**	**568.46**	**571.88**	**0.6**	**2.3**
Logging and forestry	718.00	760.33	737.84	-3.0	2.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	974.35	970.65	974.03	0.3	0.0
Manufacturing	672.81	689.30	693.08	0.5	3.0
Construction	652.19	670.08	673.09	0.4	3.2
Transportation, communication and other utilities	714.80	722.74	727.87	0.7	1.8
Trade	409.41	422.77	428.11	1.3	4.6
Wholesale trade	594.55	603.64	610.49	1.1	2.7
Retail trade	327.90	339.89	341.81	0.6	4.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	642.42	633.29	637.93	0.7	-0.7
Business services	591.62	615.63	624.00	1.4	5.5
Education-related services	674.72	672.16	673.40	0.2	-0.2
Health and social services	499.93	506.05	509.40	0.7	1.9
Accommodation, food and beverage services	215.45	227.83	229.29	0.6	6.4
Public administration	743.17	743.30	742.01	-0.2	-0.2
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	531.56	532.69	541.13	1.6	1.8
Prince Edward Island	456.36	450.36	455.08	1.0	-0.3
Nova Scotia	495.49	496.20	501.83	1.1	1.3
New Brunswick	503.63	503.05	506.16	0.6	0.5
Quebec	540.33	544.77	542.30	-0.5	0.4
Ontario	592.11	606.62	612.17	0.9	3.4
Manitoba	493.99	498.75	503.94	1.0	2.0
Saskatchewan	473.40	487.80	490.86	0.6	3.7
Alberta	553.01	554.60	557.59	0.5	0.8
British Columbia	562.20	581.50	584.73	0.6	4.0
Yukon	694.42	690.95	674.87	-2.3	-2.8
Northwest Territories	699.56	700.04	707.98	1.1	1.2

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
1 *For all employees.*

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Youth court statistics

1993/94

The youth courts of Canada reported a 5% decrease in property offence cases in 1993/94, largely due to a 10% decrease in the number of cases involving theft under $1,000. Cases involving violent offences increased 8%. Two-thirds of this increase was due to minor assault cases (+12%). Drug offence cases increased 34% (799 cases).

The number of cases heard by youth courts in 1993/94 remained virtually unchanged from 1992/93. The youth courts heard 116,000 cases involving 213,000 federal offences.

These figures are based on a survey that collects data on young people aged 12 to 17 who appeared in court on federal offences from April 1993 to March 1994.

Just over half the cases involve property offences

In 1993/94, 51% of youth court cases were related to property offences (59,138 cases), mostly theft under $1,000 (17%) and break and enter (13%).

Of the total caseload, 20% involved violent crimes (23,374), especially minor assault (46% of violent crimes) and assault with a weapon (16%). Sexual assault accounted for 8% of violent offences. Less than 3% of the total caseload was related to drug offences.

The most common cases heard in youth court involved theft under $1,000 (17%), break and enter (13%), offences against the Young Offenders Act (10%), and minor assault (9%), and failure to appear or comply (9%).

About two-thirds of the cases (78,010) resulted in guilty verdicts on at least one charge. Some 94 cases were transferred to adult court, compared with only 33 the previous year. Of the 94 cases, slightly less than half involved violent offences.

Probation was the most significant disposition in 39% of the cases with a finding of guilt. The median length for probation was one year. About one in five young offenders were placed in open custody and 14% were placed in secure custody. About 13% were ordered to do community service work, and 7% received fines ($154 on average). Two-thirds of all custody dispositions were for three months or less.

Note to users

The analysis is based on youth court survey data collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics in collaboration with provincial and territorial government departments responsible for youth courts.

The unit of analysis is the case, which is defined as one or more charges laid against a young person and presented in a youth court on the same date.

Since 1986/87, the overall number of youth court cases in the 10 jurisdictions for which data are available has increased 25%. These data exclude Ontario and the Northwest Territories, the two jurisdictions for which full statistics were not available until 1992/93.

Most of the increase over the past five years resulted from administrative offences, which include all offences against the administration of justice under the Young Offenders Act and the Criminal Code. These include, for example, individuals who did not comply with court orders or who failed to appear in court. Excluding administrative offences, the number of cases heard increased just 7% between 1986/87 and 1993/94. During this same period, the youth population in the jurisdictions increased 3%.

Most youths appearing in court are male

Eight in 10 youths who appeared in court were male. About half the youth court caseload involved youths aged 16 and 17. Males appearing in youth court were older than females. More than half the males (53%) were aged 16 and 17, compared with 41% of the females.

Younger individuals tend to appear in youth court for different kinds of cases than older youths. Half the cases involving those aged 12 and 13 involved three offence types: theft under $1,000 (23%), break and enter (14%), and minor assault (13%). These three offences accounted for 42% of the cases involving youths aged 14 and 15, and 36% of cases involving those aged 16 and 17.

In contrast, older youths were involved in such offences as failure to appear in court or comply with a court order, offences under the Young Offenders Act, possession of stolen goods, theft over $1,000, and drug offences.

Only three provinces recorded lower caseloads since 1992/93: Newfoundland (-17%), British Columbia (-13%) and Alberta (-3%). New Brunswick had the highest provincial increase in caseloads (+18%), while the Yukon's caseload rose 26%.

The annual report, *Youth court statistics, 1993/94* (85-522, $35) and the vol. 15, no. 3 issue of *Juristat: Youth court statistics, 1993/94 highlights* (85-002, $5/$60) are now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact information and client services (613-951-9023, 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Number of cases heard by youth courts

Principal charge	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93 to 1993/94
			% change
Total	**115,187**	**115,949**	**1**
Male	94,412	94,057	-0
Female	20,775	21,892	5
Violent offences	21,653	23,374	8
Male	17,706	18,686	6
Female	3,947	4,688	19
Property offences	62,456	59,138	-5
Male	52,060	48,960	-6
Female	10,396	10,178	-2
Other Criminal Code	18,516	18,922	2
Male	14,637	14,809	1
Female	3,879	4,113	6
Drug offences	2,331	3,130	34
Male	1,985	2,726	37
Female	346	404	17
Young Offenders Act	9,781	11,018	13
Male	7,675	8,587	12
Female	2,106	2,431	15
Other federal statutes	450	367	-18
Male	349	289	-17
Female	101	78	-23

■

OTHER RELEASES

Adult criminal court statistics
1993 and

Adult criminal court caseload trends
1991/92 to 1993/94

Adult criminal court statistics reports that in 1993 a disposition of guilty was reached in about 65% of cases in the Yukon; 75% of cases in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan; and in over 80% of cases in Prince Edward Island. The most frequent offences included impaired driving, fraud, common assault, and theft under $1,000. Males were the accused in at least 75% of all cases disposed. Their median age was 28 or 29, depending on the province or territory. Fines were imposed more than any other sentence, in about 55% of all cases.

Adult criminal court caseload trends reports that between 1992/93 and 1993/94 the number of federal statute charges entering the court system fell in Nova Scotia (-6%) and Quebec (-5%), rose in the Yukon (+13%), and remained stable in Prince Edward Island and Ontario. Charges disposed by the courts were down in Nova Scotia (-4%) and Quebec (-5%), up in Ontario (+2%) and the Yukon (+17%), and unchanged in Prince Edward Island.

These two reports present information from the adult criminal court survey. *Adult criminal court statistics, 1993* looks at the provincial-territorial adult courts in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and the Yukon. These courts represent about 30% of the criminal court caseload in Canada. The report provides data on the characteristics of charges and cases heard by the courts. The data in *Adult criminal court caseload trends, 1991/92 to 1993/94* are from the same five jurisdictions plus the province of Ontario and detail the flow of charges and cases through the court system.

Adult criminal court statistics, 1993 (85-214E, $30) and *Adult criminal court caseload trends, 1991/92 to 1993/94* (85-219E, $30) are now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023, 1-800-387-2231). ■

Rigid insulating board
December 1994

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 244 thousand square metres (12.7-mm basis) in December, a 24.8% increase from 1 798 thousand square metres in December 1993.

For January to December 1994, shipments totalled 37 106 (revised) thousand square metres, an 11.4% increase from 33 317 thousand square metres in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The December 1994 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke
November 1994

Coal production totalled 6 426 kilotonnes in November, up 4.5% from November 1993. Year-to-date production at end of November 1994 stood at 66 559 kilotonnes, up 6.0% from the previous year.

Exports in November totalled 2 667 kilotonnes, down 2.0% from November 1993; imports increased 6.1% to 702 kilotonnes. For January to November 1994, exports totalled 28 628 kilotonnes, 11.9% above the year before.

Coke production in November totalled 299 kilotonnes, unchanged from November 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The November 1994 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, $11/$110) will be available the first week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric power
November 1994

Net generation of electricity for November decreased to 44 872 gigawatt hours (gwh), down 0.1% from November 1993. Exports increased 41.7% to 4 116 gwh, while imports increased from 389 gwh to 982 gwh.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro 28 122 gwh (-2.2%), nuclear 8 249 gwh (+9.0%), and thermal conventional 8 502 gwh (-1.0%)

Year-to-date net generation at the end of November 1994 totalled 483 557 gwh, up 4.5% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (46 655 gwh), rose 46.4% from the previous year and year-to-date imports (7 187 gwh) rose 1.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The November 1994 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, $10/$110) will be available the first week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

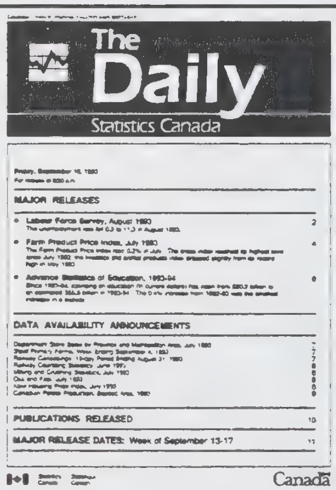
Biscuit production
December 1994

Production of sweetened biscuits totalled 86 781 231 kilograms for the six-month period ended December 1994, a 9.8% increase from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

Production of selected biscuits (32-026, $8/$16) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■


The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, December 1994.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Farm product price index, November 1994.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$11/US$107).

Unemployment insurance statistics, November 1994.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Juristat: Youth court statistics, 1993/94 highlights. Vol. 15, no. 3.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $5/$60; United States: US$6/US$72; other countries: US$7/US$84).

Youth court statistics, 1993/94.
Catalogue number 85-522
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; other countries: US$49).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

February 1995

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Control and sale of alcoholic beverages	1993
2	Business conditions survey: manufacturing industries	January 1995
2	Field crop reporting series: grain stocks	December 31, 1994
3	Building permits	December 1994
8	Estimates of labour income	November 1994
9	Help-wanted index	January 1995
9	New motor vehicle sales	December 1994
10	Labour force survey	January 1995
13	New housing price index	December 1994
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	December 1994
15	Department store sales	December 1994
16	Monthly survey of manufacturing	December 1994
16	Composite index	January 1995
17	Canadian international merchandise trade	December 1994
21	Retail trade	December 1994
22	Wholesale trade	December 1994
22	Farm cash receipts	Fourth quarter 1994
23	Canada's international transactions in securities	December 1994
23	Private and public investment in Canada	1993 actual, 1994 preliminary actual and 1995 intentions
23	Canadian economic observer	February 1995
24	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Fourth quarter 1994
24	Industrial product price index	January 1995
24	Raw materials price index	January 1995
27	International travel account	Fourth quarter 1994
28	Consumer price index	January 1995
28	Unemployment insurance	December 1994
28	Employment, earnings and hours	December 1994
28	Major release dates	March 1995

Note: use the command "DATES" to retrieve this schedule from CANSIM.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 1, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: January 1995

MAJOR RELEASE

Control and sale of alcoholic beverages

Fiscal year ended March 31, 1993

Canadians bought less beer, wine and spirits in 1992/93, the fifth straight year where sales of alcoholic beverages dropped. The biggest decline was in the volume of spirits sold (-5.8%); this was followed by beer sales (-3.6%). The rate of decline in wine sales appears to be levelling off: wine sales fell only 0.9% in 1992/93, compared with a 2.1% decline the previous fiscal year.

Factors behind the overall drop include the recession, higher prices, changes in drinking habits, brew-on-premises outlets, and cross-border shopping.

Per capita sales fell but value rose

Per capita sales to Canadians aged 15 and over fell in all three categories in 1992/93. Spirit sales fell 6.6% to 5.7 litres per person, beer sales dropped 4.6% to 87.5 litres, and wine sales were down 2.9% to 10.1 litres.

Despite the volume declines, the value of alcoholic beverage sales grew about 1% in 1992/93 to $10.4 billion.

In addition, total net income of liquor authorities and provincial-territorial revenue from the control and sale of alcoholic beverages grew to $3.1 billion, a marginal $50 million increase from the previous fiscal year.

Sales of domestic alcoholic beverages are dropping faster than sales of imports

Over the latest 10 years, sales of domestic alcoholic beverages have been decreasing more rapidly than sales of imports. In spite of this trend, domestic spirits and beer are still sold in much larger volumes than the imported brands.

Since 1987/88, sales of Canadian wines decreased 21.8% while sales of imported wines decreased 3.0%. As a result, since 1990/91, more imported wine than domestic wine has been purchased in Canada.

Note to users

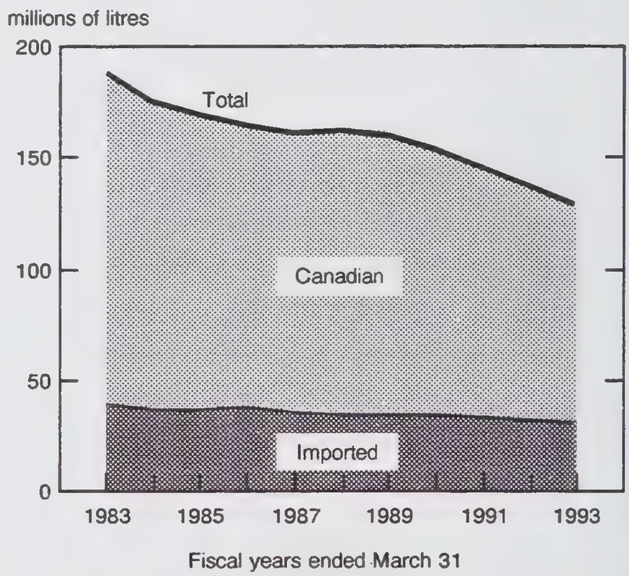
These data on sales of alcoholic beverages by volume should not be equated with total consumption of alcoholic beverages. In the table at the end of this release, sales volume includes the sales of liquor authorities and their agencies, wineries and breweries and their outlets operating under licence from liquor authorities.

Consumption of alcoholic beverages would include all of those sales, plus homemade wine and beer, wine and beer made through brew-on-premises operations, sales to Canadian residents in duty free shops, and any unrecorded transactions.

Canada is a major importer of wine and an exporter of spirits

Canadian companies exported 80.9 million litres of spirits worldwide in 1992/93 (based on litres of absolute alcohol). This compares with total sales of spirits in Canada of only 46.1 million litres during the same year. Unlike domestic sales, exports of spirits grew 10.6% in volume from 1991/92 to 1992/93. Canada's major export market is the United States (85.9% of the total) followed by Japan (5.8%) and the United Kingdom (4.0%).

Sales of spirits



On the other hand, Canada exports almost no wine but imports just over half of all wine sold in the country. The largest source of imported wine is France (34.1%) followed by the United States (21.7%) and Italy (13.6%). Compared with the domestic market, neither imports nor exports of beer are sizable.

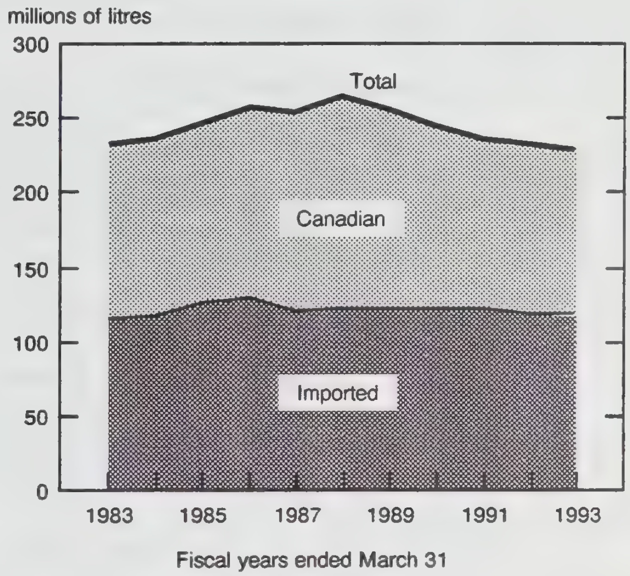
Available on CANSIM: matrices 2728, 2730 and 2731.

The control and sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada, fiscal year ended March 31, 1993 (63-202, $36) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Marketing and Client Services Co-ordinator (613-951-0767).

Wine sales



Volume of sales of alcoholic beverages

Fiscal years ended March 31	Sales			Per capita sales (15 years and over)		
	Spirits	Wine	Beer	Spirits	Wine	Beer
	millions of litres			litres		
1982/83	188	233	2,056	9.6	11.8	104.5
1983/84	175	235	2,078	8.8	11.8	106.3
1984/85	169	246	2,073	8.3	12.2	102.8
1985/86	165	256	2,067	8.1	12.5	101.2
1986/87	160	253	2,074	7.8	12.2	100.1
1987/88	162	264	2,128	7.7	12.5	101.3
1988/89	160	255	2,119	7.5	12.0	99.5
1989/90	154	245	2,112	7.0	11.4	97.3
1990/91	145	236	2,082	6.5	10.8	94.5
1991/92	137	231	2,045	6.1	10.4	91.7
1992/93	129	229	1,973	5.7	10.1	87.5

■

OTHER RELEASES

Revision of labour force survey estimates

January 1976 to December 1994

Revised labour force survey estimates are being released today via CANSIM. The revision covers the period from January 1976 to December 1994, and reflects the move to a 1991 Census base and the adjustment of population estimates for net census undercoverage. New boundaries for census metropolitan areas have been introduced, and the time series have been revised back to 1987.

Starting with the February 10 release of labour force survey results for January 1995, all future published estimates will be comparable to the estimates released today. For more details, see the December 1994 and the January 1995 issues of *The labour force* (71-001).

The revision did not alter the view of labour market conditions during the 1990s' recession and recovery. The magnitude of changes in employment and unemployment from the pre-recession level of March 1990 to the trough of April 1992, and from that trough to the latest month of recovery (December 1994), have been changed little. The employment loss during the downturn has been revised to 430,000 (-3.3%), slightly less than the originally published loss of 441,000 (-3.5%). Employment growth from the trough to December 1994 has been revised upward to 697,000 (+5.5%) from an originally published figure of 637,000 (+5.2%). The larger employment gain during the recovery is concentrated among adult men and women working full time. Changes in part-time employment during the downturn and recovery were little affected by the revision.

The revision had little impact on the changes in overall unemployment during the last five years, though there were offsetting changes among the principal demographic groups. The same holds for unemployment rates.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2064-2076 and 2078-2107.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

Labour force characteristics

	December 1994	November 1994	October 1994
	seasonally adjusted		
	'000		
Labour force			
Revised	14,907	14,913	14,865
Unrevised	14,176	14,185	14,140
Employment			
Revised	13,479	13,480	13,385
Unrevised	12,820	12,821	12,726
Unemployment			
Revised	1,428	1,433	1,480
Unrevised	1,356	1,364	1,414
	%		
Unemployment rate			
Revised	9.6	9.6	10.0
Unrevised	9.6	9.6	10.0
Participation rate			
Revised	65.2	65.3	65.2
Unrevised	64.9	65.0	64.8
Employment/population ratio			
Revised	59.0	59.0	58.7
Unrevised	58.7	58.7	58.4

■

Crude oil and natural gas

November 1994

Continuing strong exports to the United States led to a solid 9.3% gain from November 1993 in natural gas production. Crude oil production strengthened in November, increasing 5.0% over November 1993 due to a strong gain in exports of crude.

Natural gas production rose to 12.3 billion cubic metres from 11.3 billion cubic metres in November 1993, building on a solid 9.4% increase in October and a 7.2% jump in September. Year-to-date production through November was 7.4% ahead of 1993. November crude production, meanwhile, climbed strongly from November 1993, to 9.3 million cubic metres. This is in contrast to the weak advances of the previous three months, when monthly increases averaged about 2%.

Natural gas exports jumped 11.8% from November 1993, to 6.3 billion cubic metres. Exports have been rising strongly since early 1991, in part due to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities. Over 51% of Canada's annual production is now exported to the United States.

Crude oil exports increased 7.2% from November 1993, to 5.0 million cubic metres. This contrasts with the weak gains of the previous six months, largely due to restricted pipeline capacity. Canadian crude has found a ready market in the United States, where domestic production has been declining in recent years. In addition, the lower Canadian dollar has made Canadian crude more competitive in the U.S. market.

Crude oil and natural gas

	November 1993	November 1994	November 1993 to November 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	8 832.5	9 274.2	5.0
Exports	4 646.1	4 980.8	7.2
Imports[2]	3 439.0	2 684.9	-21.9
Refinery receipts	7 617.2	7 052.3	-7.4
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	11 259.1	12 307.0	9.3
Exports	5 613.4	6 278.5	11.8
Canadian sales[4]	5 644.3	5 403.6	-4.3
	January 1993 to November 1993	January 1994 to November 1994	January-November 1993 to January - November 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	96 551.8	101 092.1	4.7
Exports	48 559.7	51 719.7	6.5
Imports[2]	31 568.2	32 683.4	3.4
Refinery receipts	79 182.3	81 693.7	3.2
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	117 002.1	125 686.2	7.4
Exports	57 119.8	64 625.2	13.1
Canadian sales[4]	53 233.6	4 204.0	1.8

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differ from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.*
3 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4 *Includes direct sales.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The November 1994 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, $11/$110) will be available the last week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

December 1994

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 636 541 metric bundles in December, a 51.2% increase from 1 082 390r (revised) metric bundles in December 1993.

For January to December 1994, shipments totalled 39 263 256 metric bundles, an increase of 9.3% from 35 919 921r metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The December 1994 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of solid-fuel-burning heating products

Fourth quarter 1994

Shipments of solid-fuel-burning heating products for the fourth quarter of 1994 totalled $15.1 million, a 5.8% decrease from $16.0 million (revised) shipped during the fourth quarter of 1993.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of solid-fuel-burning heating products are now available.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Shipments of solid-fuel-burning heating products* (25-002, $6/$24) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder

December 1994

Production of process cheese in December totalled 6 198 890 kilograms, up 3.1% from November 1994 but down 4.7% from December 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of December 1994 totalled 74 614 776 kilograms, down from 77 807 823 kilograms (revised) the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The December 1994 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Retail trade, November 1994.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

The control and sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada, fiscal year ended March 31, 1993.
Catalogue number 63-202
(Canada: $36; United States: US$44; other countries: US$51).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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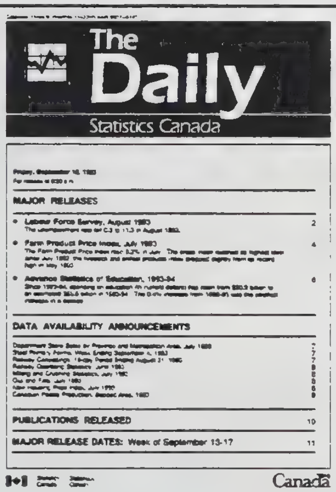
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Statistics Canada

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January 1995

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Consumer price index	December 1994	January 20, 1995
Corrugated boxes and wrappers	December 1994	January 25, 1995
Crude oil and natural gas	October 1994	January 4, 1995
Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: volume and value of marketable production	1994	January 24, 1995
Crushing statistics	November 1994	January 11, 1995
Custom coating of metal products industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 27, 1995
Dairy review	November 1994	January 16, 1995
Deliveries of major grains	November 1994	January 18, 1995
Department store sales	November 1994	January 17, 1995
Department store sales, advance release	December 1994	January 19, 1995
Dry pasta products industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 6, 1995
Egg production	November 1994	January 12, 1995
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Electric lamps	Fourth quarter 1994	January 24, 1995
Electric power	October 1994	January 4, 1995
	November 1994	January 31, 1995
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Electric storage batteries	November 1994	January 11, 1995
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Energy supply and demand	Second quarter 1994	January 4, 1995
Estimates of labour income	October 1994	January 11, 1995
Export and import price indexes	November 1994	January 19, 1995
Farm families' total income	1992	January 12, 1995
Farm product prices	November 1994	January 12, 1995
Floor tile, linoleum and coated fabrics industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 27, 1995
Foamed and expanded plastic products industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 27, 1995
Focus on culture	Winter 1994	January 18, 1995
For-hire motor carriers of freight: large carriers	Third quarter 1994	January 24, 1995
Gypsum products	November 1994	January 13, 1995
	December 1994	January 30, 1995
Hand tool and implement industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 6, 1995
Hardwood veneer and plywood industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 27, 1995
Help-wanted index	December 1994	January 5, 1995
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	November 1994	January 12, 1995
Industrial inorganic chemical industries	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 20, 1995

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Subject	Reference period	Release date
Industrial monitor	December 1994	January 4, 1995
	January 1995	January 24, 1995
Industrial organic chemical industries not elsewhere classified	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 13, 1995
Industrial product price index	November 1994	January 4, 1995
	1994 annual and December 1994	January 27, 1995
Labour force survey	December 1994	January 6, 1995
Local government finance: assets and liabilities	December 31, 1992 and December 31, 1994	January 11, 1995
Lubricating oil and grease industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 20, 1995
Metal closure and container industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 27, 1995
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	December 1994	January 25, 1995
Mixed fertilizer industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 20, 1995
Monthly survey of manufacturing	November 1994	January 18, 1995
Motor vehicle engine and engine parts industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 20, 1995
Motor vehicle wheel and brake industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 27, 1995
New housing price index	November 1994	January 11, 1995
New motor vehicle sales	November 1994	January 10, 1995
Non-metallic mineral insulating materials industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 13, 1995
Oil pipeline transport	October 1994	January 17, 1995
Oils and fats	November 1994	January 16, 1995
Other rubber products industries	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 20, 1995
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Pack of processed beets	1994	
Pack of processed lima beans	1994	January 20, 1995
Pack of processed raspberries	1994	January 12, 1995
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard	November 1994	January 16, 1995
Passenger bus and urban transit statistics	November 1994	January 12, 1995
Population projections for Canada, the provinces and territories	1993-2016	January 23, 1995
Postal code conversion file	January 1995	January 11, 1995
Postal code/federal riding file	January 1995	January 11, 1995
Potato chip, pretzel and popcorn industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 27, 1995
Potato production	1993 and 1994	January 20, 1995
Poultry products industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 27, 1995
Pre-engineered metal buildings (except portables) industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	January 13, 1995
Processed fruits and vegetables	November 1994	January 19, 1995
Production and disposition of tobacco products	December 1994	January 25, 1995

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Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia	November 1994	January 30, 1995
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Public-use microdata files	1991 Census	January 19, 1995
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	November 1994	January 11, 1995
Railway carloadings	September 1994	January 5, 1995
	October 1994	January 18, 1995
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	Seven-day period ending December 7, 1994	January 13, 1995
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	Seven-day period ending December 21, 1994	January 18, 1995
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Railway operating statistics	October 1994	January 12, 1995
Raw materials price index	November 1994	January 4, 1995
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	Week ending January 7, 1995	January 12, 1995
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	Week ending January 21, 1995	

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES, January 1995

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Steel wire and specified wire products	November 1994	January 12, 1995
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Trusteed pension funds: financial statistics	1993	January 9, 1995
Unemployment insurance	November 1994	January 25, 1995
Wholesale trade	November 1994	January 24, 1995
Youth court statistics	1993/94	January 31, 1995

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 2, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Business conditions survey, manufacturing industries

January 1995

At the start of 1995, manufacturers were still positive and remained more satisfied than they were a year earlier. However, manufacturers were less positive than in the October survey about their backlog of unfilled orders and finished-product inventory levels. They were also slightly less optimistic about prospects for production and employment over the next three months.

This slight downward shift in manufacturers' opinions has taken place amid a climate of concern about rising interest rates, the sustainability of demand, and higher raw material prices (particularly for aluminum, paper and plastics).

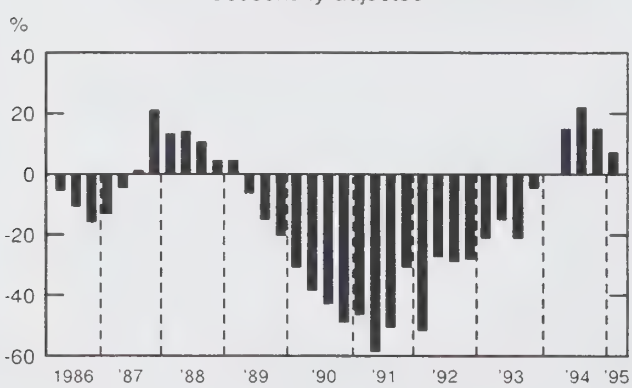
Less satisfaction with unfilled orders backlog and orders received

In the January 1995 survey, 26% of manufacturers said their backlog of unfilled orders was "higher than normal", whereas 19% said it was "lower than normal". January's balance of opinion of +7 (the difference between the 26% "higher than normal" and the 19% "lower than normal") was down for a second time (by eight points from the October survey and a further seven points from July).

However, manufacturers' satisfaction with their backlog of unfilled orders remained higher than a year earlier, and was much higher than the large negative balances—in the -15 to -58 range—recorded during the four years from July 1989 to July 1993.

Balance of opinion on backlog of unfilled orders

Seasonally adjusted



Note to users

The business conditions survey is conducted in January, April, July and October; most responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers and are weighted by a manufacturer's shipments or employment. Consequently, larger manufacturers have a correspondingly larger impact on the results than smaller manufacturers.

Except for data on production difficulties, data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

With this release, data have been revised back to 1992. Revisions are due to updating the sample and weights. Revisions generally have a minor effect on previously released data.

Manufacturers were also somewhat less positive about orders received. After increasing for the previous five quarters, manufacturers' satisfaction dropped nine points to +24. However the balance remained strongly positive, and was also well above the large negative balances recorded from April 1989 to October 1992.

Some concern about inventory levels

For the first time in five quarters, more manufacturers thought that inventories were too high than in the previous quarter. Sixteen percent of manufacturers thought finished-product inventories were too high, up from 10% in the October survey.

Data from the monthly survey of manufacturing show that, up to November 1994 (apart from July 1994), manufacturers' inventories have been increasing for more than a year, but at a slower pace than shipments. Until the most recent business conditions survey, manufacturers appear to have been satisfied with increases in inventory levels.

Slightly less confidence about production prospects and employment over the next three months

Manufacturers were less confident about prospects for production over the next three months compared to the last two surveys. Eighteen percent expected a decrease in production, up from 14% in the October survey. This is still much better than a year earlier, when 29% expected production to be lower over the next three months.

Along with the decreased satisfaction with orders, inventories and prospects for production, there has been a slight shift in attitudes toward employment. Manufacturers' confidence about employment prospects for the next three months decreased three points to +3. This was the first decline since relatively strong increases were recorded starting five quarters ago. Still, the +3 is significantly higher than the -2 recorded a year earlier.

The employment prospects indicator generally tracks manufacturing employment from the labour force survey quite well.

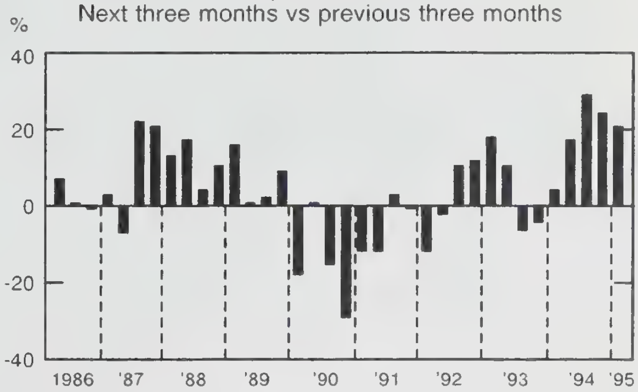
Concern about raw material shortages nears a record level

For the last three surveys, raw material shortages as a production difficulty were reported by 6% of manufacturers. This is double the level a year earlier and is close to the high of 7% reached before the onset of the 1989 downturn.

Shortage of working capital has returned to a historically low level of 2%, compared with a high of 10% in October 1991. Even so, it is still more of a problem for small establishments, where 10% still report this as a production difficulty.

Balance of opinion for expected volume of production

Next three months vs previous three months



Shortage of skilled labour was reported by 4% of manufacturers in the last three surveys. This is double the 2% rate at the start of 1994, but much less than the 12% average recorded of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2843-2845.

For further information on this release, contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Business conditions survey, manufacturing industries

	January 1994	April 1994	July 1994	October 1994	Janurary 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
about the same	38	47	47	48	43
higher	33	35	41	38	39
lower	29	18	12	14	18
Balance	4	17	29	24	21
Orders received are:					
about the same	61	53	56	57	60
rising	28	37	38	38	32
declining	11	10	6	5	8
Balance	17	27	32	33	24
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
about normal	68	65	64	65	55
higher than normal	16	25	29	25	26
lower than normal	16	10	7	10	19
Balance	0	15	22	15	7
Finished-product inventory on hand is:					
about right	65	79	83	84	80
too low	6	5	7	6	4
too high[1]	29	16	10	10	16
Balance	-23	-11	-3	-4	-12
Employment during the next three months will:					
change little	64	63	68	74	75
increase	17	18	17	16	14
decrease	19	19	15	10	11
Balance	-2	-1	2	6	3
	unadjusted				
Sources of production difficulties					
Working capital shortage	6	5	3	3	2
Skilled labour shortage	2	2	4	4	4
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	3	5	6	6	6
Other difficulties	3	3	2	2	3
No difficulties	85	84	84	84	84

1 *No evident seasonality.*

■

Stocks of grain

December 31, 1994

Farm stocks of wheat (excluding durum) at December 31, 1994 declined from the previous year by 44% to 11.5 million tonnes—the lowest level since 1988. This decrease resulted from a 22% drop in wheat production combined with a 67% increase in farmers' marketings. Ideal weather allowed producers to harvest and begin deliveries of grain earlier in 1994 than in 1993.

Durum wheat

Farm stocks of durum wheat were 3.3 million tonnes, up only 10% from the previous year. A 43% surge in production was offset by a corresponding 32% jump in marketings. Canadian durum wheat is primarily used in the production of pasta products.

Canola

Despite record production, farm stocks of canola rose only 9% from a year earlier, to 2.7 million tonnes. Records were set throughout the canola industry as record farmers' marketings from August to December led to record exports and a record crush by oilseed processors.

Note to users

Producer marketings are important to the data analysis of the stocks of grain survey. Data on licensed marketings originate mainly from the Canadian Grain Commission. Data on unlicensed marketings, interprovincial movements, and provisions for lagged reporting are estimated by Statistics Canada.

Supply-disposition tables containing the data on stocks and all relevant marketing data are available monthly in Cereals and oilseeds review (22-007). *Tri-annual supply-disposition tables are also available from the Grain Marketing Unit, either by fax or mail, usually on the release day of the new data on stocks or production.*

For further information, contact Alain Bertrand (613-951-3859) in Ottawa or Karen Gray (204-983-2856) in Winnipeg.

Flaxseed

Farm stocks of flaxseed were up 21% in response to 53% growth in production. Marketings increased 50% over the previous year as Canadian farmers maintained their position as the world's leading exporters of flaxseed. European demand in early fall combined with good prices to boost deliveries to a new record.

Field crop reporting series no. 1: Stocks of Canadian grain at December 31, 1994 (22-002, $15/$85) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tony Dupuis (613-951-0572) or Oliver Code (613-951-8719), Crops Section, Agriculture Division.

■

OTHER RELEASES

Crude oil and natural gas—correction
November 1994

The table that appeared with this release yesterday omitted a number. The January 1994 to November 1994 figure for "natural gas, Canadian sales" that read 4 204.0 should have read 54 204.0.

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Non-residential building construction price indexes
Fourth quarter 1994

The non-residential building construction price index for the fourth quarter of 1994 rose to 125.7 (1986 = 100), a 0.5% increase over the third quarter of 1994 and a 2.5% increase over the fourth quarter of 1993. Higher prices for materials appear to be the driving force behind the increases.

These indexes measure selling price changes of general and trade contractors for non-residential building construction (i.e., commercial, industrial, institutional). The indexes exclude the cost of land, design and real estate fees. Coverage includes seven major metropolitan areas (Halifax, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver) and a composite for Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Cement
December 1994

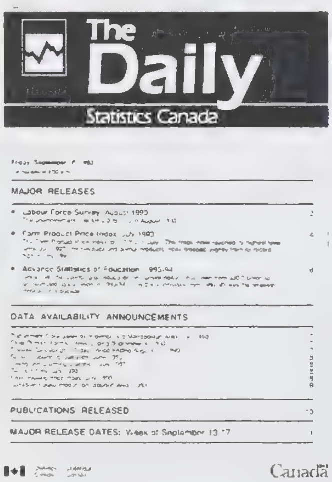
Manufacturers shipped 675 656 tonnes of cement in December, up 24.3% from 543 506 tonnes in December 1993 but down 30.8% from 975 812 tonnes in November 1994.

For January to December 1994, shipments totalled 10 584 414 tonnes, up 12.7% from 9 393 581 tonnes during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35).

The December 1994 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field crop reporting series no. 1: Stocks of Canadian grain at December 31, 1994.
Vol. 74, no. 1.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $15/$85; United States: US$18/US$102; other countries: US$21/US$119).

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, October 1994.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Construction type plywood, November 1994.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, November 1994.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

Aviation service bulletin, vol. 27, no. 1.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $10/$99; United States: US$12/US$119; other countries: US$14/US$139).

Cancer in Canada, 1991.
Catalogue number 82-218
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30; other countries: US$35).

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MAJOR RELEASE

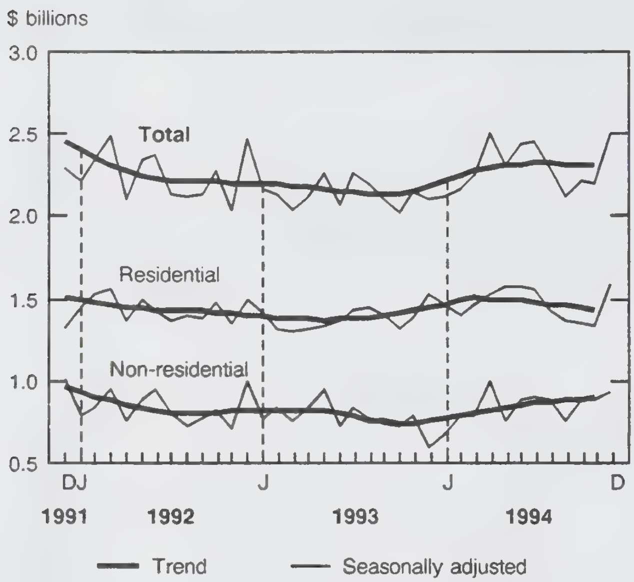
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASE

Building permits

1994 annual (preliminary) and December 1994

In 1994, the total value of building permits increased 7.5% to $27,512 million, the first annual increase in the last five years. Both non-residential (+9.4% to $10,019 million) and residential (+6.5% to $17,493 million) sectors contributed to the overall advance.



The non-residential sector, which bottomed out in December 1993, was generally on the rise in 1994, ending a four-year period of decline. This slow but steady growth was mirrored by a buoyant and confident business sector during 1994. High rates of industrial capacity use coupled with the recent strong showing in non-residential building permits point to further growth in that sector for 1995.

The residential construction intentions, which showed signs of picking up in the first six months of 1994—due to favourable mortgage rates, improved labour market conditions and rising consumer confidence—experienced a considerable decline in the second half of 1994.

Note to users

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data that ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The building and demolitions permits monthly survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g. waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land.

The number of units authorized refers to the number of dwellings on which municipalities have permitted construction to start.

The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

In December, the total value of building permits reached $2,498 million—a jump of 13.5% over November. The increase was led by an upswing in the residential sector (+19.2%), which had experienced five consecutive monthly decreases. The non-residential sector (+5.1%) continued its steady rise.

Non-residential construction intentions are strengthening

The cumulative value of non-residential intentions rose 9.4% in 1994 compared to 1993, reversing the downward trend observed since 1990. Increases in the industrial and commercial construction intentions components more than offset a decrease in planned institutional projects, a prelude to further growth in the resurgent manufacturing sector.

In December, construction intentions for the non-residential sector increased for a third straight month (+5.1% to $924 million) due to increases in institutional (+39.8) and commercial (+3.9%) construction intentions.

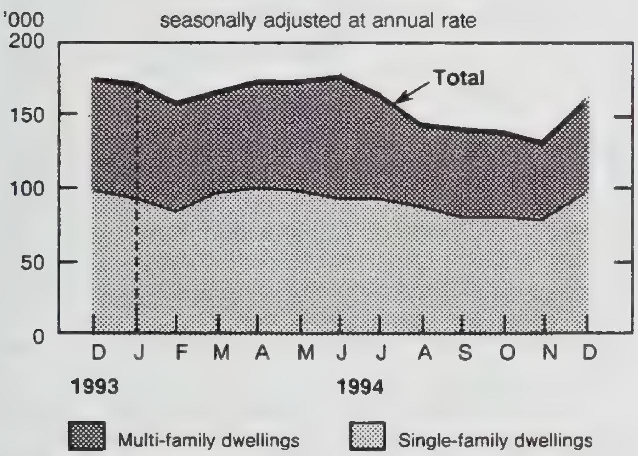
All gains in housing construction intentions were realized in the first half of 1994

The value of housing construction intentions reached $17,493 million in 1994, a level significantly higher than in the last three years but still below the $21,706 million recorded in the peak year of 1989.

Despite a 6.5% advance over 1993, residential construction intentions have declined since mid-1994. The slowdown in the second half of 1994 came mainly from multi-family dwellings (-11.8%) and to a lesser extent from the single-family (-1.1%).

In December, after five consecutive monthly declines, the value for planned residential projects jumped 19.2% to $1,574 million compared to November's revised level of $1,321 million. December's increase came from both the single-family (+19.6%) and multi-family components (+18.0%), and was mostly attributable to the performance by Ontario, which reached $699 million, a level not seen since November 1991.

Dwelling units



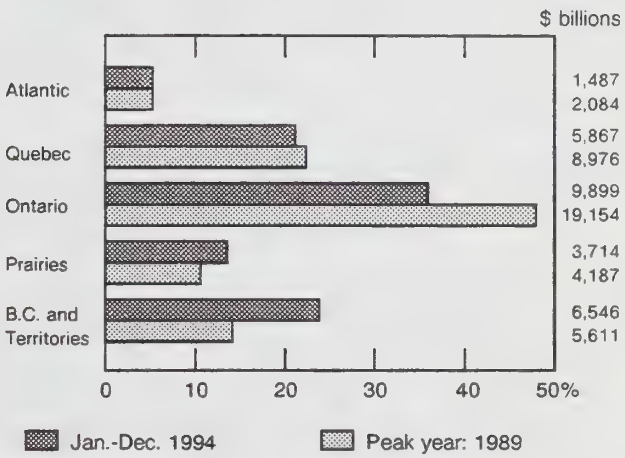
In terms of number of dwelling units, the unadjusted number issued in 1994 reached 156,900 units, down 1.0% from the previous year. The increase for single-family dwellings (+3.4%) was more than offset by a decrease of 6.4% in multi-family projects. All regions, except Ontario (+8.6%), recorded decreases in 1994. The downward trend recorded in the second half of 1994 augurs further declines in housing starts for the first part of 1995.

Ontario and Quebec posted the best performances in 1994

The rise in the value of the total permits in 1994 as compared to 1993 was uniform across the country, particularly in Ontario (+12.7%) and Quebec (+9.2%), which led the way. The growth in Ontario was attributable to a substantial increase in single-family (+15.8%) dwellings while in Quebec, the non-residential construction intentions (+18.4%) accounted for most of the province's advance in 1994.

Compared to November, the most significant increases in the total value of building permits in December occurred in Ontario (+26.6%) and Quebec (+22.4%). Ontario's growth was strong in the residential sector (+52.6%), while Quebec's increase was notable in all components of the non-residential sector (+37.0% overall).

Regional shares of total value of building permits



Looking at regional shares of the total value of building permits since the peak year (1989), British Columbia's share in 1994 (23.8%) is still significantly superior to its 1989 share (14.0%), but slightly below 1993 (25.3%). Meanwhile, Ontario's share in 1994 (36.0%), although significantly lower than the 47.9% of 1989, improved its position over 1993 (34.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073 .

The December 1994 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, $24/$240) will be released on February 10. The January 1995 building permits estimate will be released on March 7. See "How to order publications".

For further information on these data, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9683). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Regions and types of construction	December 1993	September 1994	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994	November 1994 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Canada	**2,102**	**2,109**	**2,207**	**2,200**	**2,498**	**18.9**	**13.5**
Residential	1,522	1,360	1,331	1,321	1,574	3.5	19.2
Non-residential	580	749	876	879	924	59.2	5.1
Atlantic	142	128	119	120	149	5.3	23.9
Residential	98	74	74	71	73	-25.2	3.5
Non-residential	44	54	45	50	76	73.4	53.0
Quebec	427	424	500	451	552	29.2	22.4
Residential	274	234	272	253	281	2.4	11.0
Non-residential	153	189	228	198	271	77.4	37.0
Ontario	699	881	779	778	986	41.0	26.6
Residential	518	574	491	458	699	35.0	52.6
Non-residential	181	308	287	320	287	58.2	-10.5
Prairies	325	268	312	338	323	-0.6	-4.5
Residential	231	164	163	173	178	-22.8	2.9
Non-residential	94	104	149	165	145	53.8	-12.3
British Columbia[1]	509	408	497	513	489	-4.1	-4.7
Residential	401	314	331	366	343	-14.4	-6.3
Non-residential	108	93	166	147	146	34.4	-0.6

[1] *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.*
Note: *Data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Domestic and international shipping

July to September 1994 (preliminary)

Canadian ports handled 101.5 million tonnes of domestic and international cargo during the third quarter of 1994, an increase of 6.2% from the third quarter of 1993.

Preliminary statistics for July to September 1994 will be published in the vol. 11, no. 3 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11/$80), which will be available in March.

For further information on this release, contact John Butterill (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Motor carriers of freight, for-hire carriers and owner-operators

1992

Small for-hire carriers (those with revenues between $25,000 and $1 million) represented 80% of all for-hire carriers in 1992, while their revenues accounted for only 15% of total earnings of the for-hire trucking industry.

In 1992, small carriers generated an estimated $1.5 billion in operating revenues (-2% from 1991), while owner-operators (those who work either for-hire or for private companies) generated an estimated $4.5 billion in operating revenues (+ 6% from 1991).

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Other petroleum and coal products industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for other petroleum and coal products industries (SIC 3699) totalled $286.5 million, up 8.7% from $263.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6868.

The data for this industry will be released in *Refined petroleum and coal products industries* (45-250, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum products industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the gypsum products industry (SIC 3593) totalled $357.2 million, up 16.0% from $307.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6862.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Other wire products, upholstery and coil spring industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other wire products, upholstery and coil spring industries (SIC 3058) totalled $517.2 million, down 8.4% from $564.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5530.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Steel foundries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for steel foundries (SIC 2912) totalled $215.9 million, up 5.4% from $204.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5506.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary metal industries* (41-250, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Ferro-alloys industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ferro-alloys industry (SIC 2911) totalled $109.4 million, up 11.5% from $98.1 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5505.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary metal industries* (41-250, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Newsprint industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the newsprint industry (SIC 2712) totalled $6,545.3 million, up 5.8% from $6,186.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5484.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Bedspring and mattress industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the bedspring and mattress industry (SIC 2691) totalled $391.2 million, up 6.2% from $368.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5479.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and fixtures industries* (35-251, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the particleboard industry (SIC 2592) totalled $423.1 million, up 42.5% from $296.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5470.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood industries* (35-250, $53).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Wool yarn and woven cloth industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wool yarn and woven cloth industry (SIC 1821) totalled $278.9 million, down 4.4% from $291.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5426.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary textiles industries* (34-250, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Plastic pipes and pipe fittings industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic pipes and pipe fittings industry (SIC 1621) totalled $512.2 million, up 4.1% from $491.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5415.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and plastics products industries* (33-250, $38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and inventories of processs cheese and instant skim milk powder, December 1994.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Rigid insulating board, December 1994.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Gypsum products, December 1994.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Coal and coke statistics, November 1994.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Refined petroleum products, October 1994.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Railway carloadings, November 1994.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).

Electric power statistics, November 1994.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Deaths, 1992.
Catalogue number 84-211
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 6-10

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
7	Earnings of men and women	1993
7	Short-term expectations survey	
8	Estimates of labour income	November 1994
9	Help-wanted index	January 1995
	New motor vehicle sales	December 1994
10	Labour force survey	January 1995

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

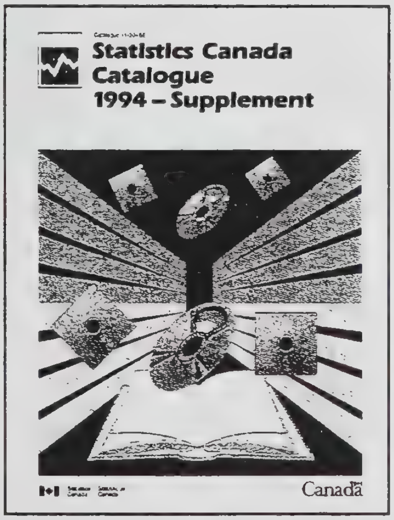
Statistics Canada

Monday, February 6, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES



Statistics Canada catalogue
1994 supplement

The *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994 supplement* describes new publications produced by Statistics Canada between January and December 1994. This edition also includes a list of discontinued titles, suspended publications and title changes during this period.

The *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994 supplement* (11-204SE, $5) is now available. See "How to order publications". It also includes information on ordering publications, a list of retail distributors, as well as a table of publication discount packages and special offers.

For further information on this release, contact Fay Hjartarson (613-951-0953, fax: 613-951-0939), Statistics Canada Library (the Internet: hjartfay@statcan.ca).

OTHER RELEASES

Registered nurses

1994

There were 264,932 registered nurses in Canada in 1994, a 0.2% increase over 1993. Of these nurses, 88.5% (234,395) were employed in nursing and 3.2% (8,523) were employed in non-nursing jobs. A total of 11,668 nurses (4.4%) reported being not employed; the "not employed" category includes nurses who maintain registration even though they are not seeking employment. The remaining 3.9% did not report their employment status.

In 1994, there was one practicing registered nurse for every 125 persons in Canada. This compares with one nurse for every 137 residents in 1984. Among the provinces, the Yukon Territory had the lowest ratio of employed nurses to population with one nurse for every 162 residents. This was followed by Ontario with one nurse for every 135 residents. New Brunswick had the highest ratio at one nurse for every 99 residents.

A majority of registered nurses employed in nursing in 1994 had a diploma in nursing as their highest level of education (82%); 17% had a baccalaureate degree and 1% had a master's or doctoral degree.

In 1994, most of the registered nurses employed in nursing worked in hospitals (66%). Eleven percent worked in nursing homes, 6% in community health, 3% in educational institutions, 2% in physician's offices, and 11% in other areas. The "other" category includes fields such as business-industry, home care, private nursing, the self-employed and association-government.

In 1994 most registered nurses worked in direct patient care (78.4%). Most worked full-time (55%), while 39% reported part-time employment in nursing. About 6% of the registrants did not state their activity status.

Further tabulations of the 1994 data on registered nurses are now available. For further information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division.

Registered nurses by employment status and province, 1994

	Number of registered nurses	Number employed in nursing	% employed in nursing
Canada	**264,932**	**234,395**	**88.5**
Newfoundland	5,554	5,178	93.2
Prince Edward Island	1,191	1,163	97.6
Nova Scotia	9,542	9,157	96.0
New Brunswick	8,424	7,610	90.3
Quebec	64,093	61,218	95.5
Ontario	100,937	81,301	80.5
Manitoba	10,334	10,083	97.6
Saskatchewan	9,047	8,491	93.9
Alberta	24,268	21,860	90.1
British Columbia	30,746	27,575	89.7
Yukon	208	204	98.1
Northwest Territories	588	555	94.4

Source: *Registered nurses management data, Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, 1994*
Prepared by: *Research Department, Canadian Nurses Association, January 1995.* ■

Electric storage batteries

December 1994

Makers of electric storage batteries sold 300,474 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in December, up 44.8% from 207,579 in December 1993.

For January to December 1994, shipments totalled 2,211,975 batteries, up 23.0% from 1,797,847 the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The December 1994 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances

December 1994

The data on shipments of kitchen appliances for the month of December 1994 are confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

The December 1994 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Pack of processed broccoli

1994

Data on the pack of processed broccoli for 1994 are now available.

Pack of selected processed vegetables (32-240, $14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

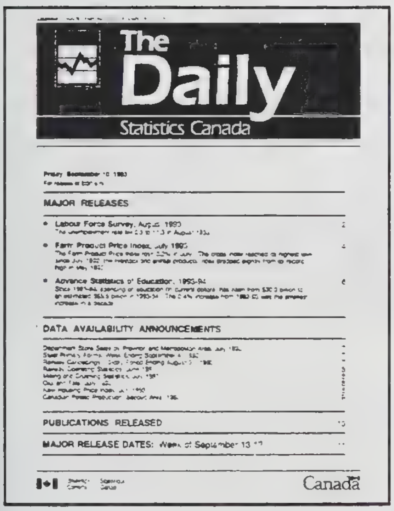
Steel primary forms

Week ending January 28, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 28, 1995 totalled 296 382 tonnes, up 8.2% from the week-earlier 273 811 tonnes and up 25.8% from the year-earlier 235 616 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 1 110 422 tonnes, a 13.3% increase from 979 685 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an e-mail message to "listproc@statcan.ca". Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994 supplement.
Catalogue number 11-204SE
(Canada: $5; United States: US$6; other countries: US$7).

Gross domestic product by industry, November 1994.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196).

Production of selected biscuits, semi-annual period ended December 1994.
Catalogue number 32-026
(Canada: $8/$16; United States: US$10/US$20; other countries: US$12/US$23).

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes), December 1994.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Electric power statistics, 1993.
Catalogue number 57-206
(Canada: $29; United States: US$35; other countries: US$41).

New motor vehicle sales, November 1994.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Canada's international transactions in securities, November 1994.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $17/$170; United States: US$21/US$204; other countries: US$24/US$238).

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 7, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

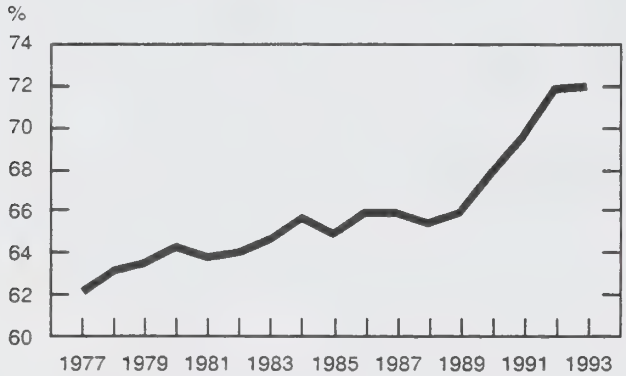
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

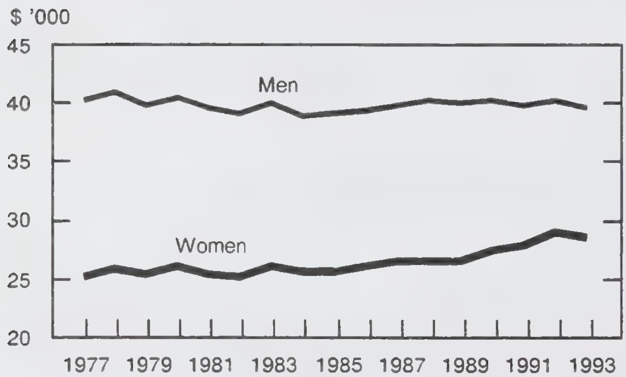
Earnings of men and women
1993

In 1993, women who worked full time for the full year earned on average 72 cents for each dollar earned by their male counterparts. This earnings ratio was almost unchanged from 1992 following sizeable increases between 1989 and 1992.

Female-to-male earnings ratios for full-year full-time workers



Average full-year full-time earnings in constant (1993) dollars for men and women



The difference in earnings was widest between married women and men, but was almost non-existent for singles. While the female-to-male earnings ratio for youths was the highest of all the age groups (91%), young males and young females have both been receiving a declining share of the earnings pie.

Note to users

Earnings of men and women, 1993 *examines the characteristics of individuals who contribute to family income; it focuses on the differences between the earnings of men and women. This release is based on data for full-year full-time workers, which minimize the effect of sex specific differences in the amount of work done over the course of the year. It thus provides a more accurate picture of earnings differentials that are due to other factors. However, restricting the comparisons to full-year full-time workers does not eliminate all work pattern differences between males and females. For example, data from the labour force survey show that in 1993 female full-time workers worked on average 38.7 hours a week, compared with 43.8 hours for male full-time workers.*

"Aggregate earnings" refers to the total earnings of all full-year full-time workers.

The percentage of earners with full-time full-year work varied during the recession and the recovery. These variations were, in part, responsible for the declines in average family income reported earlier.

Historically, earnings ratios have trended upward most significantly for single earners and less so for married persons. Ratios have been increasing for all age groups, with an historical pattern of higher ratios for the young.

A number of factors have influenced long-term movements in the female-to-male earnings ratio, notably women have been increasing their representation in higher-paying occupations, such as managerial professions, while lessening their concentration in some lower-paying jobs, such as clerical occupations.

Share of the earnings pie shrank for the young

The earnings gap has become almost non-existent for singles working full year and full time (this group consists mostly of the young). Even so, this group's share of total aggregate earnings has decreased. Twenty years ago, females between the ages of 15 and 24 (youths) had a 20.6% share of aggregate female earnings. By 1993, that share dropped to 5.5%. As for male youths, their share of aggregate earnings declined over the same period, from 7.4% to 3.6%.

Although youths are a decreasing proportion of the population, other factors have contributed to these reductions: fewer youths are finding full-time jobs; more youths are staying in school; and, the earnings of youths are not keeping pace with earnings of older workers.

Number of full-year full-time workers was far from recovery in 1993

An estimated 8,556,000 workers had earnings from full-year full-time employment in 1993, halting a three-year decline. This was up slightly from 1992, but it was 421,000 fewer than the 1989 peak, reflecting continued weakness in the labour market during 1993. This 4.7% drop in the number of full-year full-time workers and an 8.5% increase in part-time or part-year workers contributed to the 6.7% decrease in average family income observed between 1989 and 1993.

Since January 1994, labour market conditions have improved. Employment growth throughout 1994 was strong and all of it was in full-time work (467,000), suggesting the potential for renewed growth in the number of full-year full-time earners in 1994. For youths, however, prospects are not so promising, since they did not share in 1994's rebounding job market.

Men experienced most of the decrease in full-year full-time work

Between 1989 and 1993, men accounted for most (84.3%) of the decrease in the number of full-year full-time earners. These reductions were counter-balanced by an increase in the number of part-time or part-year earners, so that the number of male earners totalled 8.0 million in 1993, close to the 1989 high.

In contrast, there was a small decline in the number of female full-year full-time earners. This was more than offset by growth in the number of part-time or part-year earners, so that the number of female earners reached an all-time high of 6.8 million in 1993.

Over the last 20 years, overall growth in the number of female full-year full-time earners has occurred together with gains in average female earnings. This has led to a major shift in the proportion of total aggregate earnings received by women. In 1973, women received 17.3% of the total, versus 82.7% for men. By 1993, women had nearly doubled their share to 32.8%, compared with 67.2% for men.

Earnings data of men and women (by characteristics such as age, education, occupation and marital status) are now available for 1993 in *Earnings of men and women, 1993* (13-217, $27). See "How to order publications".

A microdata tape containing 1993 earnings and income data for individuals, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be available soon. This tape has been carefully reviewed to ensure that it does not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. The tape can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division.

For further information on this release, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4633) or Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-4643), Income and Housing Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division. □

Earnings gap was almost non-existent for singles and youths in 1993

	Average earnings		Earnings ratio
	Women	Men	
	$		%
Marital status			
Single	28,269	29,597	95.5
Married	28,257	41,706	67.8
Other[1]	29,313	41,837	70.1
Age			
15 to 24 years	20,699	22,783	90.9
25 to 34	27,201	35,604	76.4
35 to 44	30,259	41,795	72.4
45 to 54	30,395	45,241	67.2
55 years and over	26,977	39,056	69.1

1 *Widowed, divorced or separated.*

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

Every month for almost five years Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 20) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Participants in this survey forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports. They also forecast the monthly change in gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices.

An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecast (see the March 1993 issue of *Canadian economic observer*) showed it to be superior to mean naive forecasts, and suggested that the quality of the forecast showed signs of improvement with time.

- The forecast for January's consumer price index is 0.2%. Opinions range from a minimum change of 0.1% to a maximum 0.4%. The mean forecast (0.1%) for December slightly underestimated the outcome of 0.2%.

- The forecasters foresee unemployment at 9.6% for January, after having overshot the December outcome (9.6%) by 0.1%. The forecasts range from a 9.4% minimum to a 9.9% maximum.

- The forecast for December exports is set at $20.1 billion, up from $19.7 billion in November. Opinions range widely, from a minimum of $19.5 billion to a maximum of $20.7 billion. The current forecast for December imports is $18.1 billion (with a minimum of $17.5 billion and a maximum of $18.5 billion), and shows an increase of $0.1 billion from what was expected for November, when the forecast somewhat underestimated the outcome of $18.1 billion.

- Experts believe that December's change in real GDP will run at +0.3%. Opinions range from a minimum of -0.3% to a maximum of +0.6%. November's forecast (+0.4%) matched the actual outcome.

- The next release will be on March 7.

- For a set of tables or further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Oil pipeline transport

November 1994

In November, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 3.4% to 16 793 692 cubic metres (m^3) from November 1993. Year-to-date receipts, at 182 992 736 m^3, were up 4.9% from 1993.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 8.8% from November 1993, to 4 881 201 m^3. Pipeline imports declined to 852 923 m^3, down 2.1% from November 1993. Year-to-date exports at the end of November 1994 (50 864 810 m^3) were up 7.2% from 1993, while year-to-date imports (10 319 811 m^3) were up 3.2%.

November deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 4 968 858 m^3, a 0.7% decrease from 1993; November deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 1.2% to 570 475 m^3.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The November 1994 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, $11/$110) will be available the second week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Apartment building construction price indexes

Fourth quarter 1994

The apartment building construction price indexes (1986 = 100) for the fourth quarter 1994 are now available. The seven-city composite rose 0.4% (to 120.6) from the third quarter of 1994 and rose 2.3% from the fourth quarter of 1993.

These indexes measure changes in contractors' selling prices for new apartment building construction. The indexes relate to both general and trade contractors' work and exclude the cost of land, land assembly, design, development and real estate fees.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit Prices Division. ■

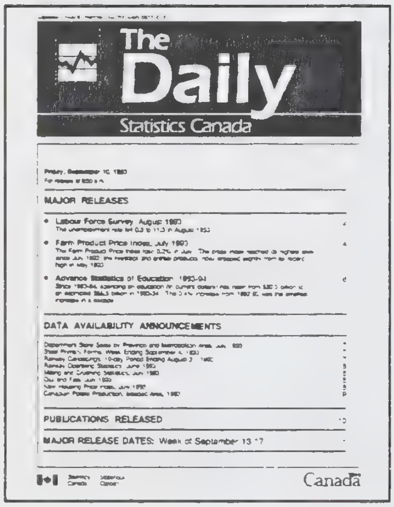
Chicken production

1994 (preliminary)

Chicken production in 1994 reached 694 781 tonnes, a 13% increase over 1993. Apparent per person consumption of poultry meat increased steadily in the last 10 years; it rose 30% from 22.4 kg per person in 1983 to 29.2 kg in 1993.

Final estimates of chicken production will be released in May in *Production of poultry and eggs* (23-202, $36).

For further information on this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Earnings of men and women, 1993.
Catalogue number 13-217
(Canada: $27; United States: US$33; other countries: US$38).

The sugar situation, December 1994.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Asphalt roofing, December 1994.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 8, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Farm input price index

Fourth quarter 1994 (preliminary)

Farmers faced marginally higher input prices in the last three months of 1994. Those prices were 3.8% higher than in the fourth quarter of 1993.

The farm input price index (FIPI, 1986=100) for the fourth quarter of 1994 stood at a preliminary level of 118.9, up 0.2% from the previous quarter. Farmers paid more in interest payments, while machinery and labour costs also rose.

Interest payments had the largest impact

The index for interest (+4.5%) had the largest impact on the quarterly change of the total FIPI. The non-mortgage component was up 6.4%, but the mortgage component declined 0.2%. The interest index stood 17.6% above its level in the fourth quarter of 1993.

The machinery and motor vehicles index rose 1.6% in the quarter as all three of its components went up: machinery replacement, +2.0%; motor vehicle replacement, +4.1%; and machinery and motor vehicle operation, +0.9%. All three were also higher in the annual comparison: +7.9%, +13.1% and +4.7% respectively, leaving the total index for machinery and motor vehicles up 6.7%.

The hired farm labour index is calculated as a seasonal basket—i.e., the composition of particular farm jobs surveyed for each quarter differs with the season. Thus, the farm labour index is updated from the same quarter a year earlier rather than from the previous quarter. In the fourth quarter of 1994, the aggregate of the hired farm labour index was 1.7% higher than in the fourth quarter of 1993. The apparent quarterly change (which reflects changes in the basket's composition and in wage rates) was 3.3%.

The animal production index (-3.4%) had an offsetting effect on the change of the total FIPI in the quarter. The decrease resulted mainly from lower feeder cattle prices (-7.2%)—due to decreases in Western Canada—and lower weanling hog prices (-7.6)—due to lower prices in Eastern Canada. The feed index, a component of the animal production index, was up only slightly despite large increases in feed grain prices, especially wheat.

The total index for Eastern Canada increased 0.2% during the quarter. The pattern of quarterly change was similar to that at the aggregate level. Of the major group indexes, only two declined: animal production, -3.7%; building and fencing, -0.4%. The total index for Eastern Canada stood 2.4% higher than a year earlier.

The total index for Western Canada was up marginally (+0.1%) from the third quarter. Over the course of the year, the total FIPI for Western Canada rose 5.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582 and 2050-2063.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Farm input price indexes* (62-004, $20/$80) will be available later this month.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Farm input price indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Fourth quarter 1993	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1993 to Fourth quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994 to Fourth quarter 1994
				% change	
Canada					
Total farm input	**114.5**	**118.7**	**118.9**	**3.8**	**0.2**
Building and fencing	121.3	128.2	128.2	5.7	0.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	118.3	124.2	126.2	6.7	1.6
Crop production	104.4	111.6	111.6	6.9	0.0
Animal production	115.6	116.1	112.1	-3.0	-3.4
Supplies and services	119.2	123.6	123.8	3.9	0.2
Hired farm labour	136.7	134.5	139.0	1.7	3.3
Property taxes[1]	131.6	135.6	135.6	3.0	0.0
Interest	92.5	104.1	108.8	17.6	4.5
Farm rent[1]	109.5	111.3	111.3	1.6	0.0
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input	**119.7**	**122.4**	**122.6**	**2.4**	**0.2**
Building and fencing	126.8	134.2	133.7	5.4	-0.4
Machinery and motor vehicles	123.2	128.6	130.5	5.9	1.5
Crop production	111.8	116.1	117.3	4.9	1.0
Animal production	113.9	113.4	109.2	-4.1	-3.7
Supplies and services	126.1	131.4	131.4	4.2	0.0
Hired farm labour	147.5	142.6	150.5	2.0	5.5
Property taxes[1]	152.7	158.1	158.1	3.5	0.0
Interest	96.9	111.1	116.5	20.2	4.9
Farm rent[1]	147.3	151.1	151.1	2.6	0.0
Western Canada					
Total farm input	**110.5**	**115.9**	**116.0**	**5.0**	**0.1**
Building and fencing	115.1	121.5	122.0	6.0	0.4
Machinery and motor vehicles	115.8	121.9	124.0	7.1	1.7
Crop production	100.5	109.8	109.2	8.7	-0.5
Animal production	118.0	119.8	116.1	-1.6	-3.1
Supplies and services	112.3	115.9	116.1	3.4	0.2
Hired farm labour	124.1	125.7	124.7	0.5	-0.8
Property taxes[1]	126.0	129.6	129.6	2.9	0.0
Interest	89.9	99.9	104.1	15.8	4.2
Farm rent[1]	96.7	97.8	97.8	1.1	0.0

[1] *This index is calculated on an annual basis only.* ■

OTHER RELEASES

Estimates of labour income

November 1994 (preliminary)

After almost no growth in October, wages and salaries increased 0.5% in November to $30.3 billion due to moderate growth in average weekly earnings.

Finance, insurance and real estate (+2.0%) and health and social services (+1.2%) registered the strongest growth in wages and salaries in November.

Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan led the November growth by increasing their wages and salaries about 1.0% each.

Employer contributions to supplementary labour income increased 1.0% in November, contributing to the moderate increase in labour income.

Note: Labour income is wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of gross domestic product.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1994 issue of *Estimates of labour income* (72-005, $24/$96) will be available in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income

	October 1994[r]	November 1994[p]	October 1994 to November 1994
	seasonally adjusted		
	$ millions		% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	237.1	230.2	-2.9
Logging and forestry	254.5	249.2	-2.1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	628.9	629.1	0.0
Manufacturing	5,431.9	5,468.2	0.7
Construction	1,694.0	1,668.6	-1.5
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,887.3	2,910.1	0.8
Trade	4,276.0	4,286.6	0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,509.8	2,559.5	2.0
Commercial and personal services	4,268.0	4,306.7	0.9
Educational and related services	2,730.8	2,718.8	-0.4
Health and social services	2,798.2	2,830.8	1.2
Federal administration and other government services	1,010.0	1,012.0	0.2
Provincial administration	737.5	731.8	-0.8
Local administration	691.6	692.6	0.1
Total wages and salaries	**30,195.8**	**30,334.7**	**0.5**
Supplementary labour income	4,277.3	4,322.3	1.1
Labour income	**34,473.0**	**34,656.9**	**0.5**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Footwear production
Fourth quarter 1994

Footwear makers produced 5,207,382 pairs in the fourth quarter of 1994, a 9.3% decrease from 5,740,066 pairs a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to December 1994 totalled 22,764,842 pairs of footwear, up 1.5% from 22,431,402 pairs (revised) produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 11.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Footwear statistics* (33-002, $6/$24) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins
December 1994

Chemical firms produced 175 754 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in December, a 14.6% increase from 153 421 tonnes in December 1993.

For January to December 1994, production totalled 1 907 765 tonnes (revised), up 9.5% from 1 742 077 tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for December 1993 and December 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The December 1994 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Railway operating statistics
November 1994

The seven selected railways reported a net gain of $6.4 million in November 1994. Operating revenues totalled $633.1 million, an increase of 9.8% from November 1993. Tonne-kilometres of revenue-freight increased 15.1% for the same period.

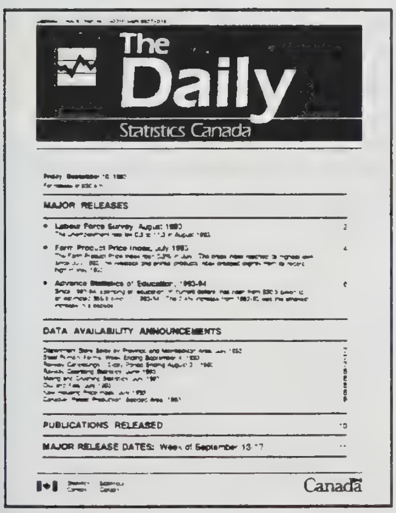
Year-to-date operating revenues to the end of November increased 8.6% from the same period of 1993.

Data for 1994 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The November 1994 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, $12/$120) will be released later.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■


The Daily
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, December 1994.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Cement, December 1994.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Oil pipeline transport, November 1994.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154).

Wholesale trade, November 1994.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224).

Historical labour force statistics, 1994.
Catalogue number 71-201
(Canada: $74; United States: US$89; other countries: US$104).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

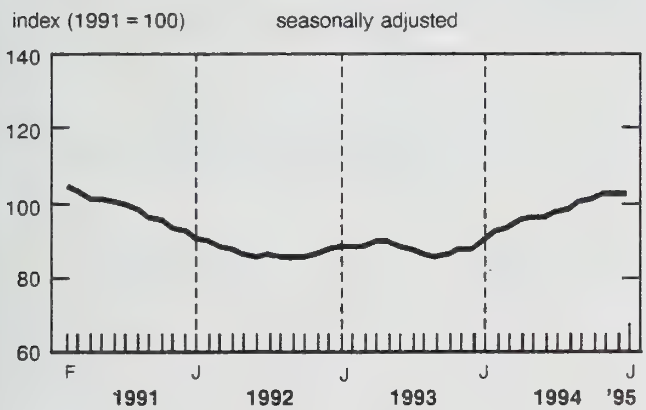
OTHER RELEASES - continued

MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted index
January 1995

Newspaper advertising for help wanted remained unchanged in January. After peaking at 215 in March 1989, the index fell to 85 in September 1993. Since then, it has recovered to 102, a gain of 20%.

Help-wanted index remains unchanged



The index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. It reflects the intent of employers in these labour markets to hire new workers. However, not all jobs are filled through help-wanted ads, so the index represents only a portion of all hirings.

Increases in three of the five regions

Between December 1994 and January 1995, the help-wanted index advanced sharply in Ontario (+4%), followed by Quebec (+2%) and the Prairie provinces (+1%). A decrease of 1% occurred in the Atlantic provinces. In British Columbia there was no change.

Note to users

All help-wanted indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to minimize month-to-month variations.

All 1994 indexes have been revised. This is a standard procedure when data for a complete calendar year become available. The revised indexes for Canada and the five regions are available on CANSIM or may be ordered for $35 by fax or mail. For more information, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Compared with January 1994, the index advanced in all regions except British Columbia, where it declined 4%. The strongest year-over-year advances occurred in Ontario (+28%) and the Atlantic provinces (+16%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

Help-wanted indexes for the metropolitan areas surveyed are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)

	January 1994	November 1994	December 1994	January 1995	January 1994 to January 1995	December 1994 to January 1995
	seasonally adjusted					
					% change	
Canada	**89**	**102**	**102**	**102**	**15**	0
Atlantic provinces	89	104	104	103	16	-1
Quebec	95	101	100	102	7	2
Ontario	87	105	107	111	28	4
Prairie provinces	85	96	95	96	13	1
British Columbia	85	83	82	82	-4	0

■

New motor vehicle sales

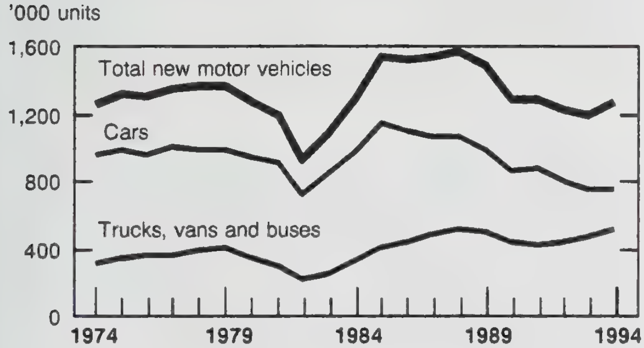
1994 annual and December 1994

Consumers purchased more new motor vehicles in 1994 than they did in 1992 or 1993. This upswing in sales followed five years of declines. Rising truck sales accounted for most of the increase.

Dealers sold 1.26 million new motor vehicles in 1994, up 5.6% from the previous year. Sales were still nearly 20% lower than the 1988 peak of 1.57 million vehicles.

Some industry analysts had expected even stronger sales growth in 1994 due to the large stock of old cars on the road. These analysts expect this pent-up demand will be released sometime in the next three years.

New motor vehicle sales rise after five years of decreases



Consumers are turning away from cars and buying more mini-vans, pickup trucks and sport utility vehicles. This helped boost truck sales for a third consecutive year. Truck sales accounted for 86% of the sales increase in 1994. Dealers sold 511,390 of the new trucks, the highest level ever.

Despite consumers' migration from cars to trucks, sales of passenger cars (748,666) rose for the first time since 1985, when sales peaked at 1.1 million units. This increase was not strong enough to offset the sales decline of 1993.

The rise in car sales came entirely from cars manufactured or assembled in North America. Sales of cars built overseas were less than half the peak of 364,163 cars recorded in 1987.

Note to users

Monthly data for 1994 have been revised. These revisions normally take place in March.

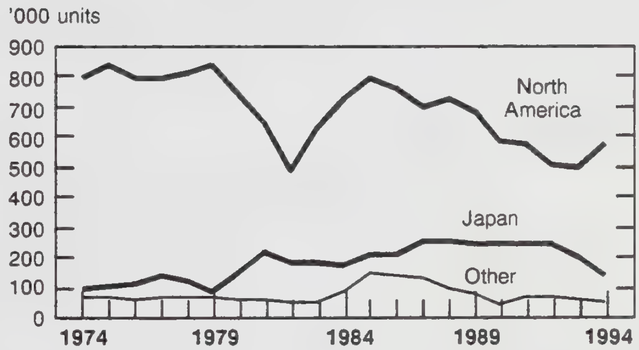
The new motor vehicle survey estimates the number and value of new motor vehicles sold directly or through dealers to Canadian consumers. Manufacturers and importers report final sales (including leases of new vehicles) to consumers by motor vehicle dealers. Other activities by car dealers such as used car sales and vehicle servicing are not collected in this survey. That information is included in the automotive component of the monthly retail trade survey.

Motor vehicles are divided into two groups: passenger cars and trucks. Passenger cars include cars used for commercial purposes, such as taxis or rental cars. Trucks include mini-vans, sport utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans, coaches and buses.

All monthly figures are seasonally adjusted.

As Japanese firms build more cars in North America, sales of cars imported from Japan are falling rapidly. Sales of Japanese imports were relatively stable from 1987 to 1992, then fell steeply in 1993 (-17%) and 1994 (-34%).

Passenger car sales by origin



Cars built in North America by manufacturers other than the Big Three have increased market share in Canada. Their share rose from 8% of all cars sold in 1992 to 15% in 1994, whereas pure imports (excludes imports by the Big Three) lost market share

(30% in 1992 vs 20% in 1994). During the same period, the Big Three auto makers (North American made and imported) strengthened their market share from 62% in 1992 to 66% in 1994.

Saskatchewan showed the strongest growth

Saskatchewan reported the highest annual growth in new motor vehicle sales, up 12.1% compared with 5.6% nationally. Also showing strong growth were Ontario (+7.7%) and Prince Edward Island (+7.1%).

Even though Saskatchewan only accounts for 2.6% of all new motor vehicles sold in Canada, it accounted for 5.2% of the growth in sales. This was the first annual increase in Saskatchewan's sales in nine years. The gain came primarily from truck sales (+16.7%).

Last year was a better year for farmers in the Prairie provinces, particularly Saskatchewan. Good harvests, notably of canola, and higher prices increased farm cash receipts. The improved economy, combined with an ageing fleet of vehicles after years of declining sales, may have led Saskatchewan consumers to purchase new trucks.

Increased demand for trucks over the past three years has significantly altered the sales mix in Saskatchewan. In 1991, trucks accounted for 45% of new motor vehicle sales; by 1994 they accounted for nearly 58%. By comparison, 40% of new motor vehicles sold last year across Canada were trucks.

A higher portion of trucks was sold in the Prairie provinces in 1994

	Passenger cars built In North America	Overseas	Trucks, vans and buses
	% of new vehicles sold[1]		
Canada	**45**	**14**	**41**
Newfoundland	51	13	37
Prince Edward Island	49	14	37
Nova Scotia	49	14	36
New Brunswick	48	9	43
Quebec	47	22	31
Ontario	50	12	38
Manitoba	41	8	51
Saskatchewan	36	6	58
Alberta	34	7	59
British Columbia	37	14	49

1 *May not add to 100% due to rounding.*

New Brunswick was the only province where new motor vehicle sales declined last year. A 1.4% sales decline reversed the gains made in 1993. Sales in the province fell below those of 1992. Excepting an increase in 1993, new motor vehicle sales have fallen since peaking at 40,476 units in 1988. Sales fell 21.5% during the 1988 to 1993 period.

December's car sales were the highest in two years

Consumers purchased over 65,000 new passenger cars in December, the highest monthly level since December 1992. Dealers sold more North American made cars in December. Monthly sales reached 49,976, the highest level since September 1991.

After declining throughout 1994, sales of imported cars rose 21.9% from November. The increase was not strong enough, however, to offset the losses of previous months.

December's gains in passenger car sales were tempered by a slight decline in truck sales. December's truck sales were about the same as in December 1993.

Overall, dealers sold 3.9% more new motor vehicles in December. Sales remained slightly below October's peak but above the average for 1994. Vehicle sales have fluctuated around an upward trend for the latest six months despite rising interest rates. Competitive financing and leasing packages offered by manufacturers and their dealers may have lessened the impact of rising interest rates.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The December 1994 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, $16/$160) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824), Retail trade Section, Industry Division. □

Annual new motor vehicle sales, 1994

	Cars	Trucks	Total
Canada	**748,666**	**511,390**	**1,260,056**
Newfoundland	12,814	7,411	20,225
Prince Edward Island	3,003	1,761	4,764
Nova Scotia	23,060	13,097	36,157
New Brunswick	18,235	13,544	31,779
Quebec	221,752	97,672	319,424
Ontario	304,432	187,988	492,420
Manitoba	18,032	18,715	36,747
Saskatchewan	13,743	18,614	32,357
Alberta	53,861	76,356	130,217
British Columbia	79,734	76,232	155,966
		% change from 1993	
Canada	**1.3**	**12.7**	**5.6**
Newfoundland	-2.6	16.1	3.5
Prince Edward Island	2.1	16.7	7.1
Nova Scotia	-3.7	14.0	2.1
New Brunswick	-7.4	8.0	-1.4
Quebec	0.2	10.5	3.1
Ontario	3.8	14.6	7.7
Manitoba	0.8	11.3	5.9
Saskatchewan	6.5	16.7	12.1
Alberta	-3.7	14.1	6.0
British Columbia	2.4	9.0	5.5

New motor vehicle sales

	December 1993	November 1994[r]	December 1994[p]	December 1993 to December 1994	November 1994 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
				% change	
New motor vehicles	**105,346**	**104,149**	**108,184**	**2.7**	**3.9**
Passenger cars	62,330	60,568	65,160	4.5	7.6
North American[1]	45,345	48,113	49,976	10.2	3.9
Imported	16,985	12,455	15,184	-10.6	21.9
Trucks, vans and buses	43,016	43,581	43,024	0.0	-1.3

	December 1993	December 1994[p]	December 1993 to December 1994	Market share 1993	Market share 1994
	unadjusted				
			% change	%	
New motor vehicles	**82,335**	**84,982**	**3.2**		
Passenger cars	44,958	47,326	5.3	100.0	100.0
North American[1]	33,408	36,987	10.7	66.8	76.6
Big Three	28,561	28,942	1.3	58.5	61.9
Other	4,847	8,045	66.0	8.3	14.7
Imports	11,550	10,339	-10.5	33.2	23.4
Big Three	1,389	1,260	-9.3	6.0	3.6
Other	10,161	9,079	-10.6	27.2	19.8
Trucks, vans and buses	37,377	37,656	0.7	100.0	100.0
North American[1]	34,072	35,321	3.7	88.6	92.9
Big Three	31,627	32,588	3.0	83.6	86.2
Other	2,445	2,733	11.8	5.0	6.7
Imports	3,305	2,335	-29.3	11.4	7.0

[1] *Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Raw materials price index, early estimate
January 1995

The raw materials price index (RMPI) is estimated to have increased 3.9% from December 1994 to January 1995. All of the major components moved upward. The mineral fuels index led the way (+7.1%), followed by the metals (+4.3%), vegetable and animal products (+2.2%) and wood (+2.7%) indexes. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have increased 2.8% in January 1995.

This early estimate of the January 1995 index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs
January 1995

Average prices for January 1995 of selected farm inputs are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review
November 1994

Although grain markets were relatively quiet in December, a falling Canadian dollar combined with the collapse of the Mexican peso to create some price and demand uncertainty. Discussion resumed on the abolition of the western grain transportation subsidy and on the possible impact of its removal, which is required under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The November 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released later this month. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Steel primary forms
Week ending February 4, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 4, 1995 totalled 287 947 tonnes, down 2.8% from 296 382 tonnes a week earlier but up 7.9% from the 266 846 tonnes a year earlier.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 1 398 369 tonnes, a 12.2% increase from 1 246 531 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing
December 1994

Steel pipe and tubing production for December totalled 169 043 tonnes, a 15.8% increase from 146 031 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of December 1994 totalled 2 048 385 tonnes, up 16.5% from 1 758 265 tonnes produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The December 1994 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products
December 1994

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 48 539 tonnes in December, down 24.4% from 64 228 tonnes (revised) the previous month.

Data for December 1994 on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The December 1994 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, $6/$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics

December 1994

In December, 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 114.2 million fares, down 3.3% from December 1993. Operating revenues in December totalled $119.8 million, up 1.4% from December 1993.

During the same period, 28 passenger bus carriers that earn $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.0 million fares, up 13.2% from December 1993. December's operating revenues from the same services totalled $24.9 million, an 11.5% increase from December 1993.

All 1993 figures and 1994 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The December 1994 issue *Passenger bus and urban transit statistics* (53-003, $8/$80) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Réjean L'Heureux (613-951-4105), Transportation Division. ■

Pack of tomatoes and tomato products

1994

Data for 1994 on the pack of processed tomatoes are now available.

Pack of tomatoes and tomato products (32-237, $14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Broad knitted fabric industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the broad knitted fabric industry (SIC 1831) totalled $484.7 million, up 15.6% from $419.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5428.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary textile industries* (34-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other household furniture industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other household furniture industries (SIC 2619) totalled $152.8 million, down 3.9% from $159.0 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5476.

Data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and fixtures industries* (35-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Paperboard industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paperboard industry (SIC 2713) totalled $1,529.7 million, up 9.3% from $1,399.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5485.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Other primary steel industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other primary steel industries (SIC 2919) totalled $7,980.5 million, up 15.1% from $6,930.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5507.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary metal industries* (41-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Steel pipe and tube industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the steel pipe and tube industry (SIC 2921) totalled $1,563.1 million, up 28.9% from $1,212.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5508.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary metal industries* (41-250, $38).
For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other stamped and pressed metal products industries
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other stamped and pressed metal products industries (SIC 3049) totalled $1,939.3 million, up 4.3% from $1,859.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5526.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).
For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal plumbing fixtures and fittings industry (SIC 3091) totalled $215.4 million, down 0.9% from $217.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5537.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).
For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Plastic parts and accessories for motor vehicles industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic parts and accessories for motor vehicles industry (SIC 3256) totalled $1,420.0 million, up 28.2% from $1,107.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5560.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).
For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Plastic and synthetic resin industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic and synthetic resin industry (SIC 3731) totalled $3,319.5 million, up 33.0% from $2,495.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6875.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, $38).
For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Adhesives industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the adhesives industry (SIC 3792) totalled $309.5 million, up 11.8% from $276.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6881.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, $38).
For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National income and expenditure accounts, third quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $35/$140; United States: US$42/US$168; other countries: US$49/US$196).

Cereals and oilseeds review, November 1994.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $15/$144; United States: US$18/US$173; other countries: US$21/US$202).

Labour force information, for the week ended January 21, 1995.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, February 10.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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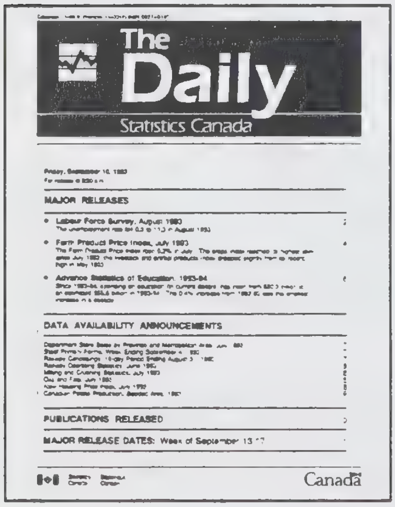
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 10, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

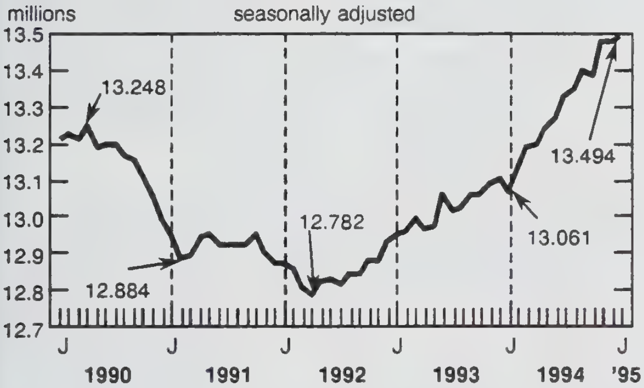
OTHER RELEASES – concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force survey
January 1995

Overall labour market conditions were little changed in January 1995. The labour force grew by 36,000, edging the unemployment rate up 0.1 percentage points to 9.7%. A pause in employment growth over the last two months followed strong growth in 1994.

Employment



Pause in the growth of full-time employment

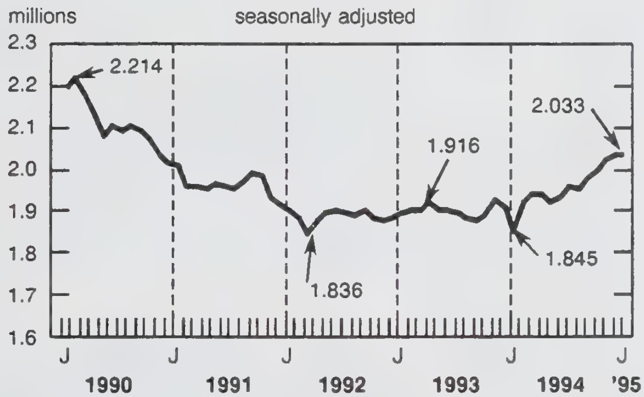
After accelerated growth in 1994 totalling 467,000 jobs, full-time employment levelled off in January. However, part-time employment increased by 25,000, the first increase since last August.

Growth slows in manufacturing, construction, and community, business and personal services

After sizeable advances in 1994 (+184,000), employment in manufacturing did not increase significantly in the last two months. This reflects the recent slowdown in the growth of unfilled orders, as reported by the monthly survey of manufacturing.

> **Note to users**
>
> *The labour force survey population estimates in this release are not comparable to previously published estimates because a number of changes to the labour force survey were introduced in January 1995. The changes include basing survey population estimates on the 1991 Census, including non-permanent residents in the target population of the survey, and adopting new subprovincial regions. Feature articles describing these changes are in the December 1994 and January 1995 issues of* The labour force (71-001). *Adjusted historical estimates are available on CANSIM and in* Historical labour force statistics (71-201).

Manufacturing employment



Following substantial growth in the first five months of 1994 (+83,000), employment in construction stabilized. This seems consistent with the trend in the number of housing starts, which recently slowed after marked increases in early 1994.

In community, business and personal services, employment growth has slowed over the last four months, following a growth spurt that added 98,000 jobs from May to September 1994.

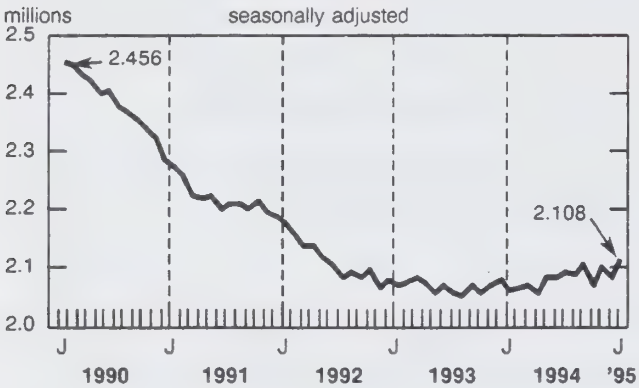
Adult employment growth trend is interrupted

A decrease of 20,000 jobs among adult (aged 25 and over) women represents their first monthly decline in over a year. There were no significant changes in employment among adult men in the last two months, after growth of 200,000 in 1994.

Volatility continues in youth employment

Youth employment has recently experienced large monthly fluctuations, after having fallen sharply in the first two years of the recent recession. Growth of 31,000 jobs in January 1995 brought gains over the year to 54,000. This employment increase along with a drop of 0.6 percentage points in the participation rate has pushed the unemployment rate down three percentage points over the year, to 14.8%.

Youth employment



Provincial summary

Employment in Newfoundland, which grew by an estimated 5,000 jobs in January, remains 6,000 below its pre-recession level of March 1990. In New Brunswick, employment fell by an estimated 8,000, mostly in the service-producing industries. This follows employment growth totalling 21,000 over the eight preceding months. January's employment loss pushed the unemployment rate up 1.5 percentage points to 13.1%.

In British Columbia, employment edged upward in January, leaving the level little changed since June. An increase of 16,000 jobs in Quebec offset a loss of 12,000 in December. Employment levels in the other provinces did not change significantly in January.

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

Labour force annual averages, 1989-1994 (71-529), which will be published on February 24, presents annual averages for those estimates published monthly in *The labour force* (71-001). It also contains a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates. An article in the publication gives an overview of labour market conditions from 1976 to 1994 and briefly describes the major trends that affected the labour force over that period.

Historical labour force statistics (71-201), which contains revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series, is now available. The above data are also available on CANSIM.

For a summary of information, *Labour force information for the week ended January 21, 1995* (71-001P, $10/$100) is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, $300). The January 1995 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $20/$200) will be available the third week of February. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the labour force survey is scheduled for March 10.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

LFS hotline

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded messages.

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14	*Census metropolitan area employment and unemployment estimates*
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16	*Next release date and notes to users*

Hint: *if you know the code for the message you wish to hear, enter it immediately to by-pass the instructions. For example, to obtain in English the unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance program in New Brunswick, press 15, and then press 3 for the province of New Brunswick.*

Labour force characteristics

	January 1995	December 1994 to January 1995	January 1994 to January 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
		change	
Labour force ('000)	14,943	36	203
Employment ('000)	13,494	15	433
Full-time ('000)	11,257	-10	457
Part-time ('000)	2,237	25	-24
Unemployment ('000)	1,449	21	-230
Unemployment rate (%)	9.7	0.1	-1.7
Participation rate (%)	65.3	0.1	–
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.9	-0.1	1.0

	January 1995	January 1994	January 1994 to January 1995
	unadjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,600	14,404	196
Employment ('000)	13,058	12,634	424
Full-time ('000)	10,739	10,290	449
Part-time ('000)	2,319	2,344	-26
Unemployment ('000)	1,543	1,770	-227
Unemployment rate (%)	10.6	12.3	-1.7
Participation rate (%)	63.8	63.8	–
Employment/population ratio (%)	57.0	56.0	1.0

– *Nil or zero.*

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Labour force ('000)					Participation rate (%)				
	Jan. 1995	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1995	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**14,943**	**14,907**	**14,740**	**14,600**	**14,404**	**65.3**	**65.2**	**65.3**	**63.8**	**63.8**
Newfoundland	248	247	243	229	224	54.5	54.3	53.3	50.2	49.0
Prince Edward Island	68	68	67	64	65	65.1	65.4	65.8	61.6	62.9
Nova Scotia	437	436	435	420	419	60.0	59.9	60.2	57.6	58.0
New Brunswick	359	362	344	336	322	60.2	60.7	58.2	56.4	54.5
Quebec	3,633	3,624	3,583	3,541	3,487	62.9	62.8	62.5	61.3	60.8
Ontario	5,742	5,737	5,670	5,638	5,570	66.3	66.3	66.5	65.1	65.3
Manitoba	561	562	564	552	554	66.2	66.4	66.9	65.2	65.8
Saskatchewan	494	496	490	484	482	66.1	66.4	65.9	64.7	64.9
Alberta	1,482	1,479	1,444	1,458	1,421	72.2	72.1	71.3	71.0	70.2
British Columbia	1,922	1,905	1,900	1,879	1,861	65.9	65.4	67.2	64.4	65.8

	Employment ('000)					Employment/population ratio (%)				
	Jan. 1995	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1995	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**13,494**	**13,479**	**13,061**	**13,058**	**12,634**	**58.9**	**59.0**	**57.9**	**57.0**	**56.0**
Newfoundland	200	195	193	184	176	44.0	42.9	42.3	40.4	38.6
Prince Edward Island	57	58	55	52	50	55.1	55.6	53.7	49.8	48.5
Nova Scotia	381	383	371	361	353	52.3	52.6	51.4	49.6	48.8
New Brunswick	312	320	298	290	278	52.3	53.7	50.4	48.6	47.0
Quebec	3,198	3,182	3,122	3,072	2,994	55.3	55.1	54.5	53.1	52.2
Ontario	5,249	5,254	5,058	5,115	4,931	60.6	60.8	59.3	59.1	57.8
Manitoba	518	517	503	505	489	61.2	61.0	59.7	59.6	58.0
Saskatchewan	465	466	452	450	438	62.2	62.4	60.8	60.2	59.0
Alberta	1,368	1,367	1,309	1,335	1,277	66.6	66.7	64.6	65.0	63.1
British Columbia	1,752	1,743	1,706	1,694	1,649	60.0	59.9	60.3	58.1	58.3

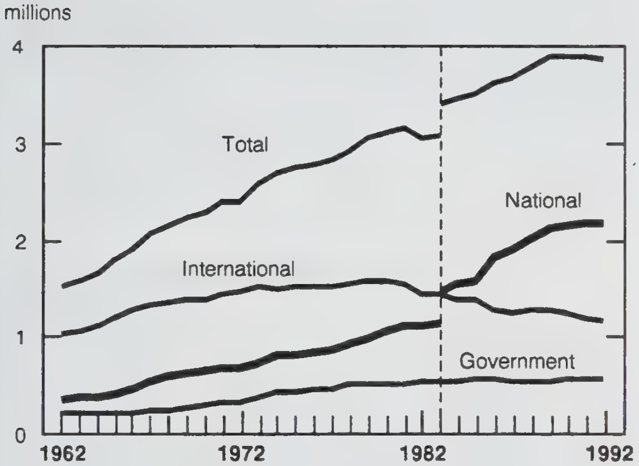
	Unemployment ('000)					Unemployment rate (%)				
	Jan. 1995	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1995	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1994	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**1,449**	**1,428**	**1,679**	**1,543**	**1,770**	**9.7**	**9.6**	**11.4**	**10.6**	**12.3**
Newfoundland	48	52	50	45	48	19.4	21.1	20.6	19.6	21.3
Prince Edward Island	10	10	12	12	15	15.3	14.9	18.4	19.1	23.0
Nova Scotia	56	53	64	59	66	12.8	12.2	14.7	13.9	15.8
New Brunswick	47	42	46	47	45	13.1	11.6	13.4	13.8	13.8
Quebec	435	442	461	469	493	12.0	12.2	12.9	13.2	14.1
Ontario	493	483	612	523	639	8.6	8.4	10.8	9.3	11.5
Manitoba	43	45	61	47	65	7.7	8.0	10.8	8.5	11.7
Saskatchewan	29	30	38	34	43	5.9	6.0	7.8	7.0	9.0
Alberta	114	112	135	123	144	7.7	7.6	9.3	8.4	10.1
British Columbia	170	162	194	185	212	8.8	8.5	10.2	9.8	11.4

Note: *Figures do not add to totals due to seasonal adjustment methods.* ■

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, part II: labour unions
1992

Total union membership fell 0.8% in 1992 to 3.9 million. International unions have been losing members in Canada since 1979—membership was down another 31,000 or 2.6% in 1992. So, for the first time, the international unions' share of total union membership slipped below 30%.

Union membership in Canada



[1] *The series break is due to CALURA amendments implemented in 1983.*

After almost a decade of growth, national unions (excluding government unions) lost 0.2% of their membership in 1992, from a combination of economic conditions and industrial restructuring. This was only the second time that national unions have experienced decreased membership. The first occurred in 1982 during the recession of 1981-82.

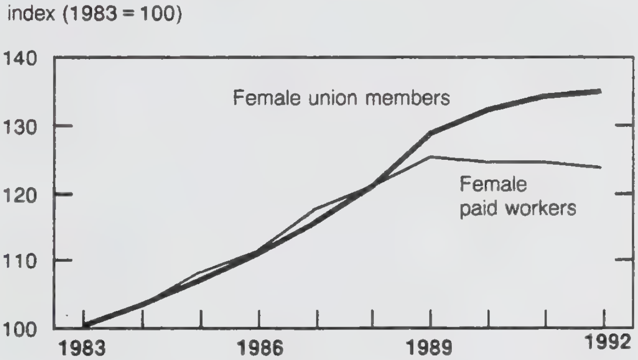
Only government unions showed increased membership in 1992 (+0.7%).

Union membership of women, which has increased annually since the Act's inception, continued its steady climb in 1992, increasing by nearly 12,000 or 0.7%. This occurred while the number of female paid workers dropped by nearly 30,000 (-0.6%). Since 1989, growth in the union membership of women has outpaced the overall growth of women in the labour force. Union membership of women, as a percentage of total union membership, increased to 41.3% (from 40.6%).

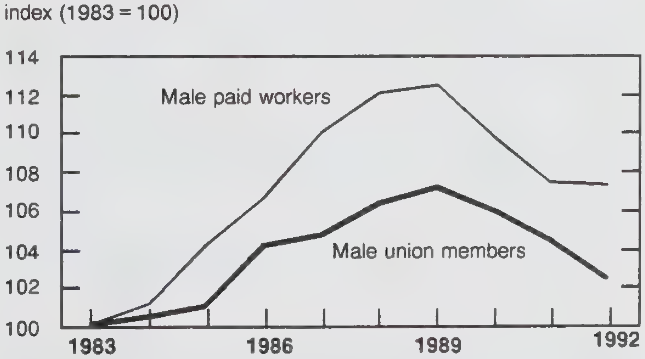
> ***Note to users***
>
> *The Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act was passed by Parliament in 1962 to collect financial and other information on the affairs of certain corporations and labour unions in Canada. Among other things, it was designed to evaluate the impact of foreign ownership and control of corporations in Canada, and the impact of the association of Canadians with international labour unions. Today's release announces information on the financial operations of labour unions. Part I, data on foreign control of corporations, was released in* The Daily *on February 9, 1994.*

Union membership of men, however, declined by over 49,000 in 1992 (-2.1%), a third consecutive annual decrease. Since 1989, the number of male paid workers has decreased faster than the union membership of men.

Union membership of women is growing



Union membership of men is falling



Union membership losses occurred in 1992 across nearly all industries except the service industries. Gaining 1.4% in membership, the service industries accounted for 37.2% of employed union members in 1992. That same year, the number of paid workers increased almost 2.4%, indicating that service industries remain a tempting target for increased unionization efforts.

The transformation of the economy from a manufacturing base to a base largely in services is reflected in the changed distribution of union membership. In 1966, 39.2% of all union members were employed in manufacturing; but by 1992 this proportion had fallen to 16.0%. In contrast, the services sector accounted for 37.2% of unionized employment in 1992, up from only 9.0% in 1966.

In 1992, total income from union operations in Canada increased 10.4% to $1.07 billion—the first time it exceeded $1 billion. Revenues from union dues increased 10.7% to $943.6 million, although total union membership declined by a full percentage point.

National and government unions combined reported a surplus for 1992 of more than $70 million, a 62.1% increase over 1991. This resulted from increased revenue and a 22.7% drop in strike payments from 1991. National unions reported a surplus exceeding $50 million for a second consecutive year. The U.S.-based international unions showed a loss of $20.2 million (they lost $16.6 million in 1991).

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, part II: labour unions (71-202, $34) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Stuart McLeod (613-951-9862), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Federal government finance

1991/92 and 1992/93 (actual)

Data on federal government revenues and expenditures (actual) for 1991/92 and 1992/93 are now available on a financial management system basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2780.

Data are also available through custom tabulations. For further information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products and services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767).

For further information on this release, contact Robert Loggie (613-951-1809) or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Public Institutions Division. ■

Consolidated government finance

1988/89 to 1993/94

On a financial management system basis, consolidated (federal, provincial and local) government revenues in 1993/94 reached $288.0 billion, while consolidated expenditures reached $354.8 billion. The resulting consolidated deficit was $66.8 billion. Consolidated revised estimates for 1988/89 to 1992/93 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2807-2820.

Data are also available through custom tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767).

For further information on this release, contact Paul Blouin (613-951-8563) or Robert Loggie (613-951-1809) Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division. ■

Interim list of changes to municipal boundaries, status and names

January 2, 1994 to January 1, 1995

Interim list of changes to municipal boundaries, status and names (92FOOO9XPB, $25) summarizes the changes to municipal boundaries, status and names that occurred between January 2, 1994 and January 1, 1995. These municipal changes have been processed by the Geography Division, and are based on information received from the provinces and territories. The *Interim list* is released annually.

For further information on this release, contact GEO-Help (613-951-3889, fax: 613-951-0569), Geography Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue

December 1994

In December, pulpwood receipts totalled 3 349 702 cubic metres, up 13.8% from 2 942 215 cubic metres in December 1993. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 787 378 cubic metres, up 10.1% from 5 258 536 cubic metres in December 1993. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 526 462 cubic metres, up 8.1% from 7 889 547 cubic metres in December 1993. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 1.6% to 11 959 513 cubic metres, from 11 767 498 cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of December 1994, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 35 873 247[r] (revised) cubic metres, up 7.4% from 33 395 776 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 8.0% to 73 042 974[r] cubic metres, from 67 659 454 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (106 139 853[r] cubic metres) was up 5.6% from 100 477 037 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The December 1994 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, $7/$70) will be available later this month. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Fabricated structural steel price indexes

Fourth quarter 1994

Price indexes for the fourth quarter of 1994 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, increased 0.6% from the third quarter of 1994 and 3.8% from the fourth quarter of 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Precast concrete price indexes

Second half 1994

Price indexes for the second half of 1994 for precast concrete in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, increased 1.3% from the first half of 1994 and 0.1% from the second half of 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2045.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Sugar sales

January I995

Refiners' sales in January 1995 totalled 73 153 tonnes for all types of sugar, comprising 61 011 tonnes in domestic sales and 12 142 tonnes in export sales.

This compares with total sales in January 1994 of 76 063 tonnes, of which 61 259 tonnes were domestic sales and 14 804 tonnes were export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The January 1995 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, $6/$60) will be available later this month. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Crushing statistics

December 1994

Oilseed processors crushed 237 thousand tonnes of canola in December, up 20% from December 1993. Corresponding to the record crush was record production of both oil (100 thousand tonnes) and meal (149 thousand tonnes). At December 31, oil stocks rose to 23 thousand tonnes, from 13 thousand tonnes at the end of November. Meal stocks declined to 31 thousand tonnes, from 39 thousand tonnes in November.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The December 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine L. Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Farm product prices

December 1994

In December, prices received by farmers for their products increased 1.2% from November. This resulted from a 1.4% increase in crop prices and a 1.1% increase in livestock and animal product prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The December 1994 issue of *Farm product price index* (62-003, $8/$76) will be released February 17. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and fats

December 1994

Production of all types of deodorized oils in December totalled 74 688 tonnes, down 4.2% from 77 928 tonnes in November 1994. At the end of December 1994, year-to-date production totalled 855 252 tonnes, a 6.0% increase from 806 852 tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 436 tonnes in December 1994, up from 10 334 tonnes the previous month. At the end of December 1994, year-to-date sales totalled 131 929 tonnes, compared with 123 821 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 7 125 tonnes in December 1994, up from 6 285 tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of December 1994 totalled 77 948 tonnes, compared with 69 697 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The December 1994 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Egg production

December 1994

Egg production in December totalled 41.4 million dozen, a 2.9% increase from December 1993. The average number of layers increased 3.7%; the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased from 2,263 to 2,246.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Meszaros (613-951-2510), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Air carrier, fare-basis statistics

First quarter 1994 (preliminary)

In the first quarter of 1994, 61.1% of passengers on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares, down from 61.3% in the first quarter of 1993, and below the record first-quarter level of 64.1% reported in 1992.

Discount fares accounted for 67.2% of total domestic passenger-kilometres in the first quarter of 1994, up from 64.4% in the first quarter of 1993, but down from the record 67.7% in the first quarter of 1992.

The highest use of discount fares was on long-haul services in the southern domestic (deregulated) sector, where 69.0% of passengers travelled on discount fares. The lowest rate of use was in the northern domestic (regulated) sector, where 49.9% of passengers travelled on discount fares.

The average fare (all types) paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs in the first quarter of 1994 was $194, up 6.1% from $183 in the first quarter of 1993 and up 8.6% from $179 in the first quarter of 1992.

Preliminary estimates on fare type usage, according to data from the four level 1 air carriers (AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Time Air) and from Inter-Canadien and Ontario Express (which were added to the fare-basis survey in January 1993), are now available for the first quarter of 1994.

These estimates will appear in the February 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Air charter statistics

Third quarter 1994

Preliminary data on the air charter business for the third quarter of 1994 are now available.

The February 1995 issue of *Aviation Service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99), will be available soon. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francesca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Softwood veneer and plywood industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the softwood veneer and plywood industry (SIC 2522) totalled $859.6 million, up 26.9% from $677.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5462.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood industries* (35-250, $53).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Other paper industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for other paper industries (SIC 2719) totalled $2,903.7 million, up 5.3% from $2,756.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5487.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Office, store and business machine industry

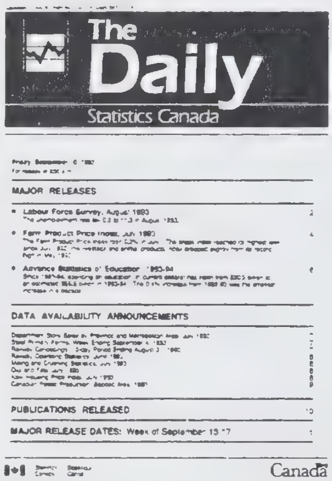
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the office, store and business machine industries (SIC 3368) totalled $413.6 million, up 5.3% from $392.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5579.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■



The Daily

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of solid-fuel-burning heating products, quarter ended December 1994.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $6/$24; United States: US$8/US$29; other countries: US$9/US$34).

Specified domestic electrical appliances, December 1994.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, December 1994.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84).

Industry price indexes, December 1994.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280).

Building permits, December 1994.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $24/$240; United States: US$29/US$288; other countries: US$34/US$336).

Exports by commodity, November 1994.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

Imports by commodity, November 1994.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840).

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, part II: labour unions, 1992.
Catalogue 71-202
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41; other countries: US$48).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 13-17

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
13	New housing price index	December 1994
14	Household facilities by income and other characteristics	1994
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	December 1994
16	Monthly survey of manufacturing	December 1994
16	Composite index	January 1995
17	Canadian international trade	December 1994

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 13, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

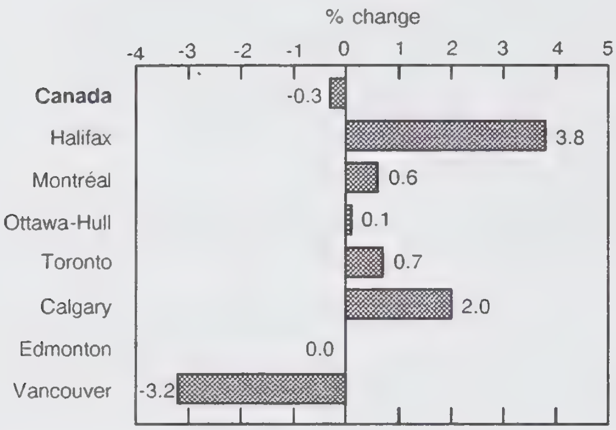
OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

New housing price index
December 1994

The new housing price index (1986 = 100) decreased 0.3% from December 1993. This was the sixth consecutive month where the annual movement was negative.

New housing price indexes December 1993 to December 1994



Compared with November 1994, the index stood at 135.8 in December, a slight 0.1% decrease.

In 11 of the 20 cities surveyed, contractors reported stable or offsetting new home selling prices. This resulted in no monthly changes in their total city indexes. In the four cities showing monthly increases, the largest was for Kitchener-Waterloo (+0.8%). No other monthly increase was larger than 0.1%. Of the five cities showing monthly decreases, the largest was for Victoria (-2.0%). Contractors in Victoria attributed the decrease to lower prices necessary to stimulate sales in what they termed a soft housing market.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

New housing price indexes
(1986 = 100)

	December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994	November 1994 to December 1994
		% change	
Canada total	**135.8**	**-0.3**	**-0.1**
House only	125.3	-0.2	–
Land only	169.0	-0.2	-0.1
St. John's	127.8	0.5	–
Halifax	119.4	3.8	0.1
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.6	0.4	–
Québec	134.4	-0.6	–
Montréal	137.4	0.6	–
Ottawa-Hull	122.9	0.1	–
Toronto	137.5	0.7	0.1
Hamilton	127.6	0.4	-0.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	121.8	-1.4	–
Kitchener-Waterloo	123.2	-2.5	0.8
London	146.5	0.1	–
Windsor	128.1	1.3	–
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.7	0.7	–
Winnipeg	116.9	3.6	–
Regina	128.2	2.2	–
Saskatoon	112.1	-0.4	-0.4
Calgary	141.1	2.0	-0.2
Edmonton	147.5	–	0.1
Vancouver	142.7	-3.2	-0.3
Victoria	125.4	-4.1	-2.0

– *Nil or zero.* ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard
December 1994

Waferboard production in December totalled 245 242 cubic metres, a 12.7% increase from 217 644 cubic metres (revised) in December 1993. Particleboard production reached 123 807 cubic metres, up 3.5% from 119 661 cubic metres in December 1993. Fibreboard production in December was 8 912 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), up 7.3% from 8 308 thousand square metres in December 1993.

For January to December 1994, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 3 016 257 cubic metres, up 9.6% from 2 751 389 cubic metres (revised) a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 1 477 461 cubic metres, up 3.9% from 1 421 972 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 111 199 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), up 10.3% from 100 795 thousand square metres for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The December 1994 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, $6/$60) will be available later this month.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Dairy review

December 1994

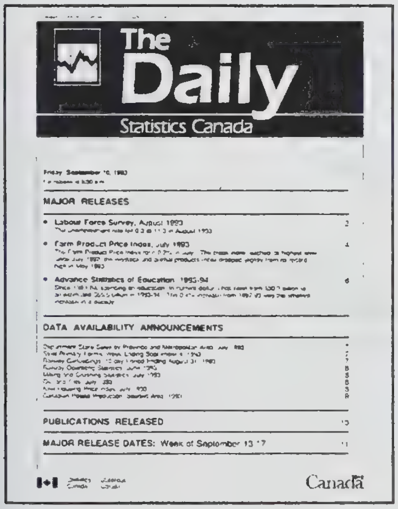
Creamery butter production totalled 6.8 thousand tonnes in December, a 2.3% decrease from December 1993. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 9.3 thousand tonnes, a 3.6% decrease from December 1993.

An estimated 551.3 thousand kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in November 1994, a 4.1% increase from November 1993. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 11 months of 1994 to 6.4 million kilolitres, a 3.7% increase from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The December 1994 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, $14/$138) will be released February 27. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■



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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pack of canned tomatoes and tomato products, 1994.
Catalogue number 32-237
(Canada: $14; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20).

Footwear statistics, quarter ended December 1994.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $6/$24; United States: US$8/US$29; other countries: US$9/US$34).

Surface and marine transport service bulletin, vol. 11, no. 1.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $11/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; other countries: US$16/US$112).

Railway operating statistics, November 1994.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $12/$120; United States: US$15/US$144; other countries: US$17/US$168).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, December 1994.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 14, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASE

Household facilities by income and other characteristics

1994

Households have continued to acquire leisure and time-saving items for the home despite a 7% decline in average real income since its peak in 1989. This trend appeared across all income groups and among different household types.

For example, over half (53.8%) of households in the lowest quintile (the 20% with lowest incomes) had a VCR in 1994, compared with 29.1% in 1989. By comparison, 93.4% of households in the highest quintile had a VCR in 1994 compared to 81.3% in 1989.

These trends can be explained by several factors. Over the last several years consumer credit has grown and the savings rate has declined. More recently, improved labour market conditions in 1994 may have contributed to consumer confidence and, therefore, increased purchases of items for the home. As well, prices for 'high-tech' equipment have tended to decrease over time.

Higher income households have a jump start on the information highway

Computer ownership varied widely according to household income and by type of household. Households in the highest income quintile were five times more likely to have a home computer than those in the lowest quintile (46.1% vs 9.2%).

Single-family households with children under 18 years of age were three times more likely to have a computer than one-person households (34.8% vs 11.7%). Computers remained a rare item for elderly households; only seven in 100 households whose head was 65 years or over had a computer in 1994.

Subscribing to cable television, potentially a key component in the information highway, varied more by location than by income or household type. While 74.1% of all homes had cable television in 1994, only 34.4% of rural homes had the service, reflecting the overall lack of availability to non-urban areas.

Note to users

On November 2, 1994, Household Surveys Division released data from the household facilities and equipment (HFE) survey showing that Canadian households are entering the high-tech world more and more. Today, the division releases data linking demographic, housing, and facilities information from the HFE survey to income data from the survey of consumer finances. Both surveys were done in Spring 1994 and used the same sample of households. They represent virtually all private households in Canada, except for those in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and households on Indian reserves.

Detailed analysis of the income data, which were released December 21, 1994 can be found in Income distributions by size in Canada, 1993 *(Catalogue 13-207).*

Kids and gadgets go together

Two-parent households with children under 18 years of age had a 1993 average income of $59,348 considerably higher than the overall household average of $46,559. This household type also had higher ownership rates for most types of equipment than did other household types.

Time-saving appliances were particular favourites of these families: 92.1% had a microwave and 61.4% a dishwasher. By comparison, 63.6% of one-person households had a microwave and 23.3% a dishwasher.

Leisure equipment was another popular item for two-parent families with children: 65.0% had two or more colour televisions, 94.0% a VCR, 53.2% a compact disc player and 26.2% a camcorder. Meanwhile, lower incomes and differing lifestyles meant one-person households had fewer of the entertainment items; 19.1% had two or more colour televisions, 55.5% a VCR, 25.3% a CD player and only 4.2% had a camcorder.

A two-parent family with children under 18 years of age was also more likely than other household types to own a van or truck. In 1994, 43.3% of these families could pack up the kids in a van or truck. By comparison, 33.6% of families consisting of only a married couple owned this type of vehicle.

Rent takes a bigger slice of income

The proportion of renters spending 30% or more of their income on rent increased to 34.9% in 1994 from 31.5% in 1993 and 29.5% in 1992. The 1983 proportion was substantially lower at 24.0%. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation considers households who spend 30% or more of their income on shelter to be spending more than the norm.

Owning a home becomes more popular among one-person households

In 1994, 39.8% of one-person households owned their home compared to 38.1% 1993, and 34.3% in 1989. This increase was concentrated in the 35-to-44 and 65-and-over age groups. Among the elderly, this increase was more likely due to changes in family composition, such as the death of a spouse, rather than an increased propensity to own as was probably the case in the 35-to-44 age group.

The home ownership rate for households consisting of only a married couple increased from 70.8% in 1989 to 75.4% in 1993 and remained at the same level in 1994 (75.1%).

Data on households by income, province, household type, age of head and other characteristics are presented in *Household facilities by income and other characteristics*, 1994 (13-218, $35), which is now available. See "How to order publications".

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations or microdata files, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section [613-951-4633 or 613-951-4643], Household Surveys Division.

Time-saving and leisure items become more prevalent despite falling average income

	Lowest quintile	Middle quintile	Highest quintile	All households
	per cent of households			
Dishwasher				
1989	17.5	40.9	69.6	42.5
1994	20.0	45.8	73.8	46.4
Microwave oven				
1989	39.8	66.6	81.5	63.4
1994	63.5	85.2	91.9	81.5
Colour television				
1989	91.3	97.4	98.9	96.2
1994	95.7	98.9	99.5	98.2
Video cassette recorder				
1989	29.1	63.5	81.3	58.8
1994	53.8	85.8	93.4	79.2
Compact disc player				
1989	4.3	11.0	20.4	11.6
1994	20.5	41.3	61.1	40.8
Home computer				
1990[1]	5.9	14.1	32.4	16.3
1994	9.2	22.3	46.1	25.0

[1] *not available for 1989.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Fourth quarter 1994

The machinery and equipment price index (MEPI, 1986 = 100) by industry of purchase was at a preliminary level of 115.4 in the fourth quarter of 1994, up 1.1% from the third quarter. The domestic component increased by 0.9%, while the import component rose 1.1%.

Among the industry divisions, the largest contributors to the overall quarterly price increase, according to their relative importance, were agriculture (+2.8%), manufacturing (+0.6%) and community, business and personal services (+2.3%). Comparing the fourth quarters of 1993 and 1994, the manufacturing (+4.0%), agriculture (+9.8%), and transportation, communication, storage and utilities (+2.6%) industry divisions were the largest contributors to the annual price increase.

Machinery and equipment price indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Fourth quarter 1994p	Third quarter 1994 to fourth quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1993 to fourth quarter 1994
		% change	
Machinery and equipment price index	**115.4**	**1.1**	**4.4**
Industry			
Agriculture	135.8	2.8	9.8
Forestry	124.8	0.9	3.7
Fishing	117.6	0.9	5.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	114.7	0.8	4.1
Manufacturing	118.3	0.6	4.0
Construction	117.3	0.5	4.5
Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	110.5	0.4	2.6
Trade	108.0	1.2	3.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	102.9	0.7	2.3
Community, business and personal services	102.1	2.3	4.4
Public administration	114.6	0.8	4.2

p *Preliminary figures.* ■

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023-2025.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

Steel, primary forms

December 1994

Steel, primary forms, production for December 1994 totalled 1 157 754 tonnes, a decrease of 4.0% from 1 205 465 metric tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 13 800 328 metric tonnes, down 3.5% from 14 296 355 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The December 1994 issue of Primary Iron and Steel (41-001, $6/$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Household facilities by income and other characteristics, 1994.
Catalogue number 13-218
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; other countries: US$49).

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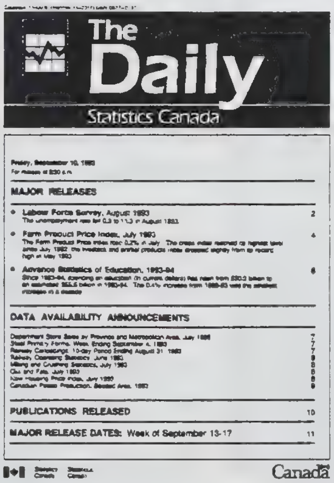

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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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Wednesday, February 15, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

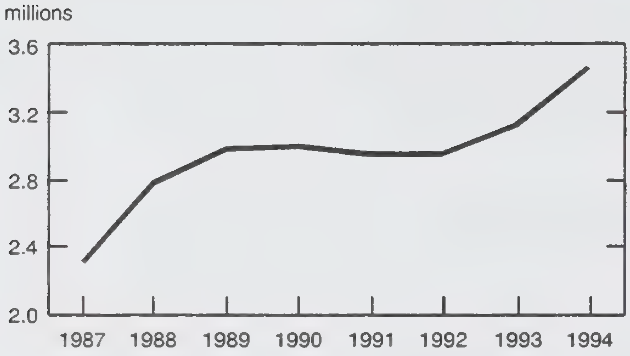
MAJOR RELEASE

Travel between Canada and other countries

1994 annual and December 1994

A record number of overseas visitors spent at least one night in Canada in 1994. Meanwhile, Canadians made the lowest number of overnight trips to the United States since 1988.

Record number of overseas visitors made overnight trips to Canada in 1994



A record 3.5 million visitors from overseas countries spent at least one night in Canada in 1994. This represents an 11.1% increase from the 1993 level, the largest rise in six years.

Overnight travel to Canada by residents of the United States, our largest source of international visitors, also increased in 1994, up 4.1% to 12.5 million.

Since overseas residents tend to make longer trips to Canada than U.S. residents, the economic impact of this increase is significantly greater than that of a comparable rise in the number of US visitors. Because of their typically longer trips, overseas residents spent an average of C$914 per overnight trip in 1993, compared with C$343 for U.S. residents.

Overnight visits by residents of the top 10 countries of origin were all up in 1994. The improved exchange rate compared to 1993 for foreign currencies into Canadian dollars, including the U.S. dollar, the U.K. pound, the Japanese yen, the French franc and the German mark, contributed to these increases.

Note to users

Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).

Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).

Estimated trips to Canada of one or more nights

Top 10 countries	Annual 1994p	1993 to 1994
Country of residence	'000	% change
United States	12,514	4.1
United Kingdom	582	2.3
Japan	483	18.2
France	410	13.4
Germany	372	8.2
Hong Kong	130	11.0
Australia	119	22.1
Italy	97	1.6
Switzerland	90	7.9
Netherlands	90	6.0

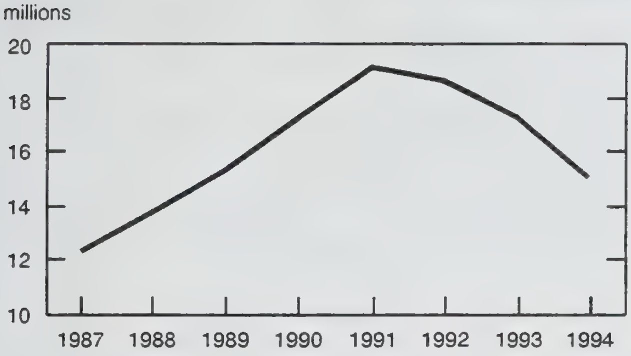
p *Preliminary figures.*

Increased spending by visitors to Canada and decreased spending by Canadians outside the country have combined to improve Canada's international travel account deficit. During the third quarter of 1994, a travel account deficit of $1.4 billion, (seasonally adjusted) was recorded, the smallest since the fourth quarter of 1989.

Overnight trips to the United States down

In 1994, overnight trips to the United States by Canadian residents fell to the lowest level since 1988. Canadians made 15.0 million trips of this type, down 13.4% from the previous year.

Canadians made fewer overnight trips to the United States



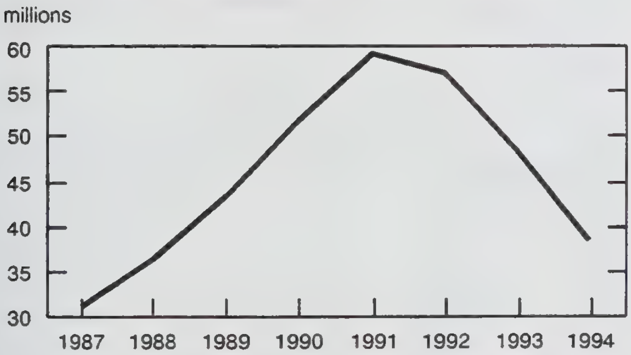
A major factor behind this decline was the weak Canadian dollar, which averaged US73 cents in 1994, compared with more than US87 cents when overnight travel to the United States peaked at 19.1 million trips in 1991.

By contrast, Canadians' overnight travel to all other countries increased 3.3% in 1994 to a record 3.4 million trips, continuing the long-term upward trend.

Same-day car trips to the United States at six year low

Same-day cross-border car trips by Canadian residents—often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping—fell 20.9% in 1994, to 38.2 million. This was the third consecutive annual decrease for this type of travel, which peaked at 59.1 million trips in 1991, and the lowest level since 1988, when 36.2 million trips were registered.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States at lowest level since 1988



Apart from the weak Canadian dollar, factors contributing to this decrease include the narrowing gap between Canadian and U.S. gas prices (C12 cents per litre in 1994) and reduced taxes on tobacco products in Canada.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States

	Annual 1994P	1993 to 1994
	'000	% change
Canada	**38,223**	**-20.9**
Province of re-entry		
New Brunswick	5,723	-24.3
Quebec	3,754	-24.3
Ontario	17,512	-20.8
Manitoba	730	-20.4
Saskatchewan	301	-32.4
Alberta	186	-18.0
British Columbia	9,993	-17.2
Yukon	25	6.0

p *Preliminary figures.*

December 1994

U.S. residents made 1.0 million overnight trips to Canada in December, down 2.2% from November. Meanwhile, overnight trips to Canada by residents of overseas countries totalled 297,000, nearly unchanged from October's record. This type of travel has been increasing since mid-1992.

Canadians' overnight travel to the United States has been decreasing since late 1991. Considering all modes of transportation, Canadians made 1.2 million overnight trips to the United States in December, down 1.3% from November. By contrast, since June 1991, Canadians' overnight travel to all other countries has been increasing. This type of travel rose 1.2% from November to December, to an unprecedented 289,000 trips.

Same-day cross-border car trips by Canadian residents have been relatively stable since April 1994. This type of travel peaked at 5.4 million in November 1991, and then declined until March 1994. Canadians made 3.2 million same-day car trips to the United States in December, up 1.7% from November.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697

The December 1994 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	October 1994[r]	November 1994[r]	December 1994[p]	November 1994 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Auto trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,196	3,131	3,184	1.7
One or more nights	860	805	789	-2.0
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,272	1,236	1,220	-1.3
Other countries	282	285	289	1.2
Travel to Canada				
Auto trips from United States				
Same-day	1,874	1,888	1,909	1.1
One or more nights	714	725	713	-1.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,044	1,054	1,031	-2.2
Other countries[2]	300	299	297	-0.7

	December 1994[p]	December 1993 to December 1994	January to December 1994[p]	January-December 1993 to January-December 1994
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Auto trips to the United States				
Same-day	2,969	-15.4	38,223	-20.9
One or more nights	479	-15.8	10,057	-17.2
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	825	-9.5	14,974	-13.4
Other countries	226	6.3	3,374	3.3
Travel to Canada				
Auto trips from United States				
Same-day	1,594	19.9	20,667	8.7
One or more nights	412	1.0	8,642	4.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	618	1.1	12,514	4.1
Other countries[2]	194	11.8	3,458	11.1

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
Note: *Percentage change figures may be slightly off due to rounding.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales

1994 annual and December 1994

In 1994, consumer spending in department stores exhibited considerable volatility from month-to-month. The trend, however, was upward and by year-end consumers had spent $13.3 billion on merchandise and services, up a healthy 3.8% from 1993. This followed a 1.7% decline in 1993 and a 0.8% increase in 1992.

Faced with growing competition and the drive to maintain or increase market share, the department store sector has been going through a period of restructuring.

Strong spending in the junior or discount stores was responsible for the 1994 annual increase. Their sales were up 9.7% despite a drop in the number of stores. Sales by the major stores were down for a second consecutive year, although by a lesser amount (-1.4% compared to -4.7% for 1993).

As consumers spent more in discount department stores, their share of total sales rose from 44.7% in 1991 to 49.2% in 1994.

Department store sales vary by province

Department stores in Newfoundland and New Brunswick recorded the largest increases in sales in 1994 (11.4% and 10.0% respectively). In Ontario, the source of 42% of all sales, spending was up 3.6%. Stores in British Columbia (14% of the total) saw sales rise 2.3%, below the national rate of 3.8%.

Department store sales including concessions

	Dec.1994	Jan. to Dec. 1994	Dec. 1993 to Dec. 1994
	unadjusted		
	$ millions		% change
Canada	**2,189.6**	**13,279.2**	**3.8**
Province			
Newfoundland	33.3	201.6	11.4
Prince Edward Island	9.6	54.7	0.9
Nova Scotia	78.9	445.3	0.5
New Brunswick	56.6	327.5	10.0
Quebec	369.0	2,407.7	4.1
Ontario	941.5	5,579.0	3.6
Manitoba	91.1	553.0	4.2
Saskatchewan	67.4	392.8	8.2
Alberta	240.3	1,421.0	3.7
British Columbia	302.0	1,896.6	2.3

Sixty percent of all purchases in department stores in British Columbia were made in a major department store. In the Atlantic region a significantly higher proportion were made in the discount stores.

December 1994

Department store sales (seasonally adjusted) remained virtually unchanged from November but were up 5.3% from December 1993. Inventories, up by only 0.2% from November, were 2.5% below December 1993.

Department store sales and inventories

	Nov. 1994r	Dec. 1994p	Nov. 1994 to Dec. 1994	Dec. 1993 to Dec. 1994
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions		% change	
Sales	1,124.4	1,124.8	--	5.3
Inventories	4,974.3	4,986.3	0.2	-2.5

– *Amount too small to be expressed.*
p *Preliminary figures*
r *Revised figures*

Consumers spent $1.1 billion (unadjusted) in discount department stores in December, a 14.8% increase from December 1993. Purchases made in the major stores, also $1.1 billion, were 2.4% lower.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The December 1994 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in March 1995. See "How to order publications". Data on sales and stocks by major commodity line are also available in the publication.

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear, (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

December 1994

Western Canadian grain deliveries were up only 3.6% from December 1993. However, cumulative producer deliveries for the August to December 1994 period rose 18.3% over August to December 1993. The December issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* contains supply- disposition tables illustrating the flows of Canadian grain over these periods.

Deliveries of major grains

	December 1993	December 1994	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1993
	thousand tonnes		% change
Total major grains	**3,042.0**	**3,152.6**	**3.6**
Wheat (excluding durum)	1,246.4	1,428.5	14.6
Durum wheat	430.5	367.5	-14.6
Total wheat	**1,676.9**	**1,796.0**	**7.1**
Oats	117.2	93.4	-20.3
Barley	570.4	482.5	-15.4
Rye	20.4	8.8	-56.9
Flaxseed	51.4	70.2	36.6
Canola	605.7	701.7	15.8

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The December 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine L. Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Civil aviation statistics

December 1994

Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL), the major Canadian air carriers, reported record levels of international passenger-kilometres flown in 1994. These carriers benefited from strong demand for air services in both the domestic and international sectors in 1994.

In the international sector, output (passenger-kilometres) was up 10% over 1993 and 5% over 1990. The previous peak was in 1990, the first year after CAIL's parent (PWA Corporation) purchased Wardair and greatly increased the total capacity of the two major carriers' combined fleets. In 1991, demand was greatly reduced and output fell substantially. The 1994 international output was 24% higher than in 1991.

Meanwhile, domestic scheduled operations increased 4% in 1994. Except for 1990, domestic output by the two major carriers has decreased steadily since 1988. In 1994, domestic scheduled operations were 19% lower than in 1988. Since 1988, the major carriers have passed many of their domestic routes on to their network of affiliate carriers.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for December 1994 will be published in the March issue of the *Aviation statistics centre service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

November 1994

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 12.6% to 2 583 179 cubic metres in November 1994, from 2 293 515 cubic metres after revisions in November 1993.

Stocks on hand at the end of November 1994 totalled 2 864 219 cubic metres, up 5.2% from 2 722 332 cubic metres in November 1993.

At the end of November 1994, year-to-date production totalled 25 628 818 cubic metres, up 8.1% from 23 701 415 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

Data benchmarked to the 1992 Annual survey of manufactures will be published in the November and December 1994 issues of *Production shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies*.

The November 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, $11/$110) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel
December 1994

Rolled steel shipments for December 1994 totalled 1 108 533 tonnes, down 4.5% from 1 161 333 tonnes in November 1994 and up 0.6% from 1 102 272 tonnes in December 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of December 1994 totalled 13 406 027 tonnes, up 0.7% from 13 312 911 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The December 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001,$6/$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Industrial monitor
February 1995

The February 1995 edition of Industrial monitor is now available. Its tables present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

Industrial monitor can be purchased as a full package (22 sectors) or by industrial sector. The annual subscription is $200 per individual sector. The annual subscription for total manufacturing (15F0017XPE) costs $50. The full 22-sector package (15F0015XPE) costs $3,000, a saving of $650. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

Plastic film and bags
Fourth quarter 1994

Figures for the fourth quarter 1994 for plastic film and bags are now available.

The publication *Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin* (47-007, $8/$32) will be available at a later date.

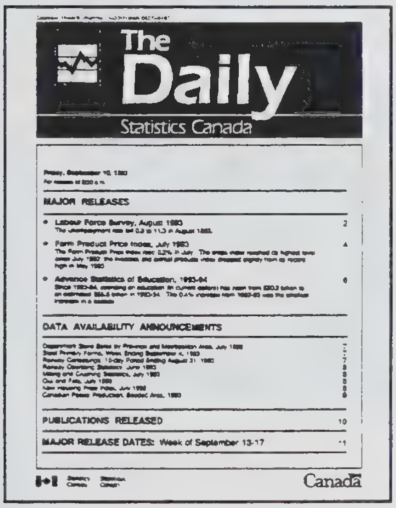
For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Pack of processed brussels sprouts
1994

The data on Pack of processed brussels sprouts for 1994 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Selected processed vegetables* (32-240, $14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, December 1994
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(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98)

Oils and fats, December 1994
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Steel wire and specified wire products, December 1994
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84.)

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, December 1994
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84.)

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Statistics Canada

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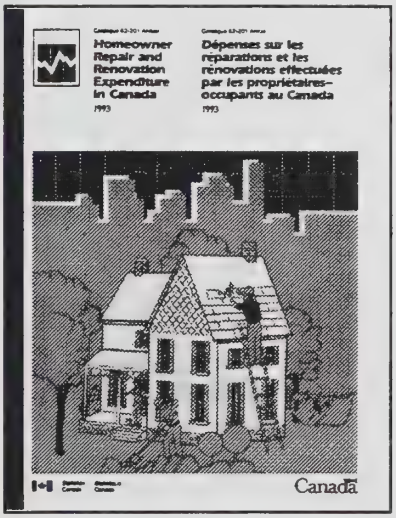
(continued on page 2)



Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure
1993

Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure in Canada, 1993 looks at the $12.4 billion worth of repairs and renovations done by homeowners in 1993. This includes repairs and maintenance, additions, renovations, replacement and installation of equipment and fixtures. These expenditures averaged $1,846 per homeowner-household in 1993, a 1.4% decline from 1992.

Data cover the 10 provinces and are tabulated by province, size of area of residence, type and value of dwelling, age of household head, household income, period of construction, and year moved to dwelling.

Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure in Canada, 1993 (62-201, $30) is now available. See "How to order publications". Preliminary data were released in *The Daily* on October 27, 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-4165, fax: 613-951-3012), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division.

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

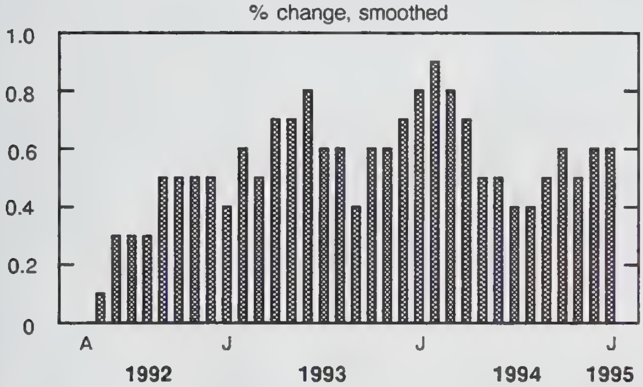
MAJOR RELEASES

Composite index
January 1995

The leading indicator continued to grow in January at +0.6%, almost unchanged from the increases recorded since October following a slowdown in the index throughout most of 1994. Manufacturing again dominated the gains. Since last May, three other components on average–especially the financial market indicators–have fallen each month.

Composite index

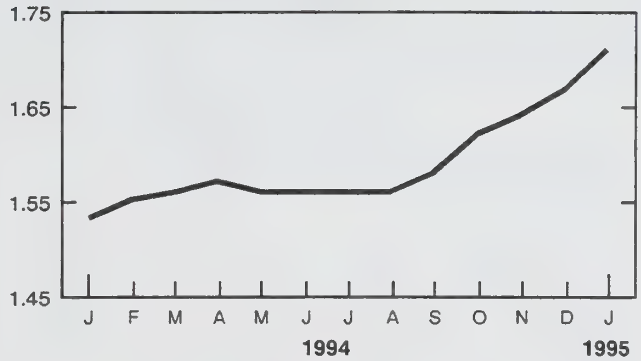
% change, smoothed



The growth of new orders for durables has steadily accelerated from +0.7% last March to its recent pace of +2.3%. The latest gains were led by export and investment demand. Manufacturers succeeded in satisfying demand partly by running down stocks. The increase in the ratio of shipments to inventories of finished goods in the last five months has been the largest since the 1950s. The average work week was steady at its peak of 39.0 hours, as firms continued to meet their labour needs in January through hiring.

Household demand remained mixed, with a steady deterioration in housing offset by a firming demand for other durable goods and for services. The housing index has fallen every month since last May. The latest hike in interest rates accompanied a steady drop in house sales and a 4% dip in starts of single-family homes in January. Furniture and appliance sales slumped as well. Conversely, sales of other durable goods, especially cars, picked up by 0.5% as consumer confidence and employment rose. Demand for personal services led the overall growth of jobs in services.

Ratio of shipments to inventories of finished goods, manufacturing



The financial market indicators remained negative. The stock market fell sharply across the board in January. The money supply contracted for a third month in a row, the first decreases since the last recession.

The U.S. leading indicator was up only marginally (+0.1%) for a second month in a row, after slowing steadily during 1994. Growth was sustained by commodity prices and household confidence. The negative impact of higher interest rates on the American economy has begun to show in housing and consumer spending. The labour market slumped in January and the U.S. unemployment rate rose for the first time in two-and-a-half years.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the February 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	August 1994	September 1994	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	January 1995	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	167.8	168.7	169.7	170.6	171.6	172.7	0.6
Housing index[1]	125.2	122.8	120.6	119.2	117.4	117.0	-0.3
Business and personal services employment ('000)	1,884	1,899	1,910	1,921	1,930	1,938	0.4
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1,000)	4,264	4,264	4,267	4,246	4,229	4,191	-0.9
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	30,271	30,336	30,352	30,338	30,323	30,310	-0.1
U.S. composite leading indicator (1967 = 100)[3]	215.4	215.9	216.3	216.7	217.0	217.3	0.1
Manufacturing							
Average work week	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	39.0	39.0	0.0
New orders, durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	11,100	11,283	11,510	11,736	11,947	12,218	2.3
Shipments/inventories of finished goods[4]	1.56	1.58	1.62	1.64	1.67	1.71	0.04*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,126.8	1,131.0	1,133.2	1,131.0	1,134.5	1,136.5	0.2
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,991.0	3,991.1	3,970.9	3,962.0	3,971.4	3,992.1	0.5
Unsmoothed composite	169.4	171.5	172.2	171.9	173.9	175.5	0.9

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the two preceding months.*
* *Difference from previous month.* ■

Monthly survey of manufacturing

December 1994

The seasonally adjusted value of shipments climbed 1.6% in December to $32.0 billion. The increase was widespread as 16 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 82% of shipments) posted gains.

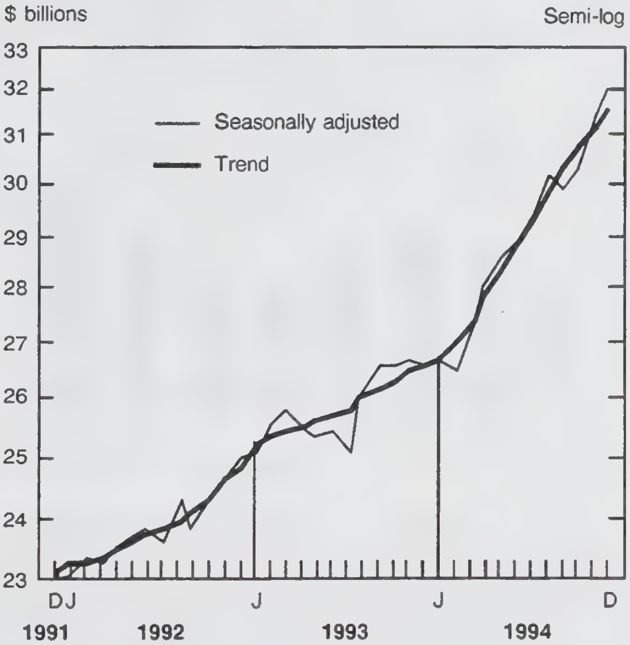
Due largely to strong U.S. demand, the most significant increases in current dollars were in the paper and allied products, transportation equipment (notably the auto sector), and the primary metal industries.

December order books were strong due to increases in both new and unfilled orders. New orders surged 4.4% while unfilled orders grew 2.4%, due largely to the ongoing North American demand for motor vehicles as well as demand for aircraft and railroad rolling stock.

Although not all information is yet available, climbing interest rates, hints of inflation, and increasing raw material prices have the potential to slow the past year's impressive 12.6% growth in shipments. Manufacturers are also somewhat less optimistic about production and employment prospects for the next three months according to the latest business conditions survey.

> ***Definitions***
>
> ***Unfilled orders:*** *the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.*
>
> ***New orders:*** *the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.*

Shipments rose $504 million in December



Shipments continue to surge

In current dollars, the most significant monthly increase was posted by the paper and allied products industry (+5.8%), despite the dampening effect of lingering labour disputes. A 2.1% price increase played a significant role in this jump. Transportation equipment manufacturers continued to accelerate production, posting a 1.6% gain over November. Motor vehicles contributed most to this increase—a reflection of strong North American demand over the past year. Shipments of primary metals grew 3.4%, due partly to a 2.9% price increase.

Orders continue to climb

After a slight dip in November, unfilled orders moved ahead 2.4% in December. The transportation equipment industry was primarily responsible for this growth. Continuing demand for automobiles in North America was a key contributor to a 4.4% increase in manufacturers' new orders. The latest business conditions survey, however, showed that manufacturers' outlook on orders for the upcoming quarter is less optimistic than it was for the previous quarter.

Inventory levels leap

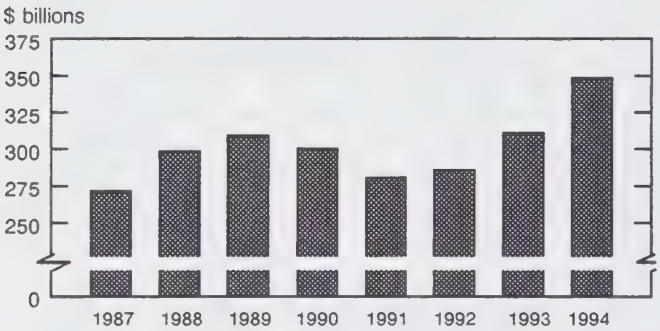
Raw material prices rose 0.5% in December, contributing to a 1.9% increase in inventory levels. Consequently, the inventories-to-shipments ratio of 1.25 was up marginally from November's record low. Rising inventories have dampened manufacturers' optimism about inventory levels for the next few months.

The year in review

Shipments

Plant closures in the car industry, cold weather that hampered construction, and a dockworkers' strike gave manufacturers a rocky start in 1994. But they picked up steam in March and ended the year on solid footing. Benefiting from a low Canadian dollar, export-based industries were the key to a dramatic 12.6% jump in shipments, to $349 billion in 1994. This compares with increases of 8.2% in 1993 and 2.1% in 1992.

Shipments in 1994 were 12.9% higher than the pre-recession peak



For the first time since 1984, manufacturers in every major group boosted shipments. In terms of percentage change, the big winners in 1994 were machinery, which increased 21.9% due to expanding foreign markets, primary metals (+19.7%), and the paper and allied products (+19.1%) industries. The two smallest increases were for beverages (+0.2%) and clothing (+2.7%).

Orders

Burgeoning demand for manufactured goods in 1994 resulted in strong order books. New and unfilled orders both increased substantially over 1993 levels. New orders were up 12.6% in 1994 while the backlog of unfilled orders at the end of December 1994 stood 13.2% higher than at the end of 1993. Contracts for motor vehicles, aircraft, railroad rolling stock, and electrical and electronic products were instrumental to attaining record levels of orders.

Inventories (owned)

Manufacturers increased their inventory levels 7.1% in 1994 to $39.8 billion. Rising shipments outpaced inventory levels, resulting in a dramatic drop in the inventories-to-shipments ratio, from 1.37 in December 1993 to 1.25 one year later.

Provincial shipments

Last year was a good one for manufacturers nationwide. For the first time since 1987, shipment gains were posted by each province. Prince Edward Island had the strongest showing at +23.6%. Alberta's growth of 18.2% was also remarkable. Newfoundland, with its first increase in six years (+1.0%), and Nova Scotia (+8.4%) were at the other end of the spectrum.

Every province increased shipments in 1994

	1994 level	% change from 1993
	$ millions	
Prince Edward Island	687	23.6
Alberta	24,925	18.2
Saskatchewan	4,471	17.6
British Columbia	30,668	13.1
Canada	**348,855**	**12.6**
Ontario	183,506	12.5
Quebec	83,417	11.5
Manitoba	7,124	10.6
New Brunswick	7,229	9.5
Nova Scotia	5,484	8.4
Newfoundland	1,274	1.0

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The December 1994 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, $19/$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Data on shipments by province in greater detail are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Danielle Gendron, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories-to-shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
December 1993	26,510	-0.2	36,247	0.3	29,646	6.0	28,175	6.4	1.37
January 1994	26,582	0.3	36,523	0.8	29,745	0.3	26,681	-5.3	1.37
February 1994	26,457	-0.5	36,866	0.9	30,283	1.8	26,995	1.2	1.39
March 1994	27,365	3.4	37,246	1.0	30,535	0.8	27,617	2.3	1.36
April 1994	27,997	2.3	37,418	0.5	31,282	2.4	28,744	4.1	1.34
May 1994	28,528	1.9	37,637	0.6	31,110	-0.5	28,357	-1.3	1.32
June 1994	28,882	1.2	37,940	0.8	31,180	0.2	28,951	2.1	1.31
July 1994	29,372	1.7	37,833	-0.3	31,656	1.5	29,849	3.1	1.29
August 1994	30,160	2.7	38,205	1.0	32,216	1.8	30,719	2.9	1.27
September 1994	29,911	-0.8	38,659	1.2	32,911	2.2	30,606	-0.4	1.29
October 1994	30,338	1.4	38,865	0.5	33,319	1.2	30,747	0.5	1.28
November 1994	31,451	3.7	39,090	0.6	33,228	-0.3	31,359	2.0	1.24
December 1994	31,955	1.6	39,815	1.9	34,023	2.4	32,750	4.4	1.25

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending February 11, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 11, 1995 totalled 285 154 tonnes, up 2.3% from 278 703 tonnes (revised) a week earlier and up 15.9% from 246 071 tonnes a year earlier.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 1 674 279 tonnes, a 12.2% increase from 1 492 602 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

For-hire trucking statistics (commodity origin and destination)

January to June 1994 (preliminary)

Canada-based for-hire trucking companies carried 93.5 million tonnes of freight during the first half of 1994, up 21% from 77.5 million tonnes in the first half of 1993. A record 52.6 million tonnes of freight—the highest level in the last five years—were transported by truck in the second quarter of 1994. This significant increase in the for-hire trucking industry reflected the rebounding Canadian economy. Financial trucking statistics released last fall from the quarterly motor carriers of freight survey support these findings.

Preliminary data for the first and second quarters of 1994 are available from the for-hire trucking (commodity origin and destination) survey. The survey measures the intercity commodity movements (distances of 25 km or more) of Canada-based for-hire carriers.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 143.

Data for the first and second quarters of 1994 will appear in the vol. 11, no. 3 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, $11/$80). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Kathie Davidson (613-951-8779), Transportation Division (fax: 613-951-0579). ■

Pack of processed cauliflower

1994

Data for 1994 on the pack of processed cauliflower are now available.

Pack of selected processed vegetables (32-240, $14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Energy statistics handbook, February 1995.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $330; United States: US$400; other countries: US$460).

Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure in Canada, 1993.
Catalogue number 62-201
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; other countries: US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with the *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994* (11-204E, $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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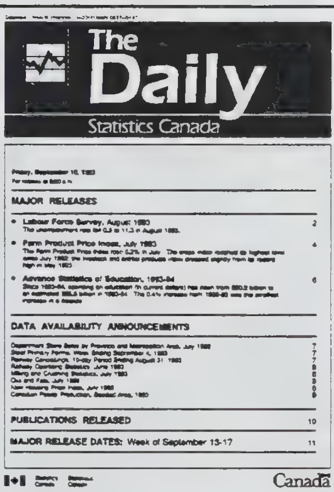
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MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 11
Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 17, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Canada-Japan reconciliation of merchandise trade statistics
1992

Canada and Japan have reached agreement on a set of reconciled 1992 merchandise trade statistics for bilateral trade between Canada and Japan.

For reconciliation purposes, Canadian published exports have been adjusted upward 11% to $8,307 million, and the corresponding Japanese imports have been reduced by about the same amount to arrive at the reconciled figure. For Canadian exports, the largest adjustment accounts for non-reported goods; for Japanese imports, the largest adjustment removes freight and insurance charges. Canadian imports have been adjusted upward less than 1% while Japanese exports have been increased about 26% to arrive at an eastbound reconciled figure of $10,801 million. Japanese exports have been adjusted by about $2.0 billion to account for goods arriving in Canada via other countries (mostly via the United States).

The reconciliation places Canadian and Japanese data on the same conceptual footing and provides a clearer understanding of merchandise trade flows. It does not represent revisions to the officially published figures of either country.

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier, Marketing and Client Services Section (613-951-9647, fax: 613-951-0117), International Trade Division.

Also today, Japan and the United States released results of their reconciliation of the data for 1992. For further information, contact Bruce Walter (301-457-2210) or Diane Oberg (301-457-3251), U.S. Bureau of the Census.

OTHER RELEASES - continued

MAJOR RELEASE

Canadian international merchandise trade

December 1994

Exports climbed another 4.5% in December and reached $21 billion. Bolstered by automotive and forestry products, which accounted for two-thirds of the increase, exports entered a fourth year of uninterrupted growth.

Over the course of 1994 exports advanced 21%, compared with 16% in 1993. The strongest sectors included automotive products, machinery and equipment, and industrial goods.

Imports moved ahead 6% in December on the strength of new purchases of machinery and equipment and industrial goods, reflecting health in Canadian manufacturing and solid business confidence in the fourth quarter.

Over the course of 1994 imports rose 18%, compared with 15% in 1993. Contributing most to the year's gain were imports of machinery and equipment, automotive products, and industrial goods.

The merchandise trade surplus shrank slightly in December, on the strength of imports, and settled at $2.1 billion. The $2.8 billion surplus with the United States was slightly lower than November's record. Canada's trade surplus with Japan increased, but deficits remained with all other trading partners.

> **Note to users**
>
> *Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments. Other components include service transactions, investment income and transfers. In the third quarter of 1994, an overall merchandise trade surplus of $4.6 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $5.1 billion.*

Exports up on strength of autos and forestry products

Automotive exports—especially cars (+5%)—were up in December. Growth came despite a round of seasonal plant shutdowns that included North American and offshore-owned auto makers. The increase reflected growing auto sales in the United States.

Higher forestry exports consisted mainly of lumber (+6%) and paper (+9%). Lumber exports rose despite a drop in U.S. housing starts, which appeared low in December after a surge in November. Exports of pulp were up marginally in the month, due mainly to price increases.

Exports in the energy sector grew some 4% in December, on the strength of petroleum products, coal and crude petroleum. Meanwhile, natural gas exports fell for a third straight month, reflecting soft prices and some producers' decisions to cap wells.

Natural gas exports were down 11% in the fourth quarter. Nonetheless, for the year they remained above 1993 levels.

Except for aircraft, engines, and parts, exports of most machinery and equipment components advanced in December. Steady growth in telecommunications equipment, office machines, and special equipment and tools reflected higher spending intentions south of the border.

As U.S. factories attained their highest operating rates in 15 years, exports of industrial goods recorded an 11% advance in the fourth quarter. The sector's exports were bolstered by aluminum, nickel and chemical exports, although sales of metal ores floundered.

Agricultural exports fell nearly 10% in December as canola exports returned to normal levels after abruptly expanding between September and November.

Imports end the year on a positive note

Growth in spending intentions for the fourth quarter in Canada were reflected in increased imports of machinery and equipment. Gains were widespread as imports grew for communications equipment (+9.6%), special equipment and tools (+6%), and transportation equipment (+29%).

Reflecting strength in manufacturing, growth in imports of industrial goods was greater in December (+7.4%) than it had been all year. All components except precious metals moved ahead. Growth was strongest for chemicals and plastics, metals and metal ores, and other industrial goods such as textiles, wool and fabricated rubber products.

Imports of parts dominated the automotive sector in December (+5.2%). Light vehicle imports increased marginally in the month, as did car and truck sales. A drop in car imports was overshadowed by an increase in truck imports.

Chart 1
Total exports and imports

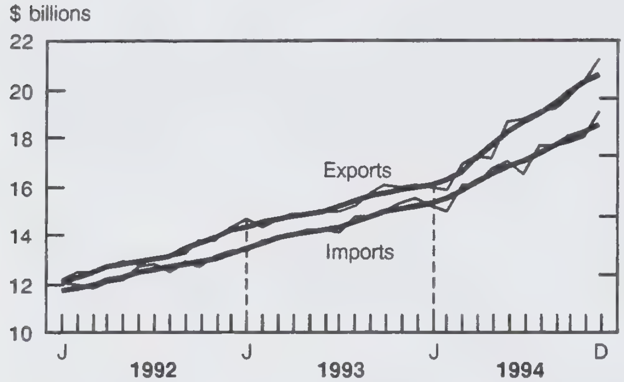


Chart 2
Trade balance

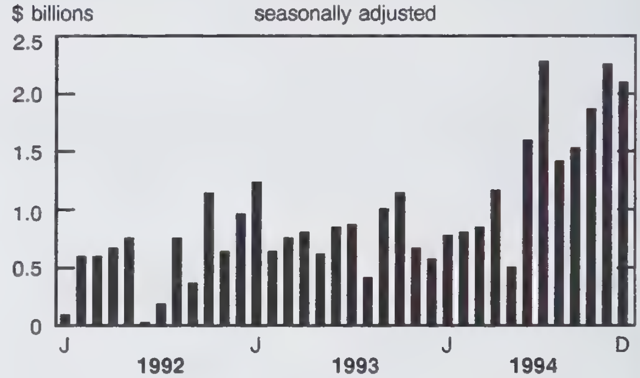


Chart 3
Exports of automotive products

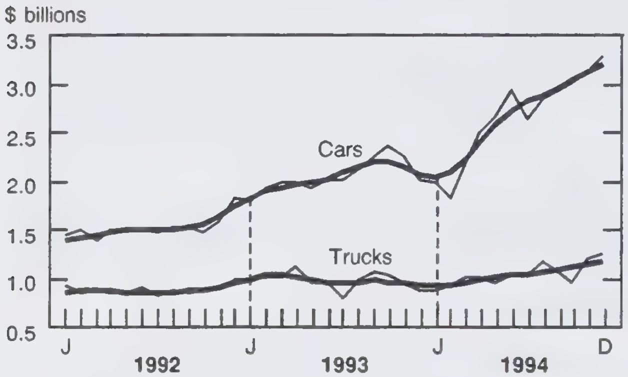


Chart 4
Exports of energy products

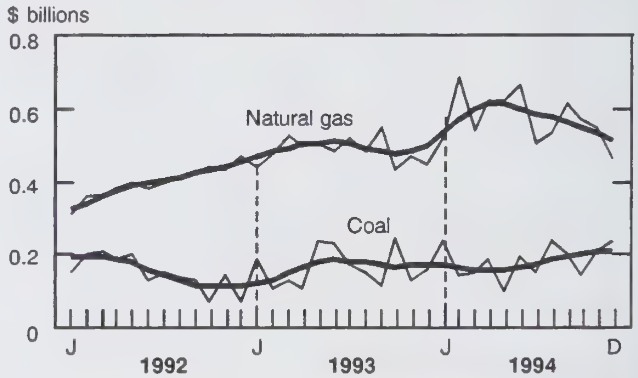


Chart 5
Imports of machinery and equipment

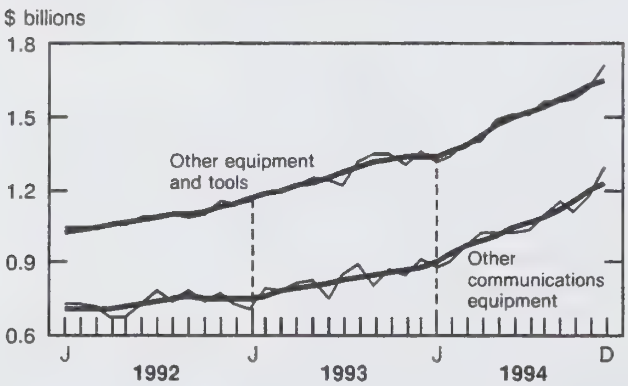
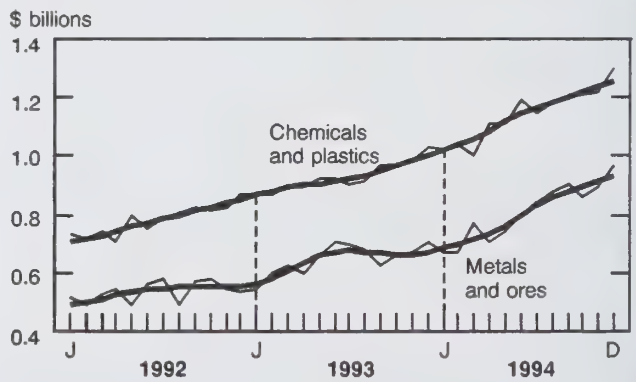


Chart 6
Imports of industrial goods and materials



— Seasonally adjusted — Trend

Imports also advanced across the agricultural products (+8%), forestry products (+8%), and consumer goods (+2.5%) sectors. Declining crude petroleum imports (-13%) had a negative effect on the energy sector, which was off 4% overall.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182). It will include detailed tables by commodity and country on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, $30/$120). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division (1-800-294-5583).

Did you know?

Canada's top 10 trading partners account for 90% of our total trade:

United States	*74.8%*
Japan	*5.0%*
United Kingdom	*2.0%*
Germany	*1.6%*
Peoples Republic of China	*1.4%*
Mexico	*1.3%*
South Korea	*1.1%*
Taiwan	*1.0%*
France	*0.9%*
Italy	*0.9%*

Revisions

In accordance with International Trade Division policy, revisions are made to data for each month of the current year in order to correct classification anomalies, to include information from late documents, and, in the case of energy, to reflect differences between original estimates and actual figures.

For November, total exports were revised upward $120 million. Notable revisions were made to automotive products (+$52 million), machinery and equipment (+$41 million), industrial goods (+$40 million) and natural gas (+$11 million).

Revisions to November's imports were less marked (-$60 million) than the revisions to exports. Some notable revisions include automotive parts (-$140 million), industrial goods (+$47 million), machinery and equipment (+$22 million), and energy products (+$18 million).

□

Merchandise trade of Canada

	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Oct. 1994 to Nov. 1994	Nov. 1994 to Dec. 1994	January to December 1993	January to December 1994	1993 to 1994	Dec. 1993 to Dec. 1994
	seasonally adjusted, current dollars								
	$ millions			% change		$ millions		% change	
Principal trading areas									
Exports									
United States	15,911	16,662	17,449	4.7	4.7	145,408	179,523	23.5	34.7
Japan	820	712	828	-13.2	16.3	8,140	9,507	16.8	27.6
European Union	1,004	1,145	1,125	14.0	-1.7	10,995	11,300	2.8	12.3
Other OECD countries	391	389	445	-0.5	14.4	3,130	4,067	29.9	94.3
Other countries	1,444	1,365	1,338	-5.5	-2.0	13,670	14,991	9.7	15.6
Total	19,570	20,273	21,185	3.6	4.5	181,342	219,387	21.0	32.5
Imports									
United States	13,358	13,688	14,643	2.5	7.0	125,751	151,169	20.2	28.5
Japan	689	691	695	0.3	0.6	8,405	8,210	-2.3	-5.4
European Union	1,363	1,374	1,385	0.8	0.8	13,858	16,116	16.3	11.1
Other OECD countries	744	727	821	-2.3	12.9	4,613	7,211	56.3	113.2
Other countries	1,560	1,537	1,543	-1.5	0.4	19,201	19,570	1.9	-7.4
Total	17,715	18,016	19,087	1.7	5.9	171,827	202,277	17.7	23.7
Balance									
United States	2,553	2,974	2,806	...	...	19,657	28,354	...	...
Japan	131	21	133	...	...	-265	1,297	...	...
European Union	-359	-229	-260	...	...	-2,861	-4,816	...	...
Other OECD countries	-353	-338	-376	...	...	-1,483	-3,144	...	...
Other countries	-116	-172	-205	...	...	-5,531	-4,579	...	...
Total	1,855	2,257	2,098	...	...	9,515	17,110	...	...
Principal commodity groupings[1]									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,592	1,651	1,491	3.7	-9.7	15,495	17,599	13.6	7.0
Energy products	1,783	1,885	1,960	5.7	4.0	19,318	21,713	12.4	28.3
Forestry products	2,773	2,833	2,933	2.2	3.5	25,800	31,150	20.7	18.8
Industrial goods and materials	3,689	3,670	3,711	-0.5	1.1	32,475	39,409	21.4	36.8
Machinery and equipment	3,788	4,076	4,146	7.6	1.7	33,817	43,046	27.3	30.3
Automotive products	5,164	5,509	5,754	6.7	4.4	48,497	58,449	20.5	42.8
Other consumer goods	552	540	520	-2.2	-3.7	4,719	5,831	23.6	6.3
Special transactions trade	816	853	1,003	4.5	17.6	7,227	9,434	30.5	61.8
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,089	1,149	1,242	5.5	8.1	10,997	12,567	14.3	28.7
Energy products	705	534	512	-24.3	-4.1	6,798	7,109	4.6	4.7
Forestry products	165	162	175	-1.8	8.0	1,566	1,809	15.5	25.9
Industrial goods and materials	3,420	3,483	3,741	1.8	7.4	31,761	38,701	21.9	30.3
Machinery and equipment	5,865	5,898	6,306	0.6	6.9	53,060	65,582	23.6	28.3
Automotive products	4,149	4,320	4,464	4.1	3.3	40,052	47,815	19.4	24.9
Other consumer goods	2,043	2,056	2,107	0.6	2.5	21,368	23,507	10.0	9.9
Special transactions trade	417	403	459	-3.4	13.9	4,350	4,930	13.3	14.8

... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*
[1] *Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.*

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of natural gas

December 1994 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales in Canada totalled 6 745 350 thousand cubic metres in December, up 4.6% from December 1993. Strong growth in the residential sector, due to below average temperatures in Western Canada, more than offset a decline in commercial sales. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) rose 6.5%, largely due to increased use of natural gas by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

Year-to-date sales increased 2.2% from the same period in 1993. Sales to the residential sector were up 4.4%, due to unseasonably cold temperatures in January and February 1994 and growth in the number of customers. Commercial sales were basically unchanged, while industrial sales (including direct sales) were up 1.9% from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The December 1994 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, $14/$140) will be available the third week of March. See "How to order publications".

Sales of natural gas

	December 1994p	December 1993 to December 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	**6 745 350**	**4.6**
Residential	2 034 822	5.3
Commercial	1 456 252	-0.3
Industrial	2 265 128	6.5
Direct	989 148	
	January to December 1994p	Jan.-Dec. 1993 to Jan.-Dec. 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	**60 850 717**	**2.2**
Residential	15 511 837	4.4
Commercial	11 535 480	--
Industrial	24 608 715	1.9
Direct	9 194 685	

p *Preliminary figures.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Export and import price indexes

December 1994

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to December 1994 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to December 1994. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only standard international trade classification (SITC) section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The December 1994 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182) will be available the last week of February. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Construction union wage rate index

January 1995

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in January 1995 from December's revised level of 136.8. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 1.9% to 136.8 in January 1995 from 134.3 in January 1994.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986 = 100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Selected financial indexes

January 1995

January 1995 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986 = 100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Telephone statistics

December 1994

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,185.1 million in December, down 1.5% from December 1993.

Operating expenses totalled $952.9 million, up 8.5% from December 1993. Net operating revenue totalled $232.3 million, a 28.7% decrease from December 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The December 1994 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, $9/$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Soft drinks

January 1995

Data for January 1995 on the production of soft drinks are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, $3/$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of processed blueberries

1994

Data for 1994 on the pack of processed blueberries are now available.

Pack of selected fruits (excluding apples), 1994 (32-234, $14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Frozen fruit and vegetable industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the frozen fruit and vegetable industry (SIC 1032) totalled $1,036.4 million, down 3.4% from $1,072.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5384.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Biscuit industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the biscuit industry (SIC 1071) totalled $569.6 million, up 8.8% from $523.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5391.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other spun yarn and woven cloth industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other spun yarn and woven cloth industries (SIC 1829) totalled $1,059.9 million, up 1.5% from $1,044.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5427.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary textile industries* (34-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Hotel, restaurant and institutional furniture and fixture industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hotel, restaurant and institutional furniture and fixture industry (SIC 2692) totalled $681.7 million, up 4.4% from $653.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5480.

Data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and fixtures industries* (35-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Paper bag industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paper bag industry (SIC 2733) totalled $250.9 million, up 0.1% from $250.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5491.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Paper consumer products industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paper consumer products industry (SIC 2793) totalled $627.9 million, up 11.1% from $565.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5494.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Aluminum rolling, casting and extruding industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the aluminum rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2961) totalled $1,777.2 million, up 11.2% from $1,597.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5512.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary metal industries* (41-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other rolled, cast and extruded non-ferrous metal products industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other rolled, cast and extruded non-ferrous metal products industries (SIC 2999) totalled $778.7 million, up 7.3% from $725.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5514.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary metal industries* (41-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Metal valve industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal valve industry (SIC 3092) totalled $337.6 million, down 0.2% from $338.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5538.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Button, buckle and clothes fastener industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the button, buckle and clothes fastener industry (SIC 3992) totalled $80.9 million, up 8.8% from $74.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6894.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, November 1994.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154.)

Air passenger origin and destination, Canada-United States report, 1993.
Catalogue number 51-205
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; other countries: US$63.)

Touriscope: international travel, advance information, December 1994.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98.)

Perodical publishing, 1992-93.
Catalogue number 87-203
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28.)

Film and video, 1992-93.
Catalogue number 87-204
(Canada: $24; United States: US$29; other countries: US$34.)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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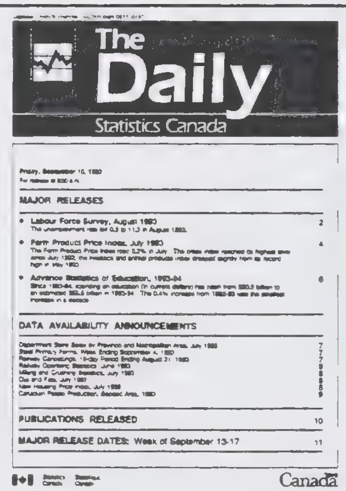
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 20-24

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
21	Retail trade	December 1994
22	Wholesale trade	December 1994
22	Farm cash receipts	Fourth quarter 1994
23	Canada's international transactions in securities	December 1994
23	Private and public investment in Canada	1993 actual, 1994 preliminary actual and 1995 intentions
23	Survey on smoking in Canada	Third quarter 1994
23	Canadian economic observer	February 1995
24	Financial statistics for enterprises	Fourth quarter 1994
24	Industrial product price index	January 1995
24	Raw materials price index	January 1995


The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 11

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an e-mail message to "listproc@statcan.ca". Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 20, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales, advance release

January 1995

Consumers spent $714.0 million in department stores in January, 7.2% more than in January 1994. Once again, as throughout most of 1994, the discount stores caused the increase as their sales rose 19.9% to $360.1 million. Spending in the major stores declined 3.2% to $354.0 million.

The January 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in March.

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Domestic travel of Canadians

January to September 1994

During the first nine months of 1994, Canadians took 126.3 million trips to Canadian destinations. The main reasons stated for travelling were: pleasure, 39.3%; visits to friends and relatives, 33.2%; business and conventions, 14.8%; and personal and other reasons, 12.7%. Of all reported trips, 51% included a stay of more than 24 hours, whereas 49% were same-day trips.

Data on the domestic travel of Canadians are now available for the first nine months of 1994. A microdata file of information on the domestic travel of Canadians will be available in April.

For further information on this release, contact Sylvie Bonhomme (613-951-1672), Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

February 1, 1995

Preliminary data for February 1, 1995 and revised data for January 1, 1995 on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Meszaros (613-951-2510), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, December 1994
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin, quarter ended December 31, 1994
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $8/$32; United States: US$10/US$39; other countries: US$12/US$45)

Science statistics: The provincial research organizations, 1993. Vol. 19, no. 2.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$12/US$107)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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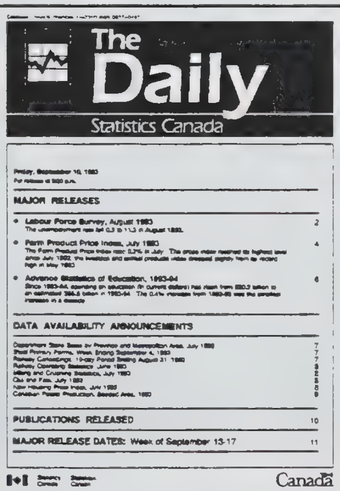

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

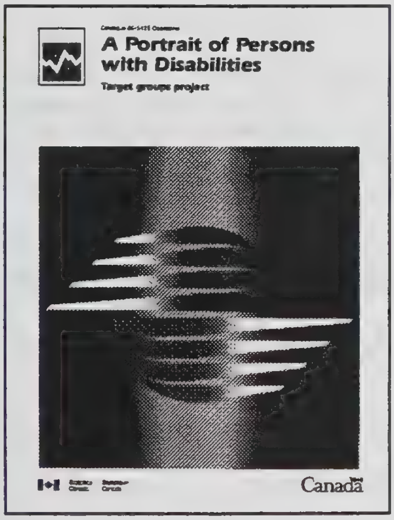
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 21, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES



A portrait of persons with disabilities

This user-friendly study profiles the 4.2 million Canadians who reported disabilities in 1991. It looks at their population characteristics, family status, education, labour force participation, income, transportation, and activity patterns.

The information is mainly from the 1991 post-censal health and activity limitation survey. It includes analysis of previously published material from sources such as *Adults with disabilities: their employment and education characteristics* (June 1993) and *Selected characteristics of persons with disabilities* (November 1994). Also included are a number of previously unreleased series describing Canadians with disabilities.

A portrait of persons with disabilities (89-542E, $40) is now available. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release or the national database of disability issues, contact Adele Furrie (613-951-4531, fax: 613-951-2906), Post-Censal Surveys Division. For general information or to obtain a copy, contact Colin Lindsay (613-951-2603; fax: 613-951-0387), Target Groups Project.

MAJOR RELEASE

Retail trade

December 1994 and 1994 annual

Consumers spent $17.7 billion (seasonally adjusted) in retail stores in December, a 0.7% increase from November. Six of the seven sectors, accounting for nearly 90% of all sales, had higher sales. The automotive, furniture and appliance, and food sectors were the largest contributors to the monthly increase.

Sales by new and used motor vehicle dealers rose 1.2% in December. Retailers of automotive parts, accessories and services (+0.5%) along with operators of gasoline service stations (+0.5%) slowed the automotive sector's growth.

Consumers continued to acquire leisure and time-saving items for the home, especially during the Christmas season, so furniture and appliance purchases advanced strongly in December (+6.2%).

December's increase was widespread across most of the provinces and territories. Only New Brunswick and Saskatchewan posted declines.

Annual 1994

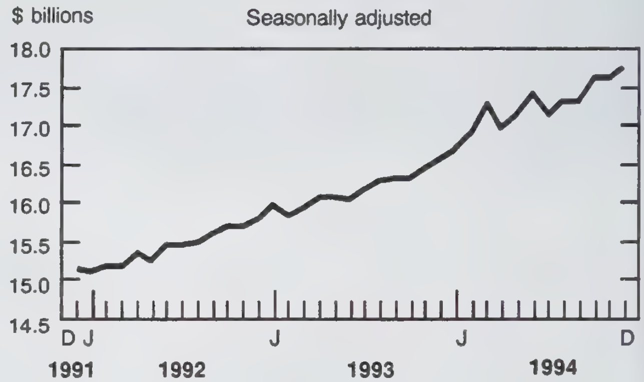
Despite relatively stable prices in 1994, retail sales jumped 6.9% to $207.2 billion. Sales have risen every year since 1991, with the annual increases growing stronger each year (+4.8% in 1993 after +2.1% in 1992). Increased sales are reflected in the level of consumer credit outstanding, which has been on the rise since early 1993.

More than half the sales gain in 1994 came from the automotive sector, which accounted for 35% of all retail sales. New vehicle sales turned around—sales were up for the first time in six years—and vehicle prices moved higher, so dealers increased sales a substantial 14.3%. Motor vehicle parts, accessories and services stores (+10.0%) also contributed to the gain.

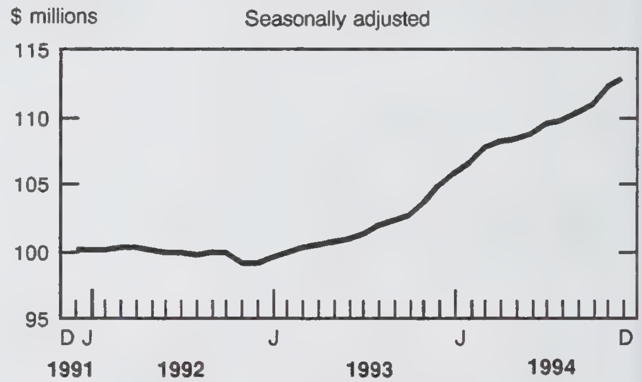
Annual retail sales, by sector

	1994	1993 to 1994
	$ millions	% change
Food	53,353	4.4
Drug	12,102	1.8
Clothing	12,135	6.1
Furniture	10,998	3.4
Automotive	73,591	10.7
General merchandise	21,545	5.1
Other	23,434	7.5
Total, all stores	**207,160**	**6.9**

Total retail sales



Consumer credit outstanding



Excluding the automotive sector, retail sales increased 4.8%. This followed increases of 4.0% in 1993 and 2.1% in 1992. In the clothing sector (+6.1%), shoe retailers recorded the largest increase (+10.4%). Purchases of men's clothing grew 6.2%, whereas purchases of women's clothing rose 3.9%. Women's clothing accounts for over 30% of total clothing sales, more than double the 15% share of men's clothing.

Drug store sales increased only 1.8% in 1994 after two years of high growth: +10.9% in 1993 and +9.5% in 1992.

Atlantic provinces posted the slowest growth

Last year, the Atlantic provinces posted the slowest growth in retail sales. Sales increases for all the Atlantic provinces except Newfoundland were weaker last year than in the previous two years. By contrast, in the rest of Canada, sales increases have grown stronger in each of the last three years.

Total sales in New Brunswick were hardly changed from 1993 (+0.3%), due to declines by food retailers and by new and used motor vehicle dealers. This was in contrast to increases in 1993 (+4.2%) and 1992 (+3.6%).

Newfoundland (+3.2%) had the strongest sales growth east of Quebec. Food sales and sales of automotive goods and services led the increase. Compared with the rest of Canada, food sales represent a larger share of retail sales in Newfoundland.

Retailers in British Columbia reported the strongest sales growth (+9.7%) as they benefited from a booming economy and a growing population. This followed increases of 7.8% in 1993 and 3.8% in 1992. As in 1993, wages and salaries of British Columbia residents rose faster than at the national level.

Rising employment and a healthy manufacturing sector set the stage for Ontario retailers' 7.0% sales increase, which was on par with the national increase of 6.9%. By contrast, Ontario's 3.8% sales increase in 1993 was below the national increase of 4.8%.

The automotive sector was the biggest source of Ontario's growth. In Ontario, this sector accounts for a higher share of retail sales than in any other province or territory.

Annual retail sales, by province and territory

	1994	1993 to 1994
	$ millions	% change
Newfoundland	3,434	3.2
Prince Edward Island	872	3.1
Nova Scotia	6,539	2.6
New Brunswick	4,976	0.3
Quebec	50,390	6.5
Ontario	76,309	7.0
Manitoba	6,957	4.4
Saskatchewan	6,252	8.9
Alberta	21,865	7.4
British Columbia	28,899	9.7
Yukon	197	-3.9
Northwest Territories	470	14.1

Early indications of January sales

Early indications of January sales are mixed. Department store sales were down 0.5% from December. The number of new motor vehicles sold was about 9% lower than in January 1994. These two categories account for about one-third of total retail sales. Employment in trade rose 0.8% from December 1994. Retail sales in the United States were up 0.2% in January after a 0.2% gain in December.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The December 1994 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, $20/$200) will be available the second week of March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	December 1993	September 1994r	October 1994r	November 1994r	December 1994p	November 1994 to December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Food	4,335	4,413	4,493	4,477	4,508	0.7	4.0
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,061	4,089	4,153	4,155	4,169	0.3	2.7
All other food stores	274	324	341	321	339	5.3	23.6
Drug and patent medicine stores	994	1,009	1,006	995	996	0.1	0.2
Clothing	956	1,021	1,038	1,048	1,051	0.4	9.9
Shoe stores	135	141	150	154	150	-2.6	11.2
Men's clothing stores	149	150	154	152	157	3.6	5.5
Women's clothing stores	321	335	343	344	346	0.7	7.9
Other clothing stores	352	395	391	398	398	0.1	13.2
Furniture	900	924	952	940	981	4.4	9.1
Household furniture and appliance stores	707	731	759	743	789	6.2	11.7
Household furnishings stores	193	193	193	197	193	-2.1	-0.2
Automotive	5,787	6,209	6,300	6,335	6,396	1.0	10.5
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,702	4,022	4,089	4,122	4,172	1.2	12.7
Gasoline service stations	1,151	1,219	1,206	1,187	1,193	0.5	3.7
Automotive parts, accessories and services	934	968	1,005	1,026	1,031	0.5	10.4
General merchandise stores	1,734	1,756	1,814	1,798	1,816	1.0	4.7
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	1,827	1,981	2,022	2,033	1,995	-1.9	9.2
Other semi-durable goods stores	564	606	611	613	605	-1.4	7.2
Other durable goods stores	439	456	469	479	459	-4.1	4.6
All other retail stores n.e.c.	824	919	942	941	931	-1.1	13.0
Total, retail sales	**16,534**	**17,313**	**17,626**	**17,625**	**17,743**	**0.7**	**7.3**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,832	13,291	13,536	13,502	13,572	0.5	5.8
Department store type merchandise	5,588	5,772	5,890	5,872	5,909	0.6	5.8
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	279	287	294	286	286	0.0	2.5
Prince Edward Island	70	71	76	72	73	1.0	3.4
Nova Scotia	528	538	550	549	550	0.1	4.2
New Brunswick	413	391	416	421	417	-1.0	0.8
Quebec	4,034	4,158	4,222	4,229	4,258	0.7	5.6
Ontario	6,066	6,418	6,505	6,570	6,594	0.4	8.7
Manitoba	557	568	595	590	598	1.3	7.2
Saskatchewan	499	529	548	537	533	-0.7	6.7
Alberta	1,768	1,785	1,849	1,846	1,858	0.7	5.1
British Columbia	2,265	2,512	2,515	2,469	2,520	2.1	11.3
Yukon	17	16	16	16	16	1.4	-0.7
Northwest Territories	37	39	40	41	41	0.5	9.5

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
Note: *Percentage change figures may be slightly off due to rounding.*

Retail sales

Trade group	December 1993	November 1994r	December 1994p	December 1993 to December 1994
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Food	4,751	4,274	5,102	7.4
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,415	3,970	4,683	6.1
All other food stores	336	304	419	24.7
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,260	987	1,243	-1.3
Clothing	1,619	1,187	1,823	12.6
Shoe stores	184	177	214	15.8
Men's clothing stores	311	187	337	8.2
Women's clothing stores	522	367	587	12.4
Other clothing stores	601	456	685	14.0
Furniture	1,260	1,022	1,389	10.2
Household furniture and appliance stores	1,019	806	1,151	13.0
Household furnishings stores	241	216	238	-1.3
Automotive	5,304	6,158	5,729	8.0
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,116	3,851	3,402	9.2
Gasoline service stations	1,148	1,173	1,180	2.8
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,040	1,134	1,146	10.2
General merchandise stores	3,020	2,249	3,174	5.1
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	3,073	2,035	3,361	9.4
Other semi-durable goods stores	914	652	975	6.6
Other durable goods stores	883	484	922	4.4
All other retail stores n.e.c.	1,276	899	1,464	14.7
Total, retail sales	**20,286**	**17,913**	**21,820**	7.6
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	17,170	14,062	18,417	7.3
Department store type merchandise	8,955	6,581	9,525	6.4
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	358	306	368	2.6
Prince Edward Island	86	73	90	4.4
Nova Scotia	662	563	694	4.9
New Brunswick	500	436	520	4.0
Quebec	4,618	4,179	4,942	7.0
Ontario	7,682	6,777	8,294	8.0
Manitoba	701	609	764	8.9
Saskatchewan	622	555	660	6.1
Alberta	2,185	1,865	2,319	6.1
British Columbia	2,807	2,493	3,100	10.4
Yukon	18	16	19	0.3
Northwest Territories	45	40	49	9.4

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
Note: *Percentage change figures may be slightly off due to rounding.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Fruit and vegetable production
February 1995

The most recent data on the area, production and value of fruits and vegetables is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587-5590, 5593-5610, 5614-5620, 5623, 5624 and 5627.

The February 1995 issue of *Fruit and vegetable production* (22-003, $26/$104) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Mason (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division. ■

Pack of processed corn
1994

Data for 1994 on the pack of processed corn are now available.

Pack of processed corn, 1994 (32-236, $14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

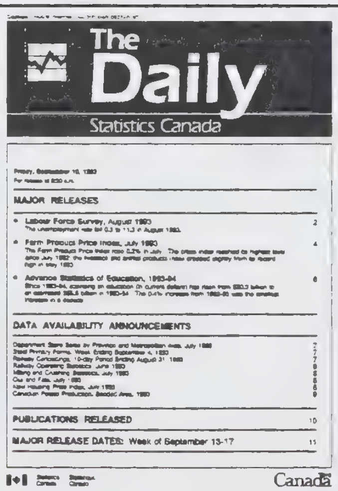
For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of processed mixed vegetables
1994

Data for 1994 on the pack of processed mixed vegetables are now available.

Pack of selected processed vegetables, 1994 (32-240, $14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly survey of manufacturing, December 1994
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $19/$190; United States: US$23/US$228; other countries: US$27/US$266)

Monthly production of soft drinks, January 1995
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $3/$30; United States: US$4/US$36; other countries: US$5/US$42)

Pack of selected processed fruits (excluding apples), 1994
Catalogue number 32-234
(Canada: $14; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20)

Primary iron and steel, December 1994
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Employment, earnings and hours, November 1994
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $29/$285; United States: US$35/US$342; other countries: US$40/US$399)

A portrait of persons with disabilities
Catalogue number 89-542E
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; other countries: US$56)

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∞

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 22, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Compact disc product: 1991 Census public-use microdata file on families

The *Public-use microdata file on families*—a 3% (299,000) sample of unaggregated, anonymous records from the 1991 Census database—is now available as a compact disc.

This compact disc product has a full text retrieval package that allows users to select specific variables for individual geographic areas. Users can also extract data and process their results using SAS, SPSS or other software.

The file contains data for each province and territory, selected census metropolitan areas, and 12 of the largest municipalities. All census variables are included, allowing ready access to comprehensive social and economic data about families.

The *Public-use microdata file on families* (95M0009XCB, $1,000) is the first file available as a compact disc. Two similar files (one on individuals and another on households and housing) will be released as compact disc products shortly. As a set, these three compact disc products cost $1,500.

For further information on this release or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

OTHER RELEASES

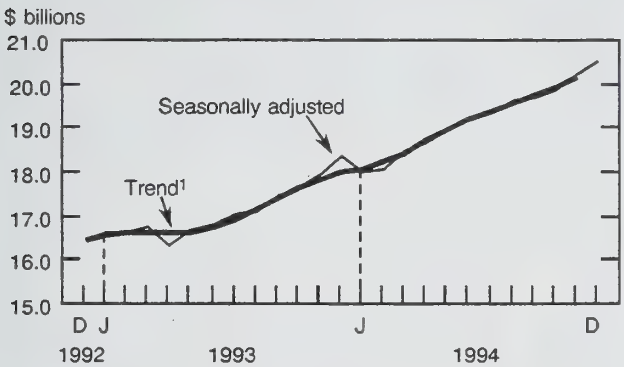
MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale trade

1994 annual and December 1994 (preliminary)

Wholesalers marked 1994 with a series of sustained increases, so that sales were 12.5% higher than in 1993. In December, sales rose for the 11th month in a row (+ 1.6%).

Wholesale merchants' sales



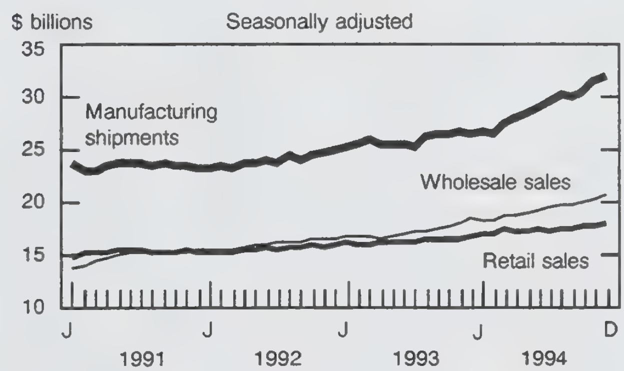
[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The monthly wholesale trade survey measures sales and inventories of wholesale merchants. It is based on a sample of nearly 6,000 businesses. Response rates to the survey are above 90%. Wholesalers of petroleum products and grain are excluded from the monthly survey. Total sales are divided into nine major trade groups and 11 regions. Total inventories are available for each of the nine trade groups only.*
>
> *All monthly data are seasonally adjusted.*

Manufacturers contributed to wholesalers' increases in 1994

The strong performance of manufacturing shipments in 1994 (+ 12.6% over 1993) was a major contributor to the rise in sales by wholesalers who supply both raw materials and industrial equipment used in manufacturing. Depreciation of the dollar (from a high of US76.28 cents in January to a low of US71.05 cents in December) also made Canadian goods more attractive on international markets. Since about 20% of exports are handled by wholesalers, significant increases were noted for goods shipped to international markets. However, weakness was observed for those who traditionally supply the retail sector (such as household goods and apparel). The following chart shows the movements for these three sectors since 1991.

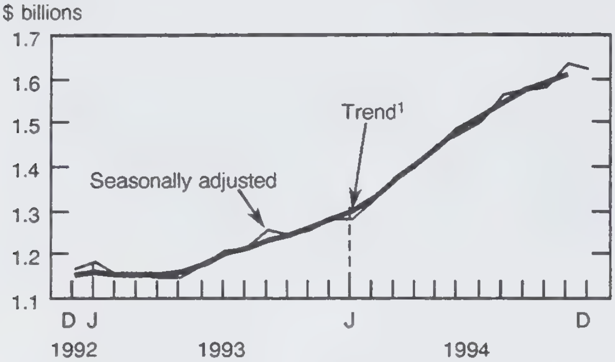
Wholesale activity rose in 1994 due to manufacturers' strong performance



Manufacturers' requirements for raw materials and export opportunities led to substantial sales increases for merchants of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+ 23.5%). These wholesalers accounted for about 8% of total sales in 1994. Also contributing to higher sales for this trade group were higher prices of metals, as shown in the price indexes for industrial products and raw materials.

Strong sales of industrial equipment led to an 18.4% increase over 1993 for merchants of other machinery, equipment and supplies. Strong exports of industrial chemicals, pulp and paper products were a major factor leading to a 15.9% rise in sales of "other products". Combined, these two groups accounted for a little under 40% of all sales in 1994.

Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Regional growth was evenly distributed

In 1994, growth was evenly distributed across the country. This contrasts with 1993, when growth mainly occurred the western provinces. Wholesalers in nearly all regions sold more in 1994 than in 1993. The strongest showing was in Prince Edward Island (+17.4%), where sales rebounded after a drop in 1993. Alberta (+16.2%) and British Columbia (+14.4%) both maintained strong sales. Growth returned to Ontario and Quebec as merchants reported higher sales of 14.6% and 7.6% respectively. Most industial-related wholesalers are located in Central Canada close to manufacturers.

Wholesalers' employment gains were above the national average

The pattern of sustained growth in sales caused wholesalers' employment to increase 1.5% in the first 10 months of 1994 compared with 1993. In contrast, employment in the manufacturing sector grew 2.0%, while employment for the total economy increased 1.1%. As these gains were occurring, some wholesalers were improving their efficiency through increased use of information technologies—such as computerized order entry, automated inventory control, and electronic data interchange.

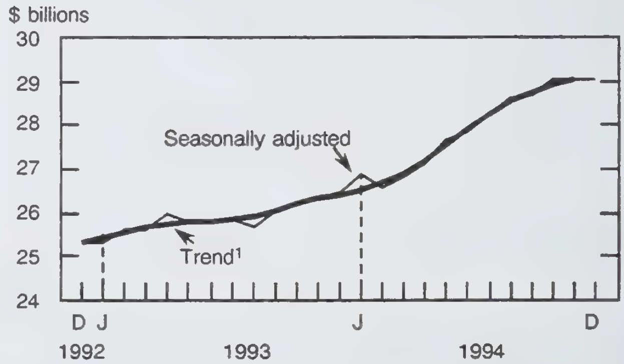
Continued growth in December

December was the 11th consecutive month with increased sales and the sixth month in 1994 with monthly growth over 1.0%. Total sales for the sector reached $20.5 billion, up 1.6% from November.

Seven of the nine trade groups posted increases. The most significant (in value) were: other (industrial) machinery, equipment and supplies (+2.5%); motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+4.4%); and lumber and building materials (+4.4%). On the other hand, after 13 months of uninterrupted growth, wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment recorded their first decline in sales (-1.0%).

Inventory levels totalled $29.1 billion after a 0.2% increase in December. Six of the nine trade groups posted increases, the largest (in value) were by wholesalers of: food, beverages, drug and tobacco products (+1.3% or $47 million); other (industrial) machinery, equipment and supplies (+0.6% or $46 million); and metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+1.3% or $33 million). The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of December decreased to 1.42:1, from 1.44:1 in November.

Wholesale merchants' inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The December 1994 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $16/$160) will be available the second week of March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales

	1992	1993	1994	1992 to 1993	1993 to 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions			% change	
Trade groups					
Food, beverages, drug and tobacco products	49,304	53,662	55,519	8.8	3.5
Apparel and dry goods	4,719	5,340	5,556	13.2	4.0
Household goods	6,773	7,058	7,420	4.2	5.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	20,875	22,445	26,538	7.5	18.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	13,198	14,370	17,745	8.9	23.5
Lumber and building materials	17,622	19,501	21,019	10.7	7.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	4,160	4,649	5,350	11.8	15.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	43,412	45,491	53,862	4.8	18.4
Other products	30,084	32,368	37,514	7.6	15.9
Total	**190,147**	**204,884**	**230,523**	**7.8**	**12.5**
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	1,992	2,090	2,192	4.9	4.9
Prince Edward Island	522	472	554	-9.6	17.4
Nova Scotia	4,204	4,492	4,936	6.9	9.9
New Brunswick	2,897	2,840	3,162	-2.0	11.3
Quebec	47,056	48,786	52,470	3.7	7.6
Ontario	78,990	84,939	97,337	7.5	14.6
Manitoba	6,557	7,017	7,623	7.0	8.6
Saskatchewan	5,674	6,316	7,106	11.3	12.5
Alberta	17,212	19,129	22,232	11.1	16.2
British Columbia	24,792	28,540	32,652	15.1	14.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories	251	261	259	4.0	-0.8
Total	**190,147**	**204,882**	**230,523**	**7.7**	**12.5**

■

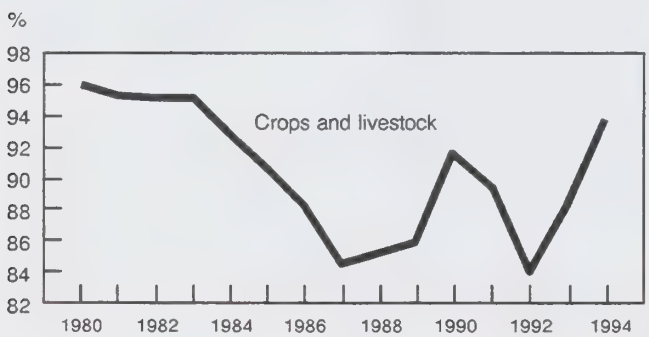
Farm cash receipts

1994

Cash receipts of farm businesses reached $25.5 billion in 1994, 5% higher than in 1993. Most of the growth occurred in the crops sector, where a $1.0 billion increase in canola led crop receipts up 26%. Livestock receipts rose a more modest 2%, due to stronger revenue from dairy operations. Program payments to farmers fell 43%.

Crop receipts jumped to $11.4 billion, sharply above the previous five-year average of $8.8 billion. Livestock receipts were $12.4 billion, a small increase from the previous year. Program payments continued to trend lower, reflecting improved growing and market conditions. Payments totalled $1.6 billion, compared with the previous five-year average of $2.8 billion. Revenue from the sale of crop and livestock products has risen sharply since 1991. Crops and livestock provided 94% of total receipts in 1994—the largest share since 1983. Program payments contributed 6%.

Share of receipts from crops and livestock



Canola receipts jump by $1.0 billion

Canola receipts rose 81% from 1993 to 1994. Production has almost doubled over the last two years, enabling farmers to sell record quantities to a growing market. Tight world oilseed supplies have supported high prices, as world demand for edible oils continues to outpace production growth.

Wheat revenue was 34% higher as both marketings and prices rose. Prices have strengthened in response to low world wheat supplies and strong demand. Barley (+27%) and corn (+24%) receipts also recorded healthy gains. The growth in crop receipts in Alberta and Saskatchewan was not shared by Manitoba, where the poor 1993 harvest affected revenue in the first half of 1994.

Potato receipts rose 23% as prices responded to lower supplies and strong demand. The largest gain (+69%) occurred in Prince Edward Island, where the strongest percentage increase in total receipts was recorded.

Note to users

Farm cash receipts measure the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They are not a measure of profit because expenses have not been deducted. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments and deferred grain receipts. Program payments measure the value of cheques issued to farmers to support their production, usually under ongoing programs jointly funded by farmers and federal and provincial governments.

Dairy receipts push livestock receipts up 2%

Livestock receipts increased slightly in 1994 and remained the largest component of total receipts. Dairy receipts (+7%) accounted for most of the rise. Milk quotas were increased, a result of low domestic stocks of butter and cheese. Cattle and calve receipts declined in 1994 after two years of strong growth. In most of 1994, prices of slaughter cattle trended down from the strong levels attained in 1993, as slaughter of cattle increased in both Canada and the United States.

Program payments to farm businesses fall $1.2 billion

Program payments fell sharply from 1993 to 1994, as declines were recorded for all programs except tripartite payments. The largest drops occurred in gross revenue insurance plan (-$818 million) and crop insurance (-$298 million) payments, reflecting higher market returns and improved growing conditions.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582-3592.

The January-December 1994 issue of *Farm cash receipts* (21-001, $13/$50) will be available at the beginning of March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445), Agriculture Division. □

Farm cash receipts

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994
	$ millions		% change
Canada	**24,136.5**	**25,450.9**	**5.4**
Newfoundland	61.9	62.2	0.4
Prince Edward Island	238.3	310.6	30.4
Nova Scotia	305.8	311.9	2.0
New Brunswick	288.9	300.9	4.1
Quebec	3,942.1	4,208.6	6.8
Ontario	5,951.4	6,058.4	1.8
Manitoba	2,382.2	2,383.0	0.0
Saskatchewan	4,538.4	4,849.9	6.9
Alberta	4,985.4	5,459.3	9.5
British Columbia	1,442.2	1,506.1	4.4
Crops	9,072.3	11,411.6	25.8
Livestock	12,243.7	12,430.3	1.5
Program payments	2,820.5	1,609.1	-43.0

Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.* ■

OTHER RELEASES

Production and disposition of tobacco products

January 1995

Canadian manufacturers made 3.63 billion cigarettes in January, a 4.7% decrease from 3.81 billion in January 1994. Domestic shipments in January 1995 were up 49.8%, whereas exports were down 75.6% from January 1994. This continued the major shift away from exports and toward domestic sales. (The shift started in February 1994 when cigarette taxes were lowered.)

In January, manufacturers' shipments totalled 3.29 billion cigarettes, down 1.9% from a year earlier and down 40.2% from a month earlier. Production exceeded shipments, causing inventories to increase to 5.40 billion cigarettes.

Data on domestic sales are the aggregate of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers, and are not data on retail sales or final consumption. Data on cigarette consumption are available from the quarterly survey on smoking. Information on that quarterly survey can be obtained from Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The January 1995 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending January 7, 1995

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven days increased 9.7% from the year-earlier period; loadings of revenue freight increased 14.4% to 4.0 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 38.3% during the same period.

Cumulative data for 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway carloadings

December 1994

Loadings of revenue freight in Canada totalled 20.6 million tonnes in December, a 4.6% increase from December 1993. The carriers received an additional 1.4 million tonnes from U.S. connections during December.

Total loadings from January to December 1994 increased 12.7% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 15.2% during the same period.

All 1993 figures and 1994 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The December 1994 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

January 1995

Manufacturers shipped 1 948 705 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in January, down 10.5% from 2 177 603 square metres a year earlier and down 31.4% from 2 841 946 square metres shipped a month earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The January 1995 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Direct selling

1993

Direct sales in Canada totalled $3,217.5 million in 1993, a 5.2% increase from $3,059.1 million in 1992. This was the ninth year-to-year increase in 10 years.

Sales by mail or telephone accounted for 31.0% of all direct sales. This was followed by personal selling at 29.1%. Other methods of direct selling—such as sales from manufacturing premises, roadside stands, market stalls, exhibition booths, etc.—acccounted for the remaining 40.0%.

Sales of books, newspapers and magazines continued to account for the largest share of sales. In 1993, this commodity group accounted for 30.0% of the total. Food products accounted for 12.6%, cosmetics and jewellery sales for 9.6%, and electrical appliances and household cleaners for 5.0%. Sales of all other commodities accounted for the remaining 42.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 34.

The 1993 issue of *Direct selling in Canada* (63-218, $24) will be available soon. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tom Newton, Retail Trade Section (613-951-3552), Industry Division. ■

Retail trade—correction

December 1994 and 1994 annual

There was an incorrect figure in the "Early indications of January sales" section of yesterday's release. The sentence that read "The number of new motor vehicles sold was about 9% lower than in January 1994" should have read "The number of new motor vehicles sold was about 0.3% lower than in January 1994."

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Federal scientific activities, 1994-95.
Catalogue number 88-204
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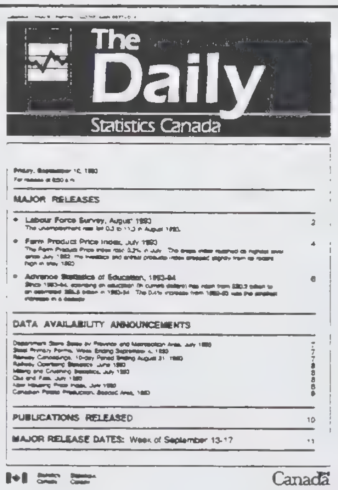
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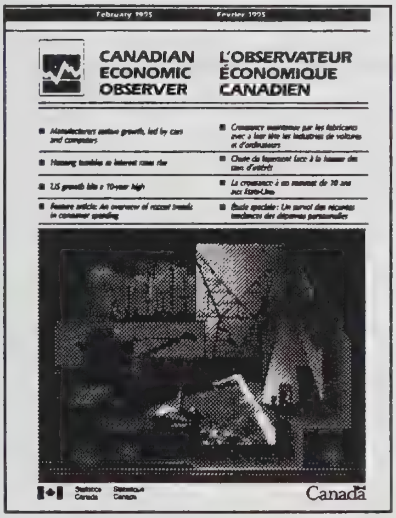
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Canadian economic observer
February 1995

The February issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a summary of current economic conditions and features an article on recent trends in personal spending.

A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The February 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, call Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.

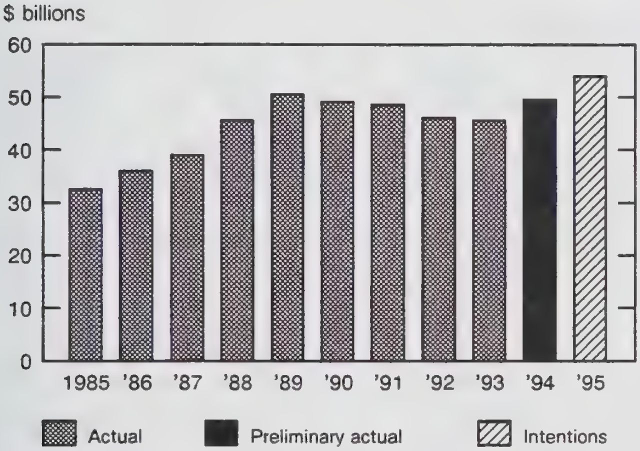
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Private and public investment
1995 intentions

Business and government plan capital expenditures of $135.0 billion in 1995, a 3.2% increase from 1994. This will be the second annual increase after three consecutive declines. In 1995, investment will be driven by a 9% increase in machinery and equipment, which will top pre-recession spending to achieve an all-time high of $54.2 billion. This indicates that companies will continue the trend of technology-driven investment, resulting in productivity gains and competitive advantages.

Growth in machinery and equipment investment in 1994 and 1995



Pulp and paper and auto leasing contribute to rising investment

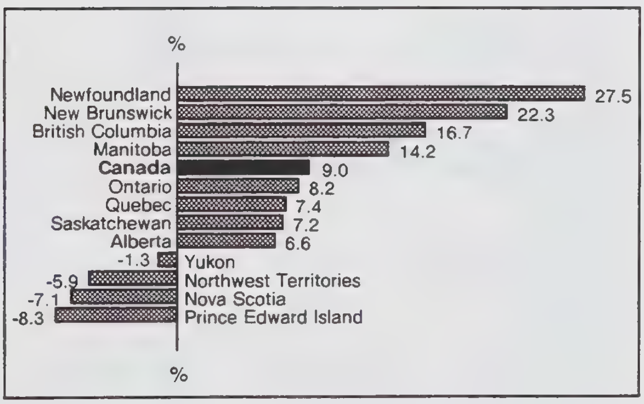
This year's growth in machinery and equipment investment in the manufacturing sector will be mostly due to pulp and paper, where spending is expected to increase over 100% to $3.6 billion. This industry's performance appears to stem from increasing profits due to higher prices and from growing exports of forestry products, brought about by stronger demand in Europe and the United States. Increased spending has also been linked to environmental deadlines, modernization and capacity expansion. Propelled by strong exports, significant increases are planned in the primary metal (+35%) and wood (+30%) industries as well.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Spending intentions are based on a sample survey of 25,000 businesses, governments and institutions. The survey was conducted between November 1994 and early February 1995. Data in this release are in current dollars. Related price indexes for capital intentions are not yet available.*

Banks and leasing companies expect to increase machinery and equipment spending by $1.2 billion. The largest part of this increase will come from automobile and truck leasing companies, whose investment could reach $5.6 billion in 1995. Significant spending increases for machinery and equipment will also be made in rail (+66%), public transit (+38%), and by the telephone industry (+10%) and mining companies (+53%).

Spending will rise by $1.8 billion in Ontario and by $1.0 billion in British Columbia. These provinces will capture more than half the total increase in machinery and equipment spending. Only Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories expect to decrease spending on machinery and equipment in 1995.

Growth in machinery and equipment investment in 1995 by province and territory



Infrastructure program props up total construction spending

Investment in new construction for 1995 appears to be slowing. However, one exception is local government spending on construction, which is expected to increase $1.4 billion, a result of the infrastructure program kicking in. This will offset declining housing expenditures and subdued construction spending in mining and manufacturing. Housing expenditures are expected to fall $1.1 billion in 1995, due to declining housing starts.

1994 finished strongly

The latest estimate of capital expenditures for 1994 totals $130.9 billion, up 8% from 1993. This growth will be due in large part to petroleum and natural gas companies reaching a $9.9 billion peak in 1994. Their spending in 1995 is expected to fall 5%, which follows a softening of natural gas prices. Manufacturing, government and transportation will also finish with strong increases in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3101-3133.

Private and public investment in Canada, intentions 1995 (61-205, $33) will be available in March. This publication will include a feature article "Investment patterns and competitiveness in Canadian manufacturing". See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Susan Horsley (613-951-2209) or John Foley (613-951-2591), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

□

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	1993 actual	1994 preliminary actual	1995 intentions	1994 preliminary actual to 1995 intentions	1993 actual to 1994 preliminary actual
	$ billions			% change	
Total	**121.3**	**130.9**	**135.0**	**3.2**	**7.9**
Housing	32.6	34.3	33.2	-3.3	5.2
Goods-producing industries	**38.9**	**42.5**	**45.3**	**6.4**	**9.4**
Services-producing industries	**49.8**	**54.1**	**56.6**	**4.8**	**8.5**
Divisions					
Agriculture	3.3	3.4	3.3	-3.7	4.7
Fishing and trapping	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-1.5
Logging and forestry	0.2	0.2	0.3	5.9	39.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	9.0	11.7	11.6	-0.7	30.2
Manufacturing	13.8	15.8	18.2	15.3	14.8
Construction	1.9	1.9	1.9	-1.5	2.8
Transportation and storage	4.9	6.0	6.9	14.2	22.5
Communication and other utilities	16.3	14.6	15.8	7.7	-10.0
Wholesale trade	1.9	2.3	1.9	-15.9	18.6
Retail trade	3.1	4.0	3.4	-14.6	30.6
Finance and insurance	5.7	6.5	7.7	18.8	14.4
Real estate operators	4.4	4.5	4.4	-0.1	0.8
Business services	1.0	1.2	1.2	-6.4	20.3
Government	12.7	13.9	14.8	6.6	9.1
Educational	3.2	3.0	2.9	-1.8	-6.7
Health and social	1.8	2.0	1.9	-8.0	10.3
Accommodation, food and beverage	1.2	0.9	0.9	3.5	-22.5
Other services	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.6

***Note:** Figures may not add to totals and percentage changes may be off due to rounding.*

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations[1]

	Capital expenditures				
	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total	1994 preliminary actual to 1995 intentions	1993 actual to 1994 preliminary actual
	$ billions			% change	
Canada					
1993	**75.5**	**45.7**	**121.2**		
1994	**81.1**	**49.7**	**130.9**		
1995	**80.8**	**54.2**	**135.0**	**3.2**	**7.9**
Newfoundland					
1993	2.0	0.5	2.5		
1994	2.3	0.5	2.8		
1995	2.3	0.6	2.9	3.0	13.1
Prince Edward Island					
1993	0.3	0.1	0.4		
1994	0.3	0.2	0.5		
1995	0.3	0.1	0.5	-3.5	21.5
Nova Scotia					
1993	1.9	1.0	2.9		
1994	1.7	1.2	2.8		
1995	1.7	1.1	2.7	-2.8	-2.7
New Brunswick					
1993	1.6	0.7	2.3		
1994	1.4	0.9	2.3		
1995	1.5	1.1	2.6	10.0	0.6
Quebec					
1993	15.9	9.8	25.7		
1994	16.4	10.4	26.8		
1995	16.2	11.2	27.3	2.0	4.4
Ontario					
1993	23.6	19.7	43.3		
1994	25.2	22.0	47.1		
1995	25.5	23.8	49.3	4.6	8.8
Manitoba					
1993	1.9	1.6	3.5		
1994	2.1	1.5	3.6		
1995	2.3	1.8	4.1	11.8	3.4
Saskatchewan					
1993	2.4	1.6	4.0		
1994	2.8	1.6	4.4		
1995	2.5	1.7	4.2	-4.2	9.1
Alberta					
1993	12.6	5.4	17.9		
1994	13.6	5.4	19.1		
1995	13.1	5.8	18.9	-1.2	6.5
British Columbia					
1993	12.9	5.1	18.0		
1994	14.7	5.9	20.6		
1995	15.0	6.9	21.8	6.1	14.4
Yukon					
1993	0.1	0.0	0.1		
1994	0.2	0.0	0.2		
1995	0.2	0.0	0.2	8.9	15.8
Northwest Territories					
1993	0.3	0.1	0.4		
1994	0.3	0.1	0.4		
1995	0.3	0.1	0.4	-11.1	11.2

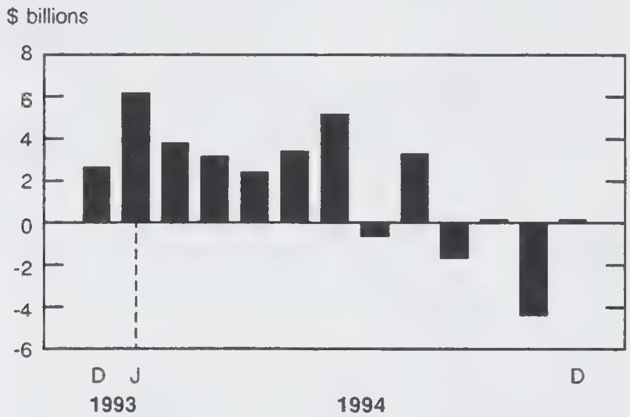
[1] *1993 actual, followed by 1994 preliminary actual, then 1995 intentions.*
Note*: Figures may not add to totals and percentage changes may be off due to rounding.* ■

Canada's international transactions in securities

December 1994

Foreign investment in Canadian securities was almost flat in December after the $4.3 billion sell off in November. While continuing to sell Canadian bonds and stocks, non-residents purchased a large amount of Canadian short-term paper in December.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities[1]



[1] *Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

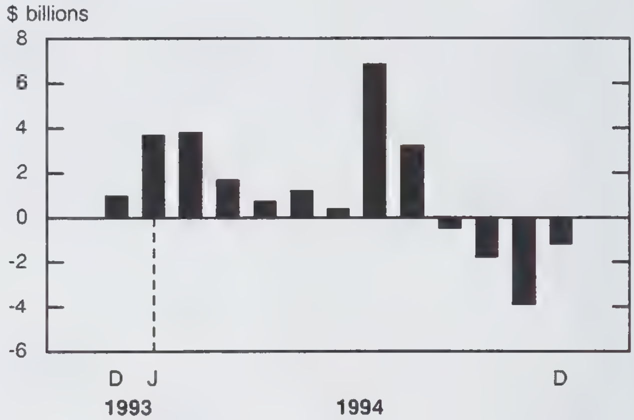
For the year as a whole, non-residents channelled $21 billion into Canadian securities, less than half the massive $49 billion they purchased in 1993. The investment in 1994 went into Canadian bonds and stocks. Likewise, Canadian investors bought $8.7 billion of foreign securities in 1994, all of which went to foreign stocks.

Foreign investors continued selling Canadian bonds and stocks

For a fourth consecutive month, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds, selling $1.2 billion in December. This was completely offset, however, by a significant investment in new Canadian issues—a rebound from the unusually low level in November. Retirements of Canadian bonds amounted to $1.3 billion in December.

The selling in December had a broad geographic base and brought the foreign withdrawal from the Canadian bond market over a four-month period to a total of $7.4 billion. There continued to be uneasinesss about the fiscal and political situation of Canada as evidenced by steady selling of Canadian bonds in the secondary market.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds



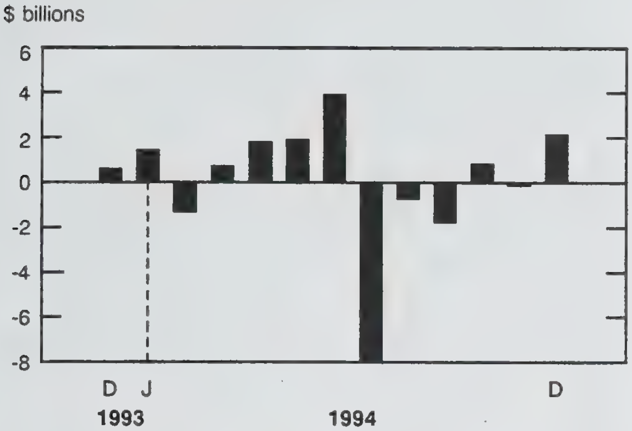
For 1994, foreign purchases of Canadian bonds fell to $13.9 billion, the lowest since 1987. The decline was caused by record selling of bonds in the secondary markets. Sales of new issues remained very strong for the year.

As in November, U.S. and European investors sold Canadian stocks in December ($0.8 billion). This occurred despite a marginal increase in Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 index. The disinvestment contrasted with the steady flows of foreign investment earlier in the year. For the year as a whole, foreign investors bought $6.0 billion of Canadian stocks. This was the third consecutive year that foreign investors were net buyers of Canadian stocks.

Foreign buyers went to Canadian short-term paper

Foreigners purchased $2.1 billion of Government of Canada treasury bills. U.S. and European investors were the main buyers. Asian investors were sellers. Gross trading with non-residents in the Canadian money market totalled a substantial $68 billion in December, up from $61 billion in November. Unlike previous years, foreign investment in the Canadian money market was marginal in 1994.

Foreign investment in Canadian money market paper



Canadians doubled their purchases of foreign securities

Canadian investors increased their net purchase of foreign securities to $1.2 billion in December, twice as much as in November. This brought their total investment for the year to $8.7 billion. Since the early 1980s, Canadian residents have been consistently building their portfolios of foreign securities, notably stocks. There has been a marked shift in recent years away from U.S. markets to overseas markets.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The December 1994 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, $17/$170) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	September 1994	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	1993	1994
			$ millions			
Foreign investment in Canadian securities						
Total	**-1,584**	**91**	**-4,332**	**135**	**48,703**	**20,767**
Bonds (net)	**-495**	**-1,745**	**-3,912**	**-1,208**	**27,497**	**13,879**
Outstanding	-1,041	-1,413	-2,516	-2,655	-565	-14,837
New issues	2,611	1,542	611	2,756	54,080	48,878
Retirements	-2,066	-1,873	-2,006	-1,308	-26,019	-20,162
Money market paper (net)	**-1,740**	**826**	**-115**	**2,144**	**9,296**	**871**
Government of Canada	-1,788	-72	200	2,168	10,939	2,697
Other paper	48	897	-315	-24	-1,643	-1,826
Stocks (net)	**652**	**1,010**	**-305**	**-802**	**11,910**	**6,016**
Outstanding (net)	599	579	-365	-855	10,158	4,375
New issues (net)	53	431	60	53	1,753	1,641
Canadian investment in foreign securities						
Total	**482**	**754**	**-590**	**-1,210**	**-12,961**	**-8,736**
Bonds (net)	1,137	895	135	-522	-4,062	555
Stocks (net)	-655	-141	-725	-688	-8,900	-9,291

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada.* ■

Survey on smoking

Autumn 1994 (cycle 3)

Among Canadians aged 15 and over, 30% currently smoke cigarettes, down marginally from 31% in May 1994. For teenagers (aged 15 to 19), the rate has remained unchanged at 28% since May. There has been no change in the average number of cigarettes (15.7) smoked per day.

More people cite cost as a reason to quit

More people cite cost as a reason to quit smoking than as a reason to start. Of those who cut down on or quit smoking between May and November 1994, 24% said that cost was a factor in their decision. Of those who increased the amount smoked or who re-started smoking in this period, 15% did so because of lower prices. Lower cost was a reason to start smoking for 13% of new smokers, mostly teenagers. But the most common reason, reported by 28%, was that their family or friends smoke.

Canadians are well aware of the risks

In recent years, concern about the health risks of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS, also known as second-hand smoke) has led to more restrictions on where smoking is permitted and more warnings about the effects of ETS, notably on pregnant women and young children. It seems the message has reached the general public. Of people aged 15 years and over, 84% believed cigarette smoke could cause health problems in non-smokers, and 93% of them could identify at least one of the possible health problems.

The health risks of smoking are recognized by nearly everyone: 96% believed smoking could cause health problems in smokers, and nearly all could identify at least one disease caused by smoking.

However, knowledge of the risks associated with smoking has not been sufficient to change behaviour. Most smokers report that they will not quit smoking until they actually get a smoking-related health problem or feel that their health is in imminent danger.

Note to users

Health Canada and Statistics Canada have collaborated to conduct the survey on smoking in Canada, a survey designed to measure changes in smoking patterns. The survey is an initiative of the federal "Tobacco demand reduction strategy" announced on February 8, 1994.

The survey's first three cycles were conducted in April/May, August/September and November/December 1994. The fourth cycle is now in progress. Each quarter, the same respondents are asked questions about smoking. This allows, for the first time on a national level, analysis of changes in the smoking habits of Canadians over time.

A representative sample of about 15,800 respondents from across Canada was selected for the first cycle from a random sample of phone numbers; 13,400 of these individuals responded in the second cycle and 12,800 in the third cycle. Interviewed over the phone, respondents aged 15 and over were asked about their current smoking habits, reasons for changing smoking habits, and related questions about use of cigarettes and other tobacco products. Data on other characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, household income, and education were also collected.

Thirty-four percent of the 6.4 million current smokers would quit if they actually got a smoking-related disease, while “nothing” could make 17% give up smoking. Among the 6.5 million former smokers, 55% quit because it was affecting their health or because they were concerned about future health effects. Only 5% of former smokers, but 18% of women aged 20 to 34, quit because they were concerned about the effect it had on their children or other family members.

Smoking and pregnancy

Nearly two million women aged 20 to 44 were pregnant in the last five years. As for smoking during their most recent pregnancy, 67% of these women reported that neither they nor their spouse smoked during their pregnancy.

One of the warning messages on cigarette packages states that "smoking during pregnancy can harm the baby". Of the 729,000 women who were smokers, 51% did not smoke during pregnancy, and many of them (156,000) are still non-smokers. The message has also reached fathers: 73% of women reported that their spouse did not smoke in their presence during pregnancy.

Teenagers and young adults

Teenagers and young adults are more aware of the health risks of smoking and ETS than adults (aged 25 and over). They are also more likely to be exposed to cigarette smoke on a daily or almost daily basis: 59% of people aged 15 to 24 reported regular exposure to cigarette smoke, compared with 47% for adults aged 25 and over.

Of the 85,000 teenagers (aged 15 to 19) who started smoking between May and November 1994, most (40%) started because their family or friends smoke. Nearly half (47%) of all teenagers live in households with others who smoke.

Furthermore, teenagers living with smokers are more than twice as likely to smoke as those living with non-smokers. In all, two-thirds of the 506,000 teenagers who smoke live in households with other smokers.

Health Canada has prepared a package of analytical highlights. For a copy or to obtain related information, contact Health Canada (613-954-5995, fax: 613-952-7266). Media should call Health Canada at 613-957-1803.

A microdata file is available to allow more detailed analysis of the survey data. To order the microdata file, contact Michael Sivyer (613-951-4598 or 1-800-461-9050), Special Surveys Division.

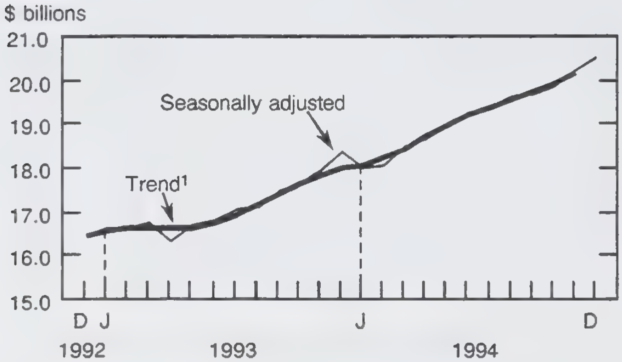
For further information on this release, contact Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597), Special Surveys Division. ■

Wholesale trade

1994 annual and December 1994 (preliminary)

Wholesalers marked 1994 with a series of sustained increases, so that sales were 12.5% higher than in 1993. In December, sales rose for the 11th month in a row (+1.6%).

Wholesale merchants' sales



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Manufacturers contributed to wholesalers' increases in 1994

The strong performance of manufacturing shipments in 1994 (+12.6% over 1993) was a major contributor to the rise in sales by wholesalers who supply both raw materials and industrial equipment used in manufacturing. Depreciation of the dollar (from a high of US76.28 cents in January to a low of US71.05 cents in December) also made Canadian goods more attractive on international markets. Since about 20% of exports are handled by wholesalers, significant increases were noted for goods shipped to international markets. However, weakness was observed for those who traditionally supply the retail sector (such as household goods and apparel). The next chart shows the movements for these three sectors since 1991.

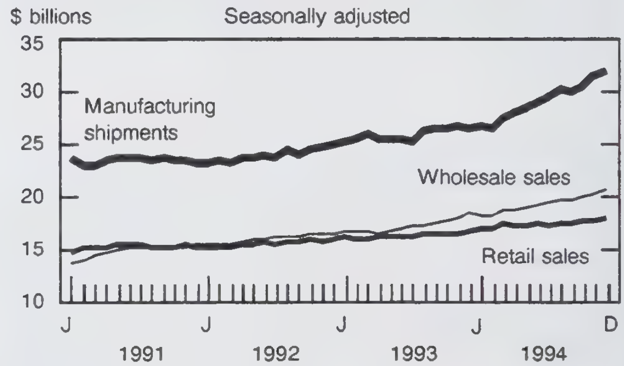
Note to users

Yesterday's release of wholesale trade figures did not contain the two monthly tables. So the release is being published again today, in its entirety.

The monthly wholesale trade survey measures sales and inventories of wholesale merchants. It is based on a sample of nearly 6,000 businesses. Response rates to the survey are above 90%. Wholesalers of petroleum products and grain are excluded from the monthly survey. Total sales are divided into nine major trade groups and 11 regions. Total inventories are available for each of the nine trade groups only.

All monthly data are seasonally adjusted.

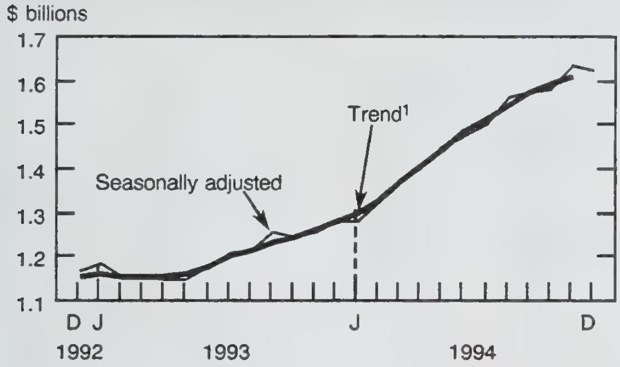
Wholesale activity rose in 1994 due to manufacturers' strong performance



Manufacturers' requirements for raw materials and export opportunities led to substantial sales increases for merchants of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+23.5%). These wholesalers accounted for about 8% of total sales in 1994. Also contributing to higher sales for this trade group were higher prices of metals, as shown in the price indexes for industrial products and raw materials.

Strong sales of industrial equipment led to an 18.4% increase over 1993 for merchants of other machinery, equipment and supplies. Strong exports of industrial chemicals, pulp and paper products were a major factor leading to a 15.9% rise in sales of "other products". Combined, these two groups accounted for a little under 40% of all sales in 1994.

Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Regional growth was evenly distributed

In 1994, growth was evenly distributed across the country. This contrasts with 1993, when growth mainly occurred in the western provinces. Wholesalers in nearly all regions sold more in 1994 than in 1993. The strongest showing was in Prince Edward Island (+17.4%), where sales rebounded after a drop in 1993. Alberta (+16.2%) and British Columbia (+14.4%) both maintained strong sales. Growth returned to Ontario and Quebec as merchants reported higher sales of 14.6% and 7.6% respectively. Most industrial-related wholesalers are located in Central Canada close to manufacturers.

Wholesalers' employment gains were above the national average

The pattern of sustained growth in sales caused wholesalers' employment to increase 1.5% in the first 10 months of 1994 compared with 1993. In contrast, employment in the manufacturing sector grew 2.0%, while employment for the total economy increased 1.1%. As these gains were occurring, some wholesalers were improving their efficiency through increased use of information technologies—such as computerized order entry, automated inventory control, and electronic data interchange.

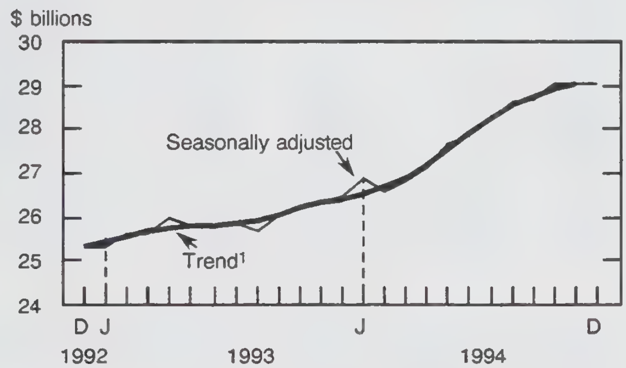
Continued growth in December

December was the 11th consecutive month with increased sales and the sixth month in 1994 with monthly growth over 1.0%. Total sales for the sector reached $20.5 billion, up 1.6% from November.

Seven of the nine trade groups posted increases. The most significant (in value) were: other (industrial) machinery, equipment and supplies (+2.5%); motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+4.4%); and lumber and building materials (+4.4%). On the other hand, after 13 months of uninterrupted growth, wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment recorded their first decline in sales (-1.0%).

Inventory levels totalled $29.1 billion after a 0.2% increase in December. Six of the nine trade groups posted increases, the largest (in value) were by wholesalers of: food, beverages, drug and tobacco products (+1.3% or $47 million); other (industrial) machinery, equipment and supplies (+0.6% or $46 million); and metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+1.3% or $33 million). The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of December decreased to 1.42:1, from 1.44:1 in November.

Wholesale merchants' inventories



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The December 1994 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $16/$160) will be available the second week of March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales

	1992	1993	1994	1992 to 1993	1993 to 1994
		$ millions			% change
Trade groups					
Food, beverages, drug and tobacco products	49,304	53,662	55,519	8.8	3.5
Apparel and dry goods	4,719	5,340	5,556	13.2	4.0
Household goods	6,773	7,058	7,420	4.2	5.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	20,875	22,445	26,538	7.5	18.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	13,198	14,370	17,745	8.9	23.5
Lumber and building materials	17,622	19,501	21,019	10.7	7.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	4,160	4,649	5,350	11.8	15.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	43,412	45,491	53,862	4.8	18.4
Other products	30,084	32,368	37,514	7.6	15.9
Total	**190,147**	**204,884**	**230,523**	**7.8**	**12.5**
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	1,992	2,090	2,192	4.9	4.9
Prince Edward Island	522	472	554	-9.6	17.4
Nova Scotia	4,204	4,492	4,936	6.9	9.9
New Brunswick	2,897	2,840	3,162	-2.0	11.3
Quebec	47,056	48,786	52,470	3.7	7.6
Ontario	78,990	84,939	97,337	7.5	14.6
Manitoba	6,557	7,017	7,623	7.0	8.6
Saskatchewan	5,674	6,316	7,106	11.3	12.5
Alberta	17,212	19,129	22,232	11.1	16.2
British Columbia	24,792	28,540	32,652	15.1	14.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories	251	261	259	4.0	-0.8
Total	**190,147**	**204,882**	**230,523**	**7.7**	**12.5**

Wholesale merchants' sales

	December 1993	September 1994r	October 1994r	November 1994r	December 1994p	November 1994 to December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,690	4,616	4,638	4,637	4,664	0.6	-0.6
Apparel and dry goods	435	458	466	476	496	4.1	13.8
Household goods	571	615	654	694	670	-3.4	17.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,021	2,283	2,291	2,429	2,535	4.4	25.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,274	1,573	1,580	1,635	1,619	-1.0	27.1
Lumber and building materials	1,795	1,776	1,800	1,812	1,892	4.4	5.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	511	474	454	481	487	1.3	-4.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,210	4,612	4,668	4,701	4,817	2.5	14.4
Other products	2,828	3,265	3,285	3,341	3,349	0.2	18.4
Total, all trades	**18,335**	**19,672**	**19,835**	**20,206**	**20,529**	**1.6**	**12.0**
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	179	176	179	182	185	1.7	3.1
Prince Edward Island	41	47	46	47	45	-2.8	11.2
Nova Scotia	433	412	422	427	429	0.5	-0.8
New Brunswick	238	273	268	286	291	1.7	22.2
Quebec	4,204	4,340	4,405	4,501	4,740	5.3	12.7
Ontario	7,657	8,432	8,560	8,724	8,830	1.2	15.3
Manitoba	628	664	662	667	660	-1.1	5.1
Saskatchewan	607	607	597	622	633	1.7	4.2
Alberta	1,807	1,920	1,943	1,961	1,944	-0.9	7.6
British Columbia	2,520	2,782	2,732	2,766	2,747	-0.7	9.0
Yukon and Northwest Territories	22	20	21	22	24	9.2	10.2

Wholesale merchants' inventories

	December 1993	September 1994r	October 1994r	November 1994r	December 1994p	November 1994 to December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,305	3,717	3,723	3,723	3,770	1.3	14.1
Apparel and dry goods	1,062	1,090	1,083	1,045	1,065	1.8	0.2
Household goods	1,268	1,312	1,369	1,418	1,436	1.3	13.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,385	3,677	3,755	3,735	3,713	-0.6	9.7
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,431	2,562	2,559	2,574	2,607	1.3	7.2
Lumber and building materials	2,876	2,885	2,914	2,940	2,899	-1.4	0.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,259	1,616	1,653	1,659	1,580	-4.7	25.5
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,293	7,995	8,050	7,924	7,970	0.6	9.3
Other products	3,523	3,836	3,911	3,991	4,017	0.7	14.0
Total, all trades	**26,404**	**28,691**	**29,016**	**29,008**	**29,058**	**0.2**	**10.1**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Wholesale merchants' sales

	December 1993	November 1994r	December 1994p	December 1993 to December 1994
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,874	4,806	4,841	-0.7
Apparel and dry goods	261	437	307	17.6
Household goods	555	897	644	15.9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,696	2,562	2,127	25.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,090	1,749	1,345	23.3
Lumber and building materials	1,355	1,792	1,433	5.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	482	424	475	-1.5
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,599	4,912	5,221	13.5
Other products	2,760	3,493	3,162	14.6
Total, all trades	**17,672**	**21,072**	**19,555**	**10.7**
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	184	195	188	2.2
Prince Edward Island	43	43	44	1.7
Nova Scotia	418	410	415	-0.7
New Brunswick	232	294	282	21.5
Quebec	3,877	4,806	4,343	12.0
Ontario	7,488	9,242	8,561	14.3
Manitoba	583	642	597	2.4
Saskatchewan	586	589	617	5.2
Alberta	1,786	2,050	1,880	5.3
British Columbia	2,456	2,779	2,606	6.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	19	21	23	19.1

Wholesale merchants' inventories

	December 1993	November 1994r	December 1994p	December 1993 to December 1994
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,325	3,750	3,795	14.1
Apparel and dry goods	1,003	934	1,003	0.0
Household goods	1,223	1,419	1,398	14.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,261	3,501	3,540	8.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,367	2,502	2,552	7.8
Lumber and building materials	2,701	2,736	2,737	1.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,224	1,572	1,537	25.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,127	7,773	7,775	9.1
Other products	3,501	3,979	3,985	13.8
Total, all trades	**25,732**	**28,167**	**28,322**	**10.1**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

International guidelines for comparing industry statistics

The French version of *The international concordance between the industrial classifications of the United Nations, Canada, the European Union and the United States* is now available. The English version was released July 22, 1994.

In a major step toward making economic statistics more comparable among countries, representatives of Canada, the United States and the European Union produced this detailed comparison of their respective industrial classifications.

As a result, users of national and international economic statistics can now see, for the first time, which transatlantic comparisons of industry statistics are legitimate and which are flawed by irreconcilable differences in coverage and scope.

Both versions of *The international concordance between the industrial classifications of the United Nations, Canada, the European Union and the United States* are now available on request from Standards Division (613-951-8576, fax: 613-951-8578).

For further information on these releases, contact JoAnn Casey (613-951-3433), Standards Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending February 18, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 18, 1995 totalled 279 116 tonnes, down 2.1% from 285 154 tonnes a week earlier, but up 8.1% from 258 299 tonnes a year earlier.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 1 958 811 tonnes, a 12.5% increase from 1 741 506 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending January 14, 1995

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 15.4% from the year-earlier period; loadings of revenue freight increased 20.6% to 5.0 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 36.7% during the same period. Tonnage of revenue freight as of January 14, 1995 increased 17.8% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

January 1995

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 198 279 thousand square metres in January, a 14.1% increase from 173 825 thousand square metres a year earlier.

The January 1995 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Construction type plywood

December 1994

Producers made 153 011 cubic metres of construction type plywood in December, a 3.5% increase from 147 876 cubic metres in December 1993.

For January to December 1994, production totalled 1 833 915 cubic metres, a 0.5% increase from 1 824 004 cubic metres during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The December 1994 issue of the *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia

December 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 545 224 cubic metres of lumber and ties in December, a 7.6% decrease from 2 754 561 cubic metres in December 1993.

For January to December 1994, production totalled 33 670 563 cubic metres, a 0.8% decrease from 33 942 127 cubic metres during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The December 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $8/$80) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604)666-3694, Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

December 1994

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 11.5% to 2 351 345 cubic metres in December 1994, from 2 108 856 cubic metres after revisions in December 1993.

Stocks on hand at the end of December 1994 totalled 3 077 372 cubic metres, up 15.9% from 2 656 298 cubic metres in December 1993.

At the end of December 1994, year-to-date production totalled 27 980 163 cubic metres, up 8.4% from 25 810 271 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The December 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, $11/$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Canned and preserved fruit and vegetable industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the canned and preserved fruit and vegetable industry (SIC 1031) totalled $2,476.9 million, up 10.8% from $2,234.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5383.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Leather tanneries industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the leather tanneries industry (SIC 1711) totalled $149.9 million, up 15.6% from $129.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5420.

Data for this industry will be released in *Leather and allied products industries* (33-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Women's dress industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's dress industry (SIC 2443) totalled $280.4 million, down 13.6% from $324.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5447.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Fur goods industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the fur goods industry (SIC 2495) totalled $80.5 million, down 0.3% from $80.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5455.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Iron foundries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the iron foundries (SIC 2941) totalled $1,026.0 million, up 8.4% from $946.1 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5509.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary metal industries* (41-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Sinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Railroad rolling stock industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the railroad rolling stock industry (SIC 3261) totalled $1,212.3 million, down 6.5% from $1,296.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5563.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Small electrical appliance industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the small electrical appliance industry (SIC 3311) totalled $364.0 million, up 0.6% from $361.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5568.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Major appliance industry (electric and non-electric)

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the major appliance industry (electric and non-electric) (SIC 3321) totalled $917.3 million, up 10.7% from $828.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5569.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other communication and electronic equipment industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other communication and electronic equipment industries (SIC 3359) totalled $2,460.7 million, down 4.6% from $2,578.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5576.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Printing ink industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the printing ink industry (SIC 3791) totalled $291.8 million, up 4.3% from $279.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6880.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, February 1995
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$27/US$264; other countries: US$31/US$308)

The dairy review, December 1994
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $14/$138; United States: US$17/US$166; other countries: US$20/US$194)

Pack of processed corn, 1994
Catalogue number 32-236
(Canada: $14; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20)

Pack of selected processed vegetables, 1994
Catalogue number 32-240
(Canada: $14; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20)

Farm product price index, December 1994
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$11/US$107)

Housing and households, 1991 Census technical reports
Catalogue number 92-329E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28)

Sampling and weighting, 1991 Census technical reports
Catalogue number 92-342E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28)

Place of work, 1991 Census technical reports
Catalogue number 92-343E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28)

Profile of Canada's aboriginal population, 1991 Census
Catalogue number 94-325
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; other countries: US$56)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

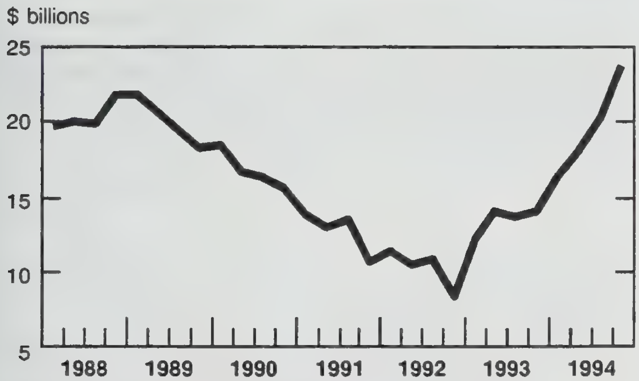
MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

Fourth quarter 1994

Operating profits of Canadian corporations in the fourth quarter increased 18%—the fourth consecutive increase greater than 10%. The most recent improvement was led by strong gains in wood and paper, motor vehicles, and chartered banks. Growth over the past two years has pushed quarterly profits past the pre-recession peak that occurred in the first quarter of 1989.

Quarterly operating profits continue to soar



Canadian corporations attained robust profit growth throughout 1994, resulting in a 46% increase in annual operating profits. Profits of $78.3 billion in 1994, almost double those earned two years ago, elevated profits to just below the pre-recession levels of 1988 and 1989.

Non-financial industries attain record profits on strength of wood and paper and motor vehicles

Non-financial industries enjoyed a 17% increase in profits to $19.5 billion in the fourth quarter. After falling to $7.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992, profits have rebounded to levels well above those attained at the previous peak in 1989. The fourth quarter's profit growth in the non-financial industries was dominated by the wood and paper and the motor vehicle industries. Profits of the remaining non-financial industries rose 5% in the quarter.

Definitions

Operating profits do not include capital gains or expense deductions for income taxes, interest on borrowing and asset write-offs. Investment income is excluded from operating profits of the non-financial industries, but is included in operating profits of the financial industries.

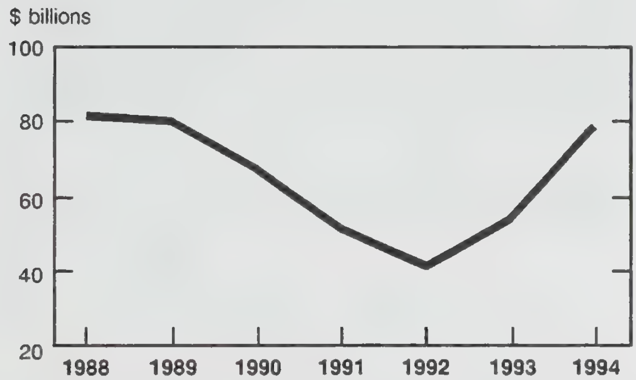
Net profits include all revenue items and expense deductions.

Return on shareholders' equity measures the after-tax profits returned to the shareholders.

Profit margins relate the operating profits earned by corporations to the operating revenue that generates those profits.

The quarterly data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Annual operating profits highest in five years



Wood and paper industry operating profits jumped to $2.8 billion in the fourth quarter from $1.6 billion in the previous quarter. Just over two years ago the industry was struggling with several consecutive quarters of losses. The pulp and paper component of the industry benefited from several factors, including healthy export demand, the decline in the value of the Canadian dollar, and the highest selling prices in several years. The wood sector was hurt by a slowdown in construction demand. However, the long-awaited refunds of countervailing duties on softwood exports to the United States began to boost profits in the fourth quarter.

Rising motor vehicle sales contributed to a $1.0 billion increase in operating profits in the motor vehicle, parts, accessories and tire industry. Despite higher interest rates, sales increased almost 4% in

the quarter. Strong demand for motor vehicles spilled over to the parts and accessories sector, where revenue and profits were up.

Non-ferrous metal producers tripled operating profits to $915 million in the fourth quarter. Price increases for most metals—including copper, zinc and nickel—contributed to profit gains. Worldwide nickel demand was particularly strong in the fourth quarter and was buoyed by the weaker Canadian dollar.

Chartered banks lead the financial industries' profit rise

Operating profits of financial industries advanced to $4.3 billion in the fourth quarter, from $3.5 billion in the third quarter. But the profit increase was concentrated in chartered banks and, to a lesser extent, trust companies. Moreover, five of the eight financial industries posted profit slides in the quarter.

The booked-in-Canada operating profits of chartered banks rose 75% to $2.1 billion in the fourth quarter. The profit growth was partly due to higher interest income, which boosted operating revenue to its highest level since 1991. In addition, chartered banks booked lower provisions in the fourth quarter for future loan losses.

Profitability indicators continue their upswing

In the fourth quarter of 1994, return on shareholders' equity in Canadian corporations was 9.32%—the strongest in five years. Over the first three quarters of 1994, this indicator averaged 5.73%.

Profit margins climbed from 5.92% in the third quarter to 6.89% in the fourth quarter. Profit margins are now approaching the pre-recession levels of 1989 after having fallen to a low of 2.84% in the fourth quarter of 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971 and 3974-3981.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises* (61-008, $23/$92) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industry data (613-951-9843) and George Mitchell or Joe Wilkinson for financial industry data (613-951-9853), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Selected financial statistics

	Fourth quarter 1993	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994 to Fourth quarter 1994	1993	1994
	seasonally adjusted					
	$ billions			% change	$ billions	
Income statement						
All industries						
Operating revenue	311.2	340.0	344.7	1.4	1,201.7	1,334.2
Operating profit	14.0	20.1	23.8	18.2	53.7	78.3
Net profit	3.7	8.1	11.2	38.5	14.6	31.1

	Fourth quarter 1993	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994
Financial ratios			
All industries			
Profit margin (%)	4.51	5.92	6.89
Return on equity (%)	3.39	6.87	9.32
Debt-to-equity ratio	1.201	1.193	1.188
Non-financial industries			
Working capital (ratio)	1.245	1.276	1.277
Inventory turnover (ratio)	8.934	9.049	8.993
Receivables turnover (ratio)	8.086	8.145	8.027

■

Industrial product price index

January 1995 (preliminary)

In January, strong foreign demand and a weakening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar strengthened the economic position of export manufacturers. It resulted in the highest jump in industrial prices since 1980.

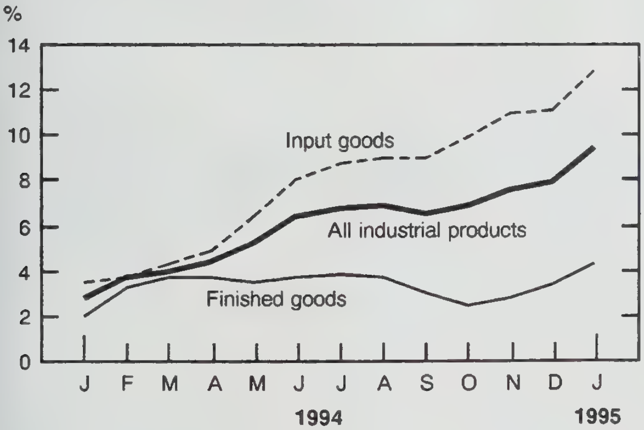
There is considerable concern among manufacturers over the rising prices of some inputs (including primary metals, paper products, chemicals, and plastics). Despite this, the spread of price increases continued to be slow. The prices received by a variety of consumer goods manufacturers, however, continued to accelerate.

Increases in industrial prices are the highest in over a decade

In January, the 12-month increase in industrial prices accelerated to 9.4%. Prices jumped 1.7% from their December levels. This was the highest 12-month change since September 1981 and the highest monthly rise since October 1980. Canadian industry is seeing its highest price increases since the end of the inflationary period that was induced by the second oil crisis.

January's increases were primarily fuelled by exported goods, particularly forestry products, motor vehicles, and primary metals. The 12-month change in processed raw materials hit a record +33%. The 12-month change in other goods used mainly as inputs hit +7.5%—its highest rate since 1981.

The 12-month change in industrial prices has accelerated



Note to users

The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs incurred between when a good leaves a plant (such as transportation, wholesale and retail costs) and when a final user takes possession.

Canadian producers export many goods. These producers often quote their prices—particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products—in foreign currencies. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1.0% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by about 0.2%.

The decline in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar accounted for about a fifth of January's month-to-month increase. Exchange rate movements added over one percentage point to the 12-month change in prices.

The 12-month change in Canadian industrial prices remained much higher than in the other G7 industrialized nations. It was more than seven percentage points higher than in the United States and more than six percentage points higher than in Germany and the United Kingdom. Important contributors to the difference were the structure of the Canadian economy and the movement of international exchange rates.

Exports dominate January price increases

The most significant price increases were in export-oriented products (motor vehicles, primary metals, pulp, and paper). Much of the increase in motor vehicle prices was due to the decline in the value of the Canadian dollar. However, a sizeable share was due to further price adjustments by major North American producers. Rising world demand for metal products accounted for much of the increase in non-ferrous metal prices. Contributing to the price increases for iron and steel were strong demand for these products and higher prices of the non-ferrous metals needed to make steel alloys. North American, European, and Asian demand continued to hike pulp and paper prices.

Other important price increases were for chemicals and wood products. None of the main categories of industrial goods posted price declines.

Consumer goods prices move up

The 12-month change in prices received by manufacturers of consumer goods continued to increase in January. It has risen from a 12-month change of about +2% in October to about +3% in January.

Outlook

Exporters continue to benefit from strong world demand. Manufacturers, including those of transportation equipment and electrical products, have record order books. An increasing number of manufacturers are reporting shortages of some raw materials. These conditions may contribute to wider price increases in the near future.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The January 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance	January 1994	December 1994r	January 1995p	January 1994 to January 1995	December 1994 to January 1995
					% change[1]	
Industrial product price index (IPPI), total	**100.0**	**114.9**	**123.6**	**125.7**	**9.4**	**1.7**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	117.1	125.7	127.8	9.1	1.7
Intermediate goods[2]	**60.4**	**113.7**	**125.6**	**128.3**	**12.8**	**2.1**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	13.4	105.9	136.0	141.1	33.2	3.8
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	47.0	115.9	122.6	124.6	7.5	1.6
Finished goods[5]	**39.6**	**116.8**	**120.6**	**121.7**	**4.2**	**0.9**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	119.0	121.5	121.9	2.4	0.3
Capital equipment	10.4	118.9	123.0	124.3	4.5	1.1
All other finished goods	19.3	114.5	118.9	120.1	4.9	1.0
Aggregation by commodity						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	115.4	116.5	117.6	1.9	0.9
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	119.9	124.2	124.2	3.6	0.0
Beverages	2.0	124.3	127.2	127.5	2.6	0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.1	164.3	164.3	0.1	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	115.1	124.2	125.1	8.7	0.7
Textile products	2.2	110.6	113.9	114.4	3.4	0.4
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	115.2	116.3	116.7	1.3	0.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	158.1	156.0	158.1	0.0	1.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	120.2	122.5	123.0	2.3	0.4
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.0	129.0	136.4	31.2	5.7
Printing and publishing	2.7	138.3	152.6	155.9	12.7	2.2
Primary metal products	7.7	105.1	134.1	138.3	31.6	3.1
Metal fabricated products	4.9	116.1	121.4	122.3	5.3	0.7
Machinery and equipment	4.2	120.6	124.0	124.5	3.2	0.4
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	113.3	118.6	121.1	6.9	2.1
Electrical and communications products	5.1	113.4	116.2	116.5	2.7	0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	113.8	118.2	118.9	4.5	0.6
Petroleum and coal products[6]	6.4	82.9	92.8	94.0	13.4	1.3
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	118.7	131.9	134.1	13.0	1.7
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	116.4	119.7	120.2	3.3	0.4
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	79.8	95.9	100.1	25.4	4.4

1 *Rounded figures.*
2 *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
3 *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
4 *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
5 *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*
6 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

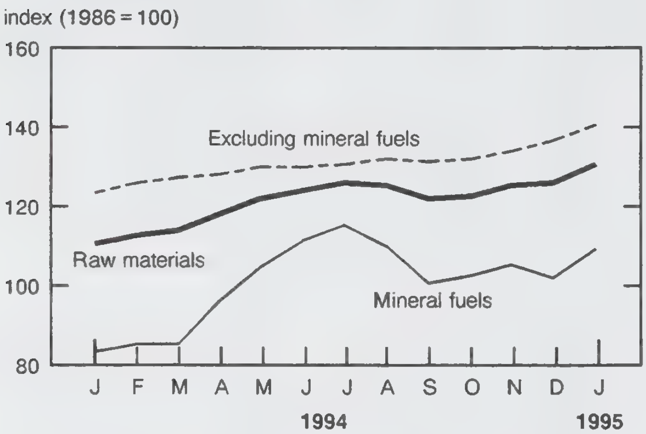
■

Raw material price index

January 1995 (preliminary)

Hit by rising prices for crude oil, metals and wood, manufacturers paid a substantial 19% more for raw materials in January than they did a year earlier. Raw material prices rose 4% from December.

Raw material prices are up



Crude oil prices break from downward trend

Crude oil prices in January increased almost 8% from December. In the last few months, they have been under downward pressure because of decreased demand for heating oil (due to the mild winter) and higher than expected production from nations who are not members of the OPEC alliance. In January, this situation was reversed due to higher than expected demand, caused partly by buoyant economic performances by the G7 industrialized nations. The mild winter apparently has put more cars on the road, increasing demand for gas. January crude oil prices were up almost 34% compared with January 1994.

In January, natural gas prices dropped almost 5% from their December level. Natural gas prices have been weakening because of high storage volumes and mild temperatures. According to reports, certain companies will not be offering some of their natural gas for sale due to low selling prices.

Metal prices continue to move up

In January, non-ferrous metal prices moved up almost 5% from the previous month. Major contributors to the rise were aluminum materials, copper, lead and nickel. Over the last 12 months, non-ferrous metal prices jumped more than 50%.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The raw material price index (RMPI) reflects prices that manufacturers pay for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Also, unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.*

Aluminum material prices surged almost 100% over the last 12 months, but could be under weaker upward pressure in the future due to some moderating factors. These include: lessening use of aluminum cans for soft drinks; levelling of the use of aluminum in automobiles; and potential weakening or ending of the output accord between Canada and other major aluminum producers (Memo of Understanding agreed to in Brussels, February 1994).

Copper prices, the most important metal in the non-ferrous metals group, increased 4% over the previous month and were up almost 75% over the last 12 months. Increasing demand and time delays in bringing new supplies to market contributed to this favorable situation for copper producers.

Lead prices were up almost 8% over the previous month and more than 35% over the last 12 months. These increases were caused by low inventories and increased demand for batteries. The surge in motor vehicle sales led the way in battery sales.

Nickel prices increased almost 50% in the last three months. As a result many stainless steel producers have imposed a surcharge for nickel onto the base price they are charging for their products. Nickel inventories are nearly at record levels, according to the London Metals Exchange. This may weaken further price increases.

Pulp and lumber compete for wood

Wood prices moved up almost 3% in January. Compared with 12 months earlier, wood prices increased 14%. The demand by pulp and lumber producers for wood has now exceeded available supply. Canadian pulp producers are buying logs from foreign markets (e.g., Alaska). Also, large integrated paper makers who previously sold excess pulp are withdrawing pulp from the market for internal use. This situation should prevail for some time because demand for paper is strong and paper inventories are low, and will eventually have to be replenished.

Cattle and hog prices up

Prices for cattle and hogs for slaughter, which declined for most of the fourth quarter of 1994, recovered in January. Cattle prices moved up 6% and hog prices moved up almost 15% in January. The winter conditions in January, along with fewer animals ready for slaughter, caused a tight market, forcing prices up. However, January hog prices, even after the increase, were still almost 13% lower than at the same time last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The January 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011,$20/$200) will be available at the end of March. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350 or fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw material price index

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative importance[1]	January 1994	December 1994[r]	January 1995[p]	January 1994 to January 1995	December 1994 to January 1995
					% change	
Raw materials, total	**100.0**	**110.2**	**125.5**	**130.6**	**18.5**	**4.1**
Mineral fuels	32.0	83.0	101.5	108.6	30.8	7.0
Vegetable products	10.0	110.0	122.3	123.2	12.0	0.7
Animals and animal products	26.0	109.3	105.4	109.1	-0.2	3.5
Wood	13.0	189.8	210.6	216.7	14.2	2.9
Ferrous materials	4.0	117.1	122.3	125.6	7.3	2.7
Non-ferrous metals	13.0	98.5	145.6	152.5	54.8	4.7
Non-metallic minerals	3.0	100.9	101.9	102.7	1.8	0.8
Total excluding mineral fuels	68.0	122.9	136.6	140.8	14.6	3.1

[1] *Rounded figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

OTHER RELEASES

Stocks of frozen meat products

February 1, 1995

Frozen meat in cold storage as of February 1, 1995 amounted to 46.5 thousand tonnes, compared with 42.6 thousand tonnes a month earlier and 32.6 thousand tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending January 21, 1995

Railway carloadings in Canada during the seven-day period increased 18.6% from the year-earlier period. Loadings of revenue freight increased 25.5% to 5.1 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 40.7% during the same period. Tonnage of revenue freight as of January 21, 1995 increased 20.5% from the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of office furniture products

Fourth quarter 1994

For the quarter ended December 31, 1994, shipments of office furniture products totalled $210.2 million, up 17.8% from $178.4 million in the fourth quarter of 1993.

Data for the fourth quarter of 1994 on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products are now available. Data by province of destination as well as by export are also available.

The December 1994 issue of *Shipments of office furniture products* (35-006, $8/$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Platemaking, typesetting and bindery industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the platemaking, typesetting and bindery industry (SIC 2821) totalled $1,100.3 million, down 7.4% from $1,188.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5499.

Data for this industry will be released in *Printing, publishing and allied industries* (36-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Other fabricated structural metal products industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other fabricated structural metal products industries (SIC 3029) totalled $943.4 million, down 13.3% from $1,088.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5520.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Electronic computing and peripheral equipment industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electronic computing and peripheral equipment industry (SIC 3361) totalled $3,241.7 million, up 9.5% from $2,960.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5577.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electrical transformer industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electrical transformer industry (SIC 3371) totalled $618.6 million, down 18.1% from $755.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5580.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other electrical industrial equipment industries
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other electrical industrial equipment industries (SIC 3379) totalled $790.9 million, up 6.3% from $744.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5582.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Battery industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the battery industry (SIC 3391) totalled $267.9 million, up 15.3% from $232.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5584.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Paint and varnish industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paint and varnish industry (SIC 3751) totalled $1,482.6 million, up 2.6% from $1,445.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6877.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Clock and watch industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clock and watch industry (SIC 3913) totalled $34.3 million, up 0.5% from $34.1 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6886.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Ophthalmic goods industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ophthalmic goods industry (SIC 3914) totalled $246.8 million, down 3.1% from $254.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6887.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Toys and games industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the toys and games industry (SIC 3932) totalled $102.2 million, down 37.0% from $162.1 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6891.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and disposition of tobacco products, January 1995
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, January 1995
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Telephone statistics, December 1994
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $9/$90; United States: US$11/US$108; other countries: US$13/US$126)

Canadian international merchandise trade, December 1994
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $19/$182; United States: US$22/US$219; other countries: US$26/US$255)

The labour force, January 1995
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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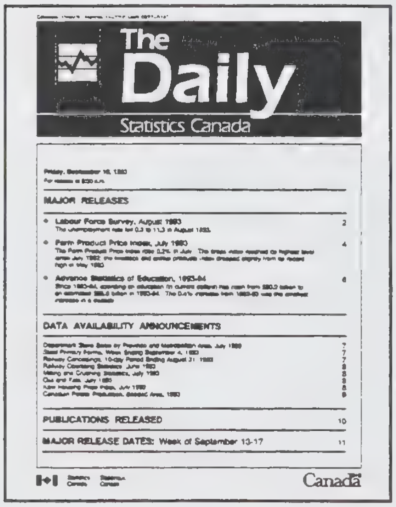
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 27 to March 3

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
February		
27	International travel account	Fourth quarter 1994
27	Health reports	Vol. 6, no. 3
28	Consumer price index	January 1995
28	Unemployment insurance	December 1994
28	Employment, earnings and hours	December 1994
March		
1	National income, expenditure and financial flow accounts	Fourth quarter 1994
1	Balance of international payments	Fourth quarter 1994
1	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	December 1994
2	Technology adoption in manufacturing	1993
3	Provincial economic accounts	1993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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Health reports

Third quarter 1994

A research paper on hip fractures in the latest issue of *Health reports* examines recent trends in hospitalization, mortality and surgical treatment. Also featured are two special articles. One traces the development of national vital statistics (e.g., births, deaths, marriages) from 1605 to the end of World War II. The second describes the role and historical origins of the Office of the Chief Coroner of Ontario and explains why Health Statistics Division's published data on accidents, suicides and homicides for Ontario differ from data released by the Chief Coroner's Office.

The third quarter 1994 (vol. 6, no. 3) issue of *Health reports* (82-003, $28/$112) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division.

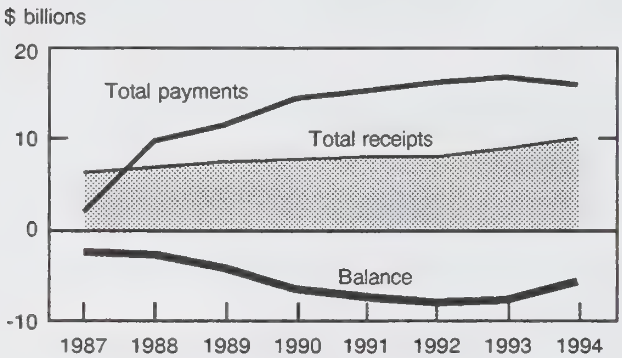
MAJOR RELEASE

International travel account

1994 annual and fourth quarter 1994 (preliminary)

Attracted by the weak Canadian dollar, foreign visitors spent a record amount here in 1994, driving the international travel account deficit to a five-year low of $6.0 billion.

Canada's international travel account deficit is at a five-year low



Visitors to Canada spent a record $10.0 billion in 1994, a 14.0% increase from 1993. Meanwhile, spending by Canadians abroad fell for the first time in 15 years, dropping 4.1% from 1993 to $16.0 billion.

The $6.0 billion difference—the nation's travel account deficit—represented a substantial 24.3% improvement from the 1993 level of $7.9 billion. The 1994 travel deficit was the smallest since the 1989 deficit of $4.3 billion.

A major factor in the improved travel deficit has been the weak Canadian dollar. It has contributed to higher spending in Canada by visitors and to lower spending by Canadians outside the country. The Canadian dollar averaged US73 cents in 1994, a dime less than in 1992 when the travel deficit peaked.

During 1992, when the international travel account deficit reached an unprecedented $8.2 billion, it represented 30.8% of Canada's current account deficit. In 1993, this share fell to 25.7%.

Expenditures in Canada during 1994, both by residents of the United States and by travellers from all other countries, reached record levels. U.S. travellers spent $5.7 billion, up 11.3% from 1993. At the same time, spending by visitors from all other countries increased 17.6% to $4.4 billion.

Canadians spent $9.9 billion while visiting the United States during 1994, down 8.3% from 1993. Spending by Canadians travelling in all other countries increased 3.6% to an unprecedented $6.1 billion. This reflected the long-term upward trend in travel by Canadians to overseas destinations.

Fourth quarter 1994

(seasonally adjusted)

Canadians spent $1.5 billion more travelling outside the country in the fourth quarter of 1994 than foreign visitors spent here.

Canadians' expenditures on international travel in the fourth quarter totalled $4.0 billion, a 10.1% increase from the previous quarter. Meanwhile, overall expenditures by foreign visitors to Canada remained relatively stable.

During the fourth quarter, Canadians spent $2.5 billion while travelling in the United States, a 15.8% increase compared with the previous quarter. Outlays by Canadians travelling in all other countries remained relatively constant.

Residents of the United States spent an unprecedented $1.5 billion in Canada during the fourth quarter, up 2.4% from the third quarter. This was counterbalanced by a 6.3% drop in receipts from overseas visitors.

Data for the third quarter of 1994 on the characteristics (age group, purpose of trip, etc.) of Canadians who travel abroad, as well as data on residents of the United States and other countries who travel to Canada, are also now available.

The October-December 1994 issue of *International travel: national and provincial counts* (66-001, $42/$168) will be available in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ☐

International travel receipts and payments

	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	Total	First quarter 1994[r]	Second quarter 1994[r]	Third quarter 1994[r]	Fourth quarter 1994[p]	Total
	seasonally adjusted[1]									
	$ millions									
United States										
Receipts	1,172	1,208	1,314	1,384	5,079	1,383	1,376	1,431	1,465	5,655
Payments	2,684	2,793	2,713	2,641	10,831	2,567	2,662	2,179	2,524	9,932
Balance	-1,511	-1,585	-1,399	-1,256	-5,752	-1,183	-1,286	-748	-1,060	-4,277
All other countries										
Receipts	865	946	968	946	3,725	985	1,101	1,185	1,110	4,381
Payments	1,415	1,436	1,488	1,511	5,850	1,466	1,602	1,486	1,510	6,063
Balance	-550	-490	-520	-565	-2,125	-480	-501	-301	-400	-1,682
Total, all countries										
Receipts	2,037	2,154	2,282	2,331	8,804	2,369	2,477	2,616	2,574	10,036
Payments	4,098	4,229	4,202	4,152	16,681	4,032	4,264	3,665	4,034	15,995
Balance	-2,061	-2,076	-1,919	-1,821	-7,877	-1,663	-1,787	-1,049	-1,459	-5,959
	unadjusted									
	$ millions									
United States										
Receipts	585	1,268	2,351	875	5,079	692	1,422	2,586	955	5,655
Payments	2,889	3,003	2,757	2,182	10,831	2,778	2,889	2,194	2,071	9,932
Balance	-2,304	-1,735	-406	-1,307	-5,752	-2,086	-1,467	392	-1,116	-4,277
All other countries										
Receipts	445	997	1,734	549	3,725	480	1,142	2,140	619	4,381
Payments	1,531	1,330	1,703	1,286	5,850	1,577	1,497	1,696	1,293	6,063
Balance	-1,086	-333	31	-737	-2,125	-1,097	-355	444	-674	-1,682
Total, all countries										
Receipts	1,030	2,265	4,085	1,424	8,804	1,172	2,564	4,726	1,574	1,0036
Payments	4,420	4,333	4,460	3,468	16,681	4,355	4,386	3,890	3,364	15,995
Balance	-3,390	-2,068	-375	-2,044	-7,877	-3,183	-1,822	836	-1,790	-5,959

1 *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Crude oil and natural gas

December 1994 and 1994 annual

Natural gas production jumped 11.1% from December 1993, building on solid increases of 9.6% in November and 9.4% in October. Crude oil production also advanced in December, increasing 3.9% from a year earlier, due largely to strong export demand.

Natural gas exports soared 17.6% in December after a more modest 9.8% gain in November. Crude oil exports also strengthened in December compared with December 1993, rising 9.8% to a record 5 188.6 thousand cubic metres.

Higher imports resulted in an 11.6% increase from December 1993 in the receipts of crude oil by refineries. Imports and refinery receipts both declined in November 1994.

1994 annual

Spurred by strong exports to the United States, production of crude oil and natural gas both posted solid advances in 1994. Natural gas production rose 7.8% in 1994 to 138 867.1 million cubic metres, while crude oil production increased 4.7% to 110 747.1 thousand cubic metres.

Much of the growth in natural gas production in 1994 can be attributed to expanded pipeline capacity to the United States (largely to markets in California and the Northeast) and to growing demand for Canadian gas by American electric co-generation facilities. The rate of natural gas exports accelerated in 1994, rising a strong 13.1%, compared with an 8.8% advance the previous year. Over 50% of annual production is now exported to the United States.

Exports of crude oil rose strongly in 1994, increasing a solid 6.8% over 1993. Canadian crude has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years. In addition, the lower Canadian dollar has made Canadian crude more competitive in the U.S. market.

Imports of crude oil reached their highest level in 16 years in 1994. The increase essentially resulted from more processing activity for the export market on the part of Atlantic refiners.

Advances in crude oil and natural gas production over the last three years—fuelled by strong foreign demand—have resulted in a surge in drilling activity and, more recently, in an employment turnaround. Drilling has been on the rise since early 1993, while employment in this industry has been on an upward trend since August 1993. Capital expenditures soared in 1994, up 33.7% to $10.4 billion.

Crude oil and natural gas

	December 1993	December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	9 227.8	9 588.8	3.9
Exports	4 725.1	5 188.6	9.8
Imports[2]	2 810.4	3 111.5	10.7
Refinery receipts	7 118.1	7 943.5	11.6
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	11 816.6	13 134.1	11.1
Exports	5 896.8	6 934.0	17.6
Canadian sales[4]	6 458.1	6 755.5	4.6
	January 1993 to December 1993	January 1994 to December 1994	January-December 1993 to January-December 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	105 779.6	110 747.1	4.7
Exports	53 284.8	56 908.4	6.8
Imports[2]	34 378.6	35 764.9	4.0
Refinery receipts	86 300.4	89 571.2	3.8
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	128 818.7	138 867.1	7.8
Exports	63 016.6	71 241.6	13.1
Canadian sales[4]	59 691.7	60 968.3	2.1

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.*
3 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4 *Includes direct sales.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The December 1994 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, $11/$110) will be available the last week of March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Sales of refined petroleum products

January 1995 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6 520.5 thousand cubic metres in January, down 4.1% from January 1994. The decline was due to weaker demand for light fuel oil (-268.2 thousand cubic meters or -26.5%) heavy fuel oil (-97.2 thousand cubic meters or -14.2%) and all other refined products (-11.9 thousand cubic metres or -2.3%). Partly offsetting these declines was an increase in the sale of petrochemical feedstocks and aviation turbo fuels.

The sales drop for light and heavy fuel oils was mainly a result of warmer than normal weather this January, compared with last year's record cold. This created below average demand for light and heavy fuel oils by electric utilities and consumers.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	January 1994	January 1995	January 1994 to January 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**6 802.3**	**6 520.5**	**-4.1**
Motor gasoline	2 642.5	2 649.4	0.3
Diesel fuel oil	1 299.4	1 307.6	0.6
Light fuel oil	1 011.5	743.3	-26.5
Heavy fuel oil	684.8	587.6	-14.2
Aviation turbo fuels	352.8	389.3	10.3
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	289.7	333.6	15.2
All other refined products	521.6	509.7	-2.3

[1] *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The January 1995 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, $20/$200, will be available the third week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Tuition fees and accommodation costs at universities

1994-95

Data for the 1994-95 academic year on tuition fees and accommodation costs at 58 universities are now available.

Tuition fees for both 1993-94 and 1994-95 are shown by institution for 12 different undergraduate faculties. Also shown are fees for full-time foreign students.

Additional data on fees are presented for four different categories: athletics, health services, students' associations, and other additional fees. Accommodation costs for room and board at each university's residences and housing are shown for single and married students.

To obtain the data tables on paper or diskette, contact Daniel Perrier (613-951-7474).

For further information on this release, contact Don Little (613-951-1507), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Electric lamps

January 1995

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 24,260,000 light bulbs and tubes in January, a 2.9% increase from 23,578,000 a year earlier.

The January 1995 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, $6/$60) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Telephone statistics, preliminary report on large telephone systems

1993

The 14 major telephone systems reported operating revenues of $13.8 billion in 1993, up 1.0% over 1992. Operating expenses totalled $10.2 billion, up 1.0% over 1992. Net operating revenue stood at $3.6 billion.

The vol. 24, no. 3 issue of *Communications service bulletin* (56-001, $9/$53) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined petroleum products, November 1994
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280)

The consumer price index, February 1995
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Tuesday, February 28.

Health reports, vol. 6, no. 3
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $28/$112; United States: US$34/US$135; other countries: US$40/US$157)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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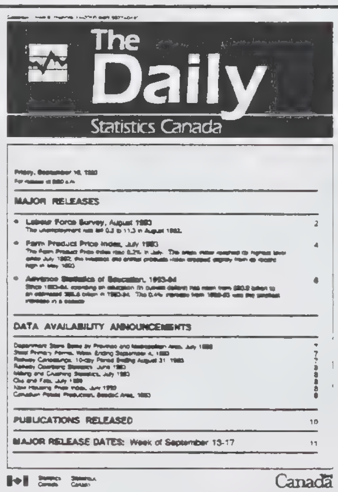

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 28, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

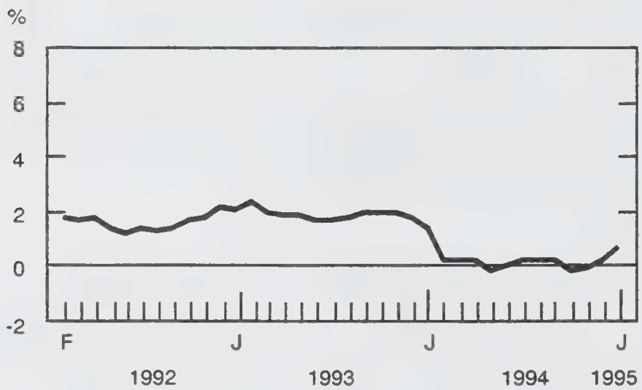
Consumer price index

January 1995

In January, Canadian consumers faced slightly higher price increases than they have recently. This was due primarily to unusual increases for food and transportation.

The 12-month change in the CPI was +0.6% in January 1995. This rise was larger than any since last February when tobacco taxes were reduced. Excluding tobacco products from the CPI, the overall increase would be 2.0%—the largest 12-month change since February 1993.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



The CPI excluding tobacco products has been featured separately because of the differences between its 12-month change and that of the all-items CPI. The differences result from significant tax reductions introduced by the federal and certain provincial governments in early 1994. Beginning in February 1995, the 12-month movements in the CPI will stop reflecting the impact of the cut in cigarette taxes.

Note to users

Beginning with January's consumer price index (CPI), the expenditure weights used to calculate the CPI have been updated to reflect 1992 consumer spending patterns. In addition, the population coverage has been extended to all Canadians. An article discussing these changes is included in the monthly publication. Emphasis is now being placed on the national and provincial series, but some city information is still available.

Compared with December 1994, consumers paid 0.4% more for goods and services in January 1995. Most of the monthly rise in the CPI was accounted for by increases in food prices. The average increase in prices for the basket's other goods and services was only 0.1%.

Food prices jumped 1.5% between December and January. A combination of factors were behind the latest increase. The most notable factors were higher fresh produce prices because of reduced seasonal availability, a fall in the Canadian dollar, and unfavourable weather conditions in some southern U.S. states and Mexico. Consequently, fresh vegetable prices increased a further 9.0% in January after a 5.8% increase in December and a 13.1% rise in November. Fresh fruit prices rose 7.1% after falling for the previous four months. Additional upward pressure came from higher prices for poultry and soft drinks as stores returned prices to their regular levels after a series of holiday specials.

Other noteworthy price increases occurred for new automotive vehicles, auto insurance premiums, mortgage interest costs, and women's clothing. New automotive vehicle prices increased 1.5% in January compared with December, and, compared with January 1994, prices jumped 6.2%. Additional increases in driving costs came from a 1.0% rise in car insurance premiums. Most of the rise occurred in Ontario (+1.5%) and British Columbia (+1.7%). Car insurance rates were, on average, 11.3% higher in Canada then they were last January. As interest rates remained at higher levels than in recent years, mortgage interest costs rose 0.6% in January. The overall cost of women's clothing moved up 1.7% in January as a number of sales ended.

Lower charges for flights, travel tours, cable, piped gas and gasoline prevented the CPI from increasing further. The 8.5% decline in air fares resulted, in part, from seasonal declines for most destinations. The price of travel tours fell 5.7% in January, a period of generally low demand. Introduction of specialty stations on a free trial basis by many cablevision companies resulted in a temporary effective rate decrease of 5.3% in January. Piped gas prices dropped 1.6%, partly because of reduced demand caused by the mild weather. Gasoline prices fluctuated across the country, netting a 0.3% decline in the index. Most of the downward pressure on these prices originated in British Columbia.

Provincial highlights

Monthly movements ranged from no change in Alberta to +0.5% in Quebec and Ontario. In Alberta, lower than average price movements were reported for new houses, piped gas, household furnishings, clothing and gasoline. The rise in Quebec reflected higher price movements for gasoline, local transit, clothing and fuel oil. In Ontario, large price increases were noted for food, new houses, clothing, gasoline and vehicle insurance.

The 12-month price movements ranged from a 1.0% decline in Quebec to a 2.1% rise in Manitoba.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7454.

The January 1995 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, $10/$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer price index and major components
(1986 = 100)

	January 1995	December 1994	January 1994	December 1994 to January 1995	January 1994 to January 1995
	unadjusted				
				% change	
All-items	**132.1**	**131.6**	**131.3**	**0.4**	**0.6**
Food	125.6	123.7	123.8	1.5	1.5
Shelter	133.7	133.4	132.7	0.2	0.8
Household operations and furnishings	120.3	119.8	119.2	0.4	0.9
Clothing and footwear	131.5	131.0	130.7	0.4	0.6
Transportation	135.5	135.0	127.6	0.4	6.2
Health and personal care	136.1	135.6	136.0	0.4	0.1
Recreation, education and reading	138.3	139.5	134.5	-0.9	2.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	141.0	140.8	172.0	0.1	-18.0
Goods	125.9	124.9	126.9	0.8	-0.8
Services	139.8	139.8	136.6	0.0	2.3
All-items excluding food and energy	134.5	134.2	134.1	0.2	0.3
Energy	125.7	126.2	122.3	-0.4	2.8
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	75.7	76.0	76.2		
All-items (1981 = 100)	174.9				

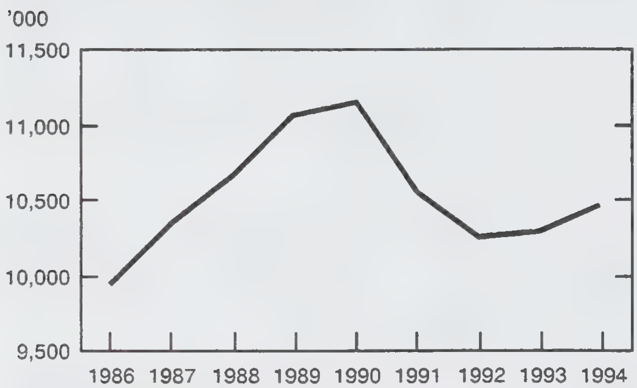
■

Employment, earnings and hours

1994 annual (preliminary) and December 1994

In 1994, for the first time in four years, Canadian businesses added a significant number of employees (+175,000 employees) to their payrolls compared with the previous year. This followed marginal growth in 1993 and substantial employment losses in 1992 and 1991. In 1994, businesses recovered nearly one-quarter of the 901,000 employment loss registered since the peak of 1990.

Businesses expanded employment in 1994



The overall expansion in employment in 1994 was spread across all provinces and territories and across a majority of industries: 125 (58%) of the 214 industries reported higher levels of paid employment. The last time growth was so widespread was in 1989.

The main contributors to the employment gains during the year were miscellaneous personal and household service companies, manufacturers, business service companies, wholesalers, and mining, quarrying and oil well companies. Businesses in these industries experienced increased demand during 1994, reflected by strong growth in manufacturers' shipments and wholesale merchants' sales. Also, spurred by rising U.S. demand for crude petroleum and natural gas, both production and drilling activity rose in 1994, boosting employment at mining, quarrying and oil well operators.

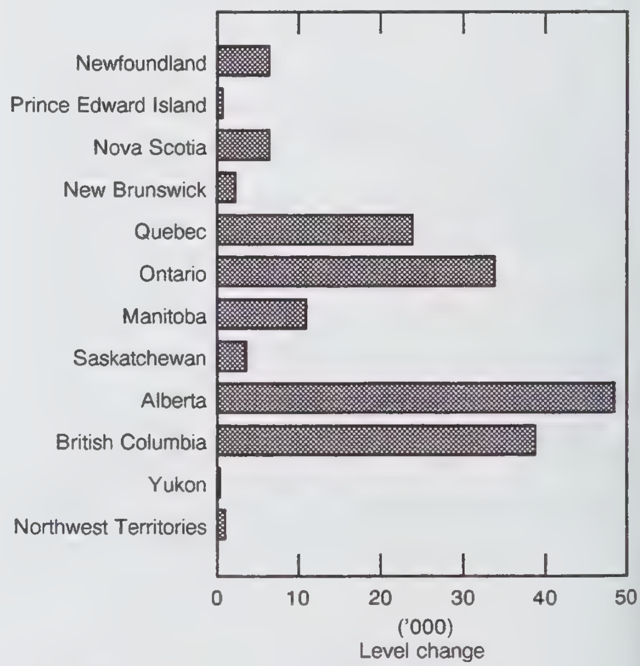
Note to users

The annual data in this release represent 12-month weighted averages.

Employment change from 1993 to 1994

	Change in level	% change
Logging and forestry	1,000	1.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	10,700	8.9
Manufacturing	35,000	2.2
Construction	9,300	1.9
Transportation and storage	3,700	0.8
Communication and other utilities	4,500	1.2
Wholesale	13,300	2.2
Retail	-4,700	-0.3
Finance and insurance	-15,200	-2.5
Real estate and insurance agencies	-5,700	-1.5
Business services	31,200	5.9
Educational and related services	2,100	0.3
Health and social services	6,200	0.5
Accommodation, food and beverage services	-8,600	-1.1
Miscellaneous services	37,600	6.7
Public administration	-3,700	-0.5

All provinces and territories contributed to employment gains in 1994

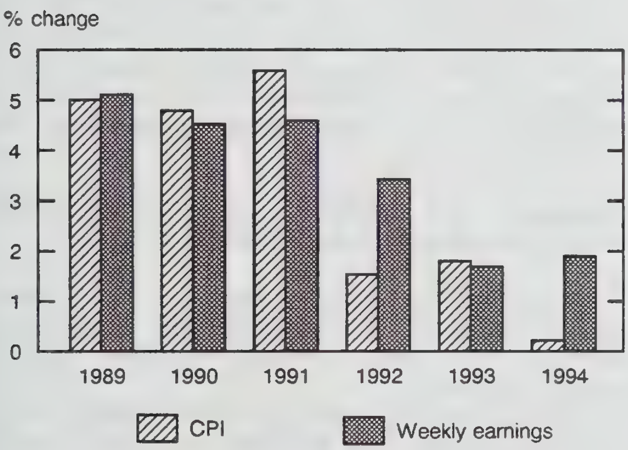


Restraining the overall growth were finance and insurance companies, accommodation, food and beverage establishments, retailers, and real estate and insurance agencies. The finance and insurance industry continued to be affected by restructuring at banks and trust companies, and was further influenced by the bankruptcy of Confederation Life Insurance. Activity among real estate agencies was hampered by rising mortgage rates throughout 1994, reducing the demand for new housing.

Earnings rose more than the rate of inflation

Employees earned on average $566.69 in 1994, 1.9% more than in 1993. This represented an increase in real earnings as consumer inflation rose only 0.2%. For a second consecutive year, weekly earnings increased at a moderate rate of less than 2.0%. The growth was most pronounced for commissioned agents and working owners, whose earnings rose 9.3%. Employees paid by the hour reported a 2.6% gain, due both to increased hours (+1.2%) and hourly earnings (+1.4%). Part of the growth in hourly earnings was attributable to more overtime pay. Hourly earnings excluding overtime for these employees rose 1.2%, down from +1.3% the previous year and down sharply from +3.6% in 1992. The small growth in hourly rates helped to keep businesses' direct labour costs in check.

Real weekly earnings grew in 1994



Government sector employees received small earnings gains

Effects of budgetary restrictions on employee salaries were evident in government-related industries during 1994. The 934,000 employees in educational and related services actually received 0.5% less than in 1993. Employees in public administration received a 0.5% increase in weekly earnings, while those in health and social services recorded a 1.2% gain. The 2,788,000 employees in these three industries, with average gains of 0.4% compared with 1.9% for all industries, were largely responsible for restraining the overall growth in earnings.

Minimal earnings growth in 1994 was also reported for communication and other utility employees and for finance and insurance operators. After two years of substantial gains, declines were reported in 1994 for commissioned agents in investment intermediaries (-6.9%) and other financial intermediaries (-5.7%), reflecting the poor performance of financial markets during the year.

Commissioned agents and working owners drove earnings

Employees in accommodation, food and beverage services, business services, retail and wholesale trade, manufacturing and construction all reported sizeable earnings growth in 1994. The commissioned agents and working owners in each of these industries received the largest increases. Commissioned agents in wholesale trade reported an 8.2% rise in weekly earnings, the second year of substantial growth. This can be linked to the strong growth in wholesale merchants' sales that characterized most of 1994.

Overtime hours increased significantly for a second year

Employees paid by the hour worked 30.9 hours on average per week in 1994, the second consecutive year that hours have increased and their highest level since 1990. The increase in hours was widespread as employees in a majority of industries worked longer hours. This resulted from increased regular hours and from a sharp 12.2% increase in total overtime hours. More than half the increase in overtime hours can be attributed to manufacturers who paid their employees to work over 300,000 more overtime hours than in 1993.

Strong demand for manufactured products boosted employment

In response to a burgeoning demand for manufactured goods—evident in the strong growth in new orders, inventories and shipments—manufacturers expanded employment for the first time since 1989. In 1994, manufacturers employed 1,632,000 employees, up 35,000 from the previous year. However, employment remained significantly below the peak of 2,004,000 employees in 1989. The gains were concentrated in a few industries: manufacturers of machinery, transportation equipment, and fabricated metal products. These industries not only reported large employment gains, but their employees also worked substantially more hours than in the previous year, which in turn boosted weekly earnings. Weekly earnings for all manufacturing employees stood at $685.65, an increase of $16.67 from 1993.

Computer and related services bolstered employment in business service companies

Business service companies increased employment for a second consecutive year—led by providers of architectural, engineering and other scientific and technical services, employment agencies and personnel suppliers, and computer and related services—and added 49,000 workers over the past two years. These gains offset more than one-half the employment loss (-75,000 employees) recorded between 1990 and 1992.

Employment in the computer and related services industry rebounded in 1994 after a small decline the previous year. Since 1990, the number of employees in computer and related industries has increased 18.6%. The industry now employs more people than at any previous time.

Also, the number of architects, engineers and other scientific and technical personnel grew in 1994, perhaps related to the beginning of the federal government's infrastructure projects and to other industrial and heavy construction activities.

Employment in advertising agencies dropped for a fifth consecutive year.

Coincident with the employment growth was substantial earnings growth. Employees in business services received $608.06 weekly, a 3.7% increase from 1993. Employees in computer and related services recorded the strongest weekly earnings growth of all business services, increasing from 1993 by $68.79 to $795.88.

Miscellaneous personal services

Employment in miscellaneous services grew by 38,000 in 1994, offsetting declines in the previous two years. Employment is now only 12,000 below the 1990 peak of 605,000. Growth was widespread as all components reported gains. Sports and recreation clubs, travel services, services to buildings and dwellings, and laundries and cleaners were notable contributors to the growth. Employees in miscellaneous services received $381.66 weekly, up 1.1% from 1993.

December 1994

Businesses in all industries added 79,000 employees to their payrolls in December. The growth was led by construction companies, retailers, business service companies, and employers in health and social services and in accommodation, food and beverage services. Since February 1994, employment has expanded by 443,000.

On average, employees received $572.69 a week in December, a 0.3% increase from November. Higher earnings were widespread among most industries, particularly in logging and forestry, construction, and accommodation, food and beverage services. With increases in both employment and earnings, employers boosted payrolls by 1.0% in December.

Employees paid by the hour worked an average 30.9 hours a week, down from 31.0 hours in November and 31.1 hours in October. However, the number of weekly hours remained higher than the level maintained throughout 1993 and the first two months of 1994. Employees paid by the hour earned $14.33 an hour in December, up from $14.22 in November. The hourly earnings increases were also widespread.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

More detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, $29/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	October 1994	November 1994[r]	December 1994[p]	October 1994 to November 1994	November 1994 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**10,520**	**10,536**	**10,615**	**0.2**	**0.7**
Logging and forestry	64	66	68	3.1	3.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	133	133	132	0.0	-0.8
Manufacturing	1,655	1,655	1,647	0.0	-0.5
Construction	439	444	455	1.1	2.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	853	860	861	0.8	0.1
Wholesale trade	622	622	621	0.0	-0.2
Retail trade	1,344	1,347	1,359	0.2	0.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	638	641	646	0.5	0.8
Business services	568	579	587	1.9	1.4
Education-related services	927	925	942	-0.2	1.8
Health and social services	1,151	1,157	1,168	0.5	1.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	754	749	759	-0.7	1.3
Public administration	709	708	710	-0.1	0.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	149	146	146	-2.0	0.0
Prince Edward Island	40	38	38	-5.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	293	296	297	1.0	0.3
New Brunswick	233	233	235	0.0	0.9
Quebec	2,554	2,562	2,571	0.3	0.4
Ontario	4,125	4,143	4,170	0.4	0.7
Manitoba	396	397	401	0.3	1.0
Saskatchewan	307	310	311	1.0	0.3
Alberta	1,042	1,041	1,055	-0.1	1.3
British Columbia	1,343	1,349	1,367	0.4	1.3
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	22	22	23	0.0	4.5

[p] *Preliminary estimates.*
[r] *Revised estimates.*

Average weekly earnings[1]

Industry group (1980 SIC)	December 1993	November 1994[r]	December 1994[p]	November 1994 to December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**558.98**	**570.74**	**572.69**	**0.3**	**2.5**
Logging and forestry	723.66	735.58	756.62	2.9	4.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	959.24	972.22	967.78	-0.5	0.9
Manufacturing	671.69	692.72	695.66	0.4	3.6
Construction	642.30	669.30	675.70	1.0	5.2
Transportation, communication and other utilities	718.37	726.81	725.89	-0.1	1.0
Wholesale trade	599.03	610.82	611.67	0.1	2.1
Retail trade	327.89	339.27	338.78	-0.1	3.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	647.13	639.70	643.94	0.7	-0.5
Business services	594.15	622.11	625.55	0.6	5.3
Education-related services	675.64	672.25	670.25	-0.3	-0.8
Health and social services	497.90	507.93	511.09	0.6	2.6
Accommodation, food and beverage services	217.03	231.18	236.53	2.3	9.0
Public administration	725.44	741.72	740.30	-0.2	2.0
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	532.17	538.08	531.60	-1.2	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	457.44	454.09	454.35	0.1	-0.7
Nova Scotia	487.24	499.36	497.39	-0.4	2.1
New Brunswick	503.67	502.24	509.12	1.4	1.1
Quebec	534.85	542.85	546.33	0.6	2.1
Ontario	594.05	609.87	611.60	0.3	3.0
Manitoba	491.28	505.23	507.31	0.4	3.3
Saskatchewan	475.67	492.45	493.80	0.3	3.8
Alberta	552.73	556.76	553.89	-0.5	0.2
British Columbia	565.61	582.98	583.74	0.1	3.2
Yukon	690.32	672.60	689.77	2.6	-0.1
Northwest Territories	703.26	700.11	701.50	0.2	-0.3

1 *For all employees.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

■

Unemployment insurance

December 1994 (preliminary)

Unemployment insurance (UI) payments, including regular and special benefits, dropped to $15.8 billion in 1994, a 13.7% drop from the previous year. Benefits have been decreasing since 1992 when the annual payment reached a record $19.3 billion.

In December, Canadians received $850.4 million (seasonally adjusted) in regular benefits, down 5.2% from the previous month. December's level was the lowest since November 1989.

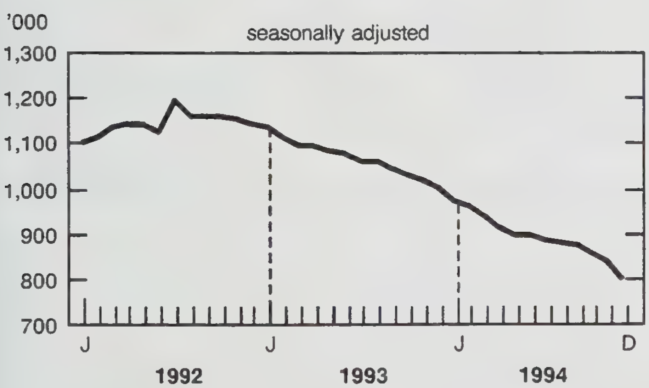
A surplus in the UI fund is expected in 1994. There has been a deficit in the fund for the last three years, the largest occurring in 1991.

There are several reasons for the expected surplus in 1994, including: fewer beneficiaries, lower benefits (as of July 1994, the benefit rate was reduced from 57% to 55% of insurable earnings for most new claimants), greater contributions to the UI fund (the employment situation has improved), higher premiums (the rate increased from $3.00 to $3.07 per $100 of insurable earnings), and higher maximum weekly insurable earnings (the maximum was increased from $745 to $780).

The number of Canadians receiving regular benefits continued to decline in 1994

The number of Canadians receiving regular UI benefits declined a further 5.1% to 800,000 between November and December 1994. The number of beneficiaries has been declining steadily since mid-1992, when 1.2 million people received regular UI benefits. Since the peak in July 1992, the drop has been 33.4%.

The number of beneficiaries[1] has declined 33% since July 1992



[1] *Receiving regular benefits.*

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.*
>
> *Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (the 1994 average was 80.4%). To qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.*
>
> *In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (e.g., training, maternity, sickness and fishing benefits).*
>
> *Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims refer to a complete calendar month.*

Except for a slight increase (+0.4%) in Prince Edward Island, the number of beneficiaries declined in every province and territory in December. Compared with December 1993, there were decreases in all provinces and territories.

The decline in the number of beneficiaries in 1994 reflects gains in employment as recorded by the labour force survey. Another factor may be the rising level of long-term unemployment (those looking for work for more than a year). There has been a large increase in the number of long-term unemployed since 1990. This suggests that fewer people are eligible to collect UI benefits. In addition, in July 1994, changes were introduced to the UI legislation that tightened eligibility requirements.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	December 1994	November 1994 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	**799,600**	**-5.1**
Newfoundland	44,060	-5.0
Prince Edward Island	11,050	0.4
Nova Scotia	44,380	-4.7
New Brunswick	48,240	-2.6
Quebec	272,040	-5.1
Ontario	197,370	-5.4
Manitoba	20,480	-5.3
Saskatchewan	15,730	-7.3
Alberta	55,570	-4.4
British Columbia	92,220	-1.4
Yukon	1,500	-3.7
Northwest Territories	1,400	-2.4

Number of claims in December was lower than a year earlier

From November to December 1994, the number who submitted claims for UI benefits increased 3.5% to 250,000. However, this was still down 9.4% from December 1993. For all of 1994, 3.0 million people (unadjusted) filed applications (claims) for UI benefits, down 9.9% from 1993.

Number of beneficiaries[1]

	December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994
	unadjusted	
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	9,760	-22.8
Halifax	11,150	-12.8
Saint John	5,050	-5.1
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	9,590	-12.2
Québec	31,860	-7.5
Sherbrooke	5,880	-16.2
Trois-Rivières	7,010	-21.7
Montréal	124,240	-14.4
Hull	9,090	-14.0
Ottawa	14,390	-10.1
Oshawa	5,780	-19.2
Toronto	97,500	-22.6
Hamilton	13,320	-27.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	11,460	-26.7
Kitchener	6,830	-38.4
London	7,940	-20.7
Windsor	5,160	-35.3
Sudbury	4,560	-29.7
Thunder Bay	3,910	-33.7
Winnipeg	18,490	-16.2
Regina	3,840	-30.9
Saskatoon	5,680	-23.7
Calgary	21,650	-18.2
Edmonton	26,600	-12.5
Vancouver	50,590	-15.8
Victoria	7,400	-12.1

1 *Beneficiaries include all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of layoff) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The December 1994 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, $16/$160) will contain data for October, November and December 1994. The publication will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Unemployment insurance

		December 1993	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	November 1994 to December 1994
		seasonally adjusted				
						% change
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,008	859[r]	843[p]	800[p]	-5.1
Amount paid	$'000	1,145,622	944,809	896,643	850,405	-5.2
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,481	3,748	3,600	3,411	-5.2
Total claims received	'000	276	244	242	250	3.5

		December 1993	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994
		unadjusted				
						% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,275	894[r]	951[p]	1,054[p]	-17.3
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,036	688[r]	741[p]	823[p]	-20.6
Male	'000	619	367[r]	407[p]	481[p]	-22.3
Female	'000	417	321[r]	334[p]	342[p]	-18.0
Claims received	'000	350	264	342	314	-10.5
Amount paid	$'000	1,475,611	1,030,762	1,124,784	1,143,564	-22.5
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,436	3,868	4,267	4,251	-21.8
Average weekly benefit	$	262.01	252.51	254.52	258.42	-1.4

		Year-to-date (January to December)		
		1993	1994	1993 to 1994
				% change
All beneficiaries, average	'000	1,292	1,114[p]	-13.8
Regular beneficiaries, average	'000	1,073	895[p]	-16.6
Claims received	'000	3,322	2,992	-9.9
Amount paid	$'000	18,296,646	15,791,449	-13.7
Weeks of benefits	'000	68,469	59,079	-13.7
Average weekly benefit	$	260.20	258.07	-0.8

[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*
Note: *"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of layoff) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).* ■

OTHER RELEASES

Bibliographic employment equity database
February 1995

The *Bibliographic employment equity database* is an annotated bibliography of research studies on the four designated groups for employment equity (women, visible minorities, aboriginal peoples, and persons with disabilities). Entries are restricted to Canadian sources providing statistical information or data analysis relating to employment equity that were published after 1981.

The *Bibliographic employment equity database* (89F0029XPE, $30) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Josephine Stanic (613-951-8644), Employment Equity Data Program, Housing Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Asphalt roofing
January 1995

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 597 952 metric bundles in January 1995, a 75.6% increase from 1 479 219 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The January 1995 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Electric power
December 1994

Net generation of electricity for December increased to 49 955 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 1.6% from December 1993. Exports increased 45.7% to 4 357 gwh, while imports increased from 290 gwh to 1 092 gwh.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro, 31 815 gwh (+1.6%); nuclear, 8 290 gwh (-2.0%); and thermal conventional, 9 849 gwh (+5.0%)

Year-to-date net generation at the end of December 1994 totalled 533 508 gwh, up 4.2% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (51 012 gwh) rose 46.4% from the previous year and year-to-date imports (8 280 gwh) rose 12.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The December 1994 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, $10/$110) will be available the first week of March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Software development and computer services
1993 (preliminary)

Preliminary 1993 aggregate data from the software development and computer services industry annual survey are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Michèle LeBel (613-951-3176), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder
January 1995

Production of process cheese in January totalled 5 164 132 kilograms, down 16.7% from December 1994, but up 18.1% from January 1994.

Production of instant skim milk powder in January totalled 406 990 kilograms, up 20.6% from January 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The January 1995 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

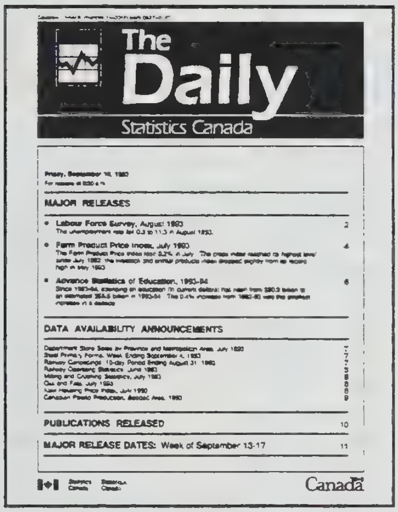
For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables
December 1994

Data for December 1994 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■



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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm cash receipts, January-December 1994
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $13/$50; United States: US$15/US$60; other countries: US$18/US$70)

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, December 1994
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154)

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, January 1995
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, 1993
Catalogue number 53-215
(Canada: $36; United States: US$44; other countries: US$51)

Average prices of selected farm inputs, January 1995
Catalogue number 62-012
(Canada: $8/$48; United States: US$10/US$58; other countries: US$12/US$68)

Book publishing, 1992-93
Catalogue number 87-210
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28)

Bibliographic employment equity database, February 1995
Catalogue number 89F0029XPE
(Canada: $30; United States: US$30; other countries: US$30)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

March 1995

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	**National income, expenditure and financial flow accounts**	Fourth quarter 1994
1	**Balance of international payments**	Fourth quarter 1994
1	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	December 1994
2	**Adult correctional services**	1993/94
2	**Technology adoption in manufacturing**	1993
3	**Provincial economic accounts**	1993
6	**Industrial capacity utilization rates**	Fourth quarter 1994
7	**Building permits**	January 1995
8	**Estimates of labour income**	December 1994
9	**Help-wanted index**	February 1995
9	**New motor vehicle sales**	January 1995
10	**Labour force survey**	February 1995
13	**New housing price index**	January 1995
15	**Department store sales**	January 1995
15	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	January 1995
16	**Monthly survey of manufacturing**	January 1995
16	**Composite index**	February 1995
20	**Retail trade**	January 1995
21	**Wholesale trade**	January 1995
22	**Canadian international trade**	January 1995
23	**Canadian economic observer**	March 1995
23	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	January 1995
24	**Consumer price index**	February 1995
27	**Health reports**	Fourth quarter 1994
28	**Dynamics of labour and income**	1994
28	**Police characteristics and police resources, expenditures and personnel**	1993
29	**Unemployment insurance**	January 1995
29	**Employment, earnings and hours**	January 1995
30	**Industrial product price index**	February 1995
30	**Raw materials price index**	February 1995
31	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	January 1995
31	**Major release dates**	April 1995

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 1, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

National economic and financial accounts

Fourth quarter 1994

Powered by strong domestic demand and a further widening of the trade surplus (chart 1), real gross domestic product (GDP) grew 1.4% in the fourth quarter and 4.5% in 1994 as a whole. The rate of advance over the past few quarters has been comparable to that over the expansionary period in 1987 and 1988 (chart 2).

Despite the rapid increase in production, total borrowing declined modestly throughout 1994 (chart 3). High interest rates and tighter fiscal policies dampened credit demand, while surging profits allowed companies to finance investment projects internally.

Growth in real GDP in 1994*

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
% change	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	4.5
Annualized % change	4.4	6.6	5.6	5.9	
Year-over-year % change	3.4	4.0	5.0	5.6	

* *The % change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized % change is the % change after compounding to an annual rate. The year-over-year % change is the growth of a particular quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year.*

Consumers and businesses spent more

Domestic demand was considerably more buoyant than in the summer months, accounting for three-fifths of the fourth quarter's rise in GDP. Consumer spending and business fixed investment each increased more than 1%. Government outlays on current goods and services continued to fall in volume terms.

The rise in personal spending was made possible by a 1.0% gain in personal income, which in turn was mostly due to higher paid hours of employment. After deducting income taxes, disposable income grew 0.7%—significantly more than the 0.3% increase in consumer prices. Households saved less and took on more consumer credit (chart 4) during the pre-Christmas period. Purchases of new automobiles and other durable goods were up quite sharply.

Note to users

Starting this quarter, the releases for the income and expenditure accounts and the financial flow accounts have been combined.

The estimates in this release for merchandise exports and imports at constant 1986 prices have been revised since their initial release on February 17. The trade estimates at current prices have not changed.

Business plant and equipment investment also rose significantly (chart 5), encouraged by hefty profits. The increase in 1994 as a whole was 7.7% in volume terms, the highest growth rate since 1988. In the fourth quarter, businesses spent more on non-residential building, automobiles and trucks, industrial machinery, office machines and telecommunications equipment. In contrast, new housing construction, which is more sensitive to high interest rates, fell for a second consecutive quarter. The decline was mirrored in mortgage borrowing.

Exporters and importers enjoyed booming markets

Merchandise exports jumped 8.0% in volume during the fourth quarter and 15.1% during the year—the highest annual growth rate in a decade (they rose 18.6% in 1984). It was the 12th consecutive strong quarterly increase. Depreciation of the Canadian dollar since 1991 has made exports more competitive in price, while foreign markets have been expanding. Exports of motor vehicles and office machines and equipment each accounted for more than a quarter of the advance.

The rise in merchandise imports (+6.1% in the quarter and +13.1% for the year) was smaller than that of exports, partly because domestic demand grew less rapidly in Canada than in the United States, the largest buyer of Canadian products.

Inflation was lowest since 1961

The GDP implicit price index increased 0.6% in 1994, the lowest annual rate since 1961 (when it was +0.4%). Export and import prices both rose significantly, but domestic costs were held tightly in check as unit labour costs tumbled 1.3%.

The fourth quarter's inflation rate was little changed from the previous quarter. Export prices continued to rise rapidly, but the domestic inflation rate was just 0.3%.

Chart 1

Balance of trade in goods and services

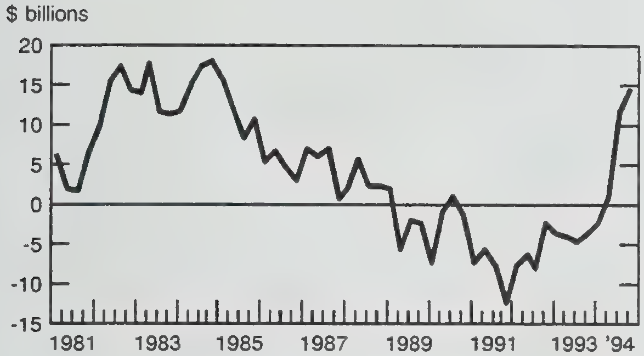


Chart 2

GDP at 1986 prices

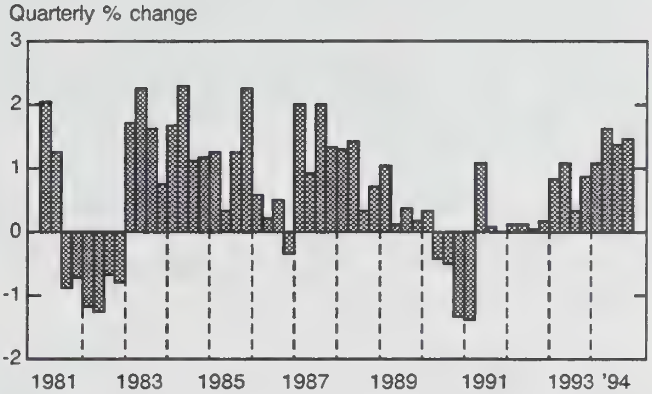


Chart 3

Total borrowing

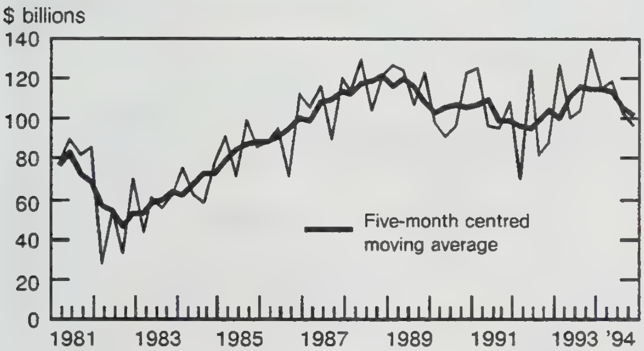


Chart 4

Consumer credit borrowing

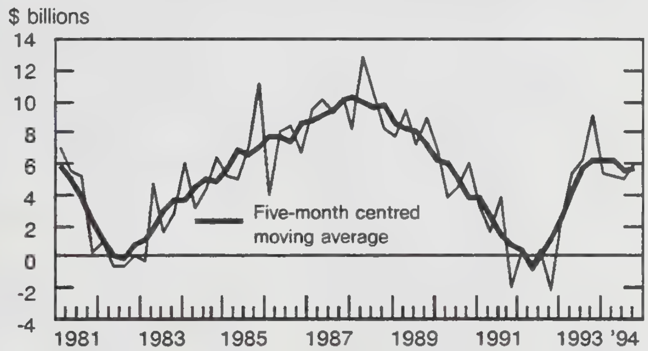


Chart 5

Business investment in plant and equipment

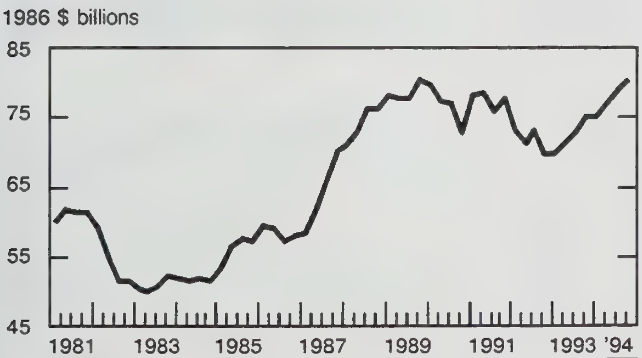
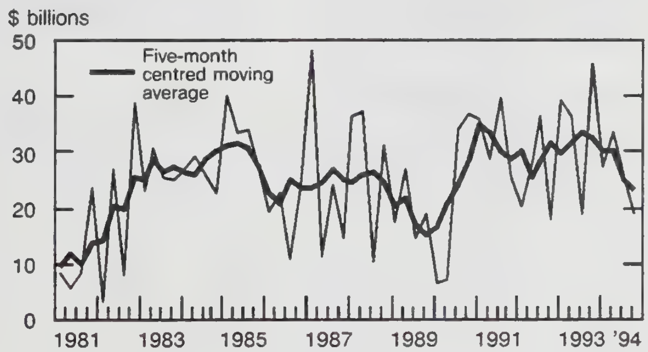


Chart 6

Federal government borrowing



Demand for funds weakens

Higher interest rates did little to moderate consumer borrowing, while business and government credit demand dropped sharply. In particular, federal borrowing fell to its lowest level in a year-and-a-half (chart 6). Also, mortgage financing decreased further. The result was a substantial drop in total domestic borrowing, which peaked one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-741, 743, 750, 6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 7404-7408 and 7420-7432.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

The fourth quarter 1994 issues of *National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates* (13-001, $35/$140) and *Financial flow accounts* (13-014, $35/$140) will be released in March. These two publications will be combined as a single volume starting with the first quarter of 1995 and will retain the catalogue number 13-001. Detailed printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted national accounts and financial flows quarterly data plus supplementary analytical tables and charts are available now.

At 8:30 a.m. on release day, the complete quarterly accounts data sets are available on microcomputer diskette. The diskettes are also available by mail seven days after the official release date.

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer, National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Gross domestic product, income-based

	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994 to Fourth quarter 1994	1993	1994	1993 to 1994
	seasonnally adjusted at annual rates						
	$ millions			% change at quarterly rates	$ millions		% change at annual rates
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	412,188	414,964	418,592	0.9	400,533	412,980	3.1
Corporation profits before taxes	53,468	58,324	64,328	10.3	39,769	56,243	41.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	56,864	58,536	57,176	-2.3	55,407	56,906	2.7
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	2,128	1,800	3,016	67.6	2,122	2,152	1.4
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	38,900	39,244	39,432	0.5	38,248	39,028	2.0
Inventory valuation adjustment[2]	-7,100	-4,776	-4,640	136	-2,838	-5,414	-2,576
Net domestic income at factor cost	556,448	568,092	577,904	1.7	533,241	561,895	5.4
Indirect taxes less subsidies	92,100	93,716	94,504	0.8	88,862	93,383	5.1
Capital consumption allowances	90,624	92,336	93,092	0.8	86,882	91,461	5.3
Statistical discrepancy[2]	2,480	1,656	936	-720	2,673	1,867	-806
Gross domestic product at market prices	**741,652**	**755,800**	**766,436**	**1.4**	**711,658**	**748,606**	**5.2**

1 *Includes military pay and allowances.*
2 *The change columns reflect actual change in millions of dollars for these items.*

Gross domestic product, expenditure-based

	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994 to Fourth quarter 1994	1993	1994	1993 to 1994
	seasonnally adjusted at annual rates						
	$ millions at current prices			% change at quarterly rates	$ millions at current prices		% change at annual rates
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	451,444	455,260	461,900	1.5	437,289	454,302	3.9
Durable goods	59,900	59,768	62,992	5.4	56,203	60,485	7.6
Semi-durable goods	41,308	42,200	42,668	1.1	39,252	41,683	6.2
Non-durable goods	116,144	117,704	118,064	0.3	115,920	117,264	1.2
Services	234,092	235,588	238,176	1.1	225,914	234,870	4.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	151,756	150,720	150,452	-0.2	153,121	151,289	-1.2
Government investment in fixed capital	16,712	17,288	18,008	4.2	16,448	17,169	4.4
Government investment in inventories[1]	44	-64	-8	56	-4	-1	3
Business investment in fixed capital	119,728	119,932	121,016	0.9	110,494	119,186	7.9
Residential construction	46,888	45,384	45,272	-0.2	42,884	45,692	6.5
Non-residential construction	29,004	30,460	31,112	2.1	27,185	29,541	8.7
Machinery and equipment	43,836	44,088	44,632	1.2	40,425	43,953	8.7
Business investment in inventories[1]	3,660	2,764	1,308	-1,456	1,267	2,444	1,177
Non-farm[1]	3,480	3,104	2,200	-904	267	2,499	2,232
Farm and grain in commercial channels[1]	180	-340	-892	-552	1,000	-55	-1,055
Exports of goods and services	241,644	258,316	274,888	6.4	208,223	249,392	19.8
Merchandise	211,724	227,768	244,112	7.2	181,341	219,387	21.0
Non-merchandise	29,920	30,548	30,776	0.7	26,882	30,005	11.6
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	240,852	246,764	260,196	5.4	212,508	243,308	14.5
Merchandise	198,692	206,892	219,272	6.0	171,827	202,277	17.7
Non-merchandise	42,160	39,872	40,924	2.6	40,681	41,031	0.9
Statistical discrepancy[1]	-2,484	-1,652	-932	720	-2,672	-1,867	805
Gross domestic product at market prices	**741,652**	**755,800**	**766,436**	**1.4**	**711,658**	**748,606**	**5.2**
Final domestic demand	739,640	743,200	751,376	1.1	717,352	741,946	3.4
	$ millions at 1986 prices				$ millions at 1986 prices		
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	353,176	354,924	358,900	1.1	343,666	354,476	3.1
Durable goods	51,576	51,128	53,496	4.6	49,341	51,831	5.0
Semi-durable goods	32,012	32,620	32,936	1.0	30,476	32,223	5.7
Non-durable goods	92,620	93,468	93,596	0.1	90,029	92,972	3.3
Services	176,968	177,708	178,872	0.7	173,820	177,450	2.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	117,064	116,168	115,504	-0.6	119,107	116,635	-2.1
Government investment in fixed capital	17,132	17,584	18,324	4.2	16,806	17,555	4.5
Government investment in inventories[1]	40	-56	-8	48	-3	–	3
Business investment in fixed capital	110,112	110,892	112,228	1.2	103,635	110,117	6.3
Residential construction	33,236	32,120	31,816	-0.9	31,443	32,344	2.9
Non-residential construction	23,888	24,904	25,344	1.8	22,918	24,273	5.9
Machinery and equipment	52,988	53,868	55,068	2.2	49,274	53,500	8.6
Business investment in inventories[1]	3,712	2,548	1,236	-1,312	988	2,274	1,286
Non-farm[1]	3,588	3,008	2,312	-696	136	2,420	2,284
Farm and grain in commercial channels[1]	124	-460	-1,076	-616	852	-146	-998
Exports of goods and services	218,280	230,744	247,232	7.1	197,436	225,820	14.4
Merchandise	194,380	206,732	223,216	8.0	175,485	202,017	15.1
Non-merchandise	23,900	24,012	24,016	0.0	21,951	23,803	8.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	225,104	230,996	243,496	5.4	208,958	229,099	9.6
Merchandise	191,896	199,216	211,328	6.1	173,679	196,443	13.1
Non-merchandise	33,208	31,780	32,168	1.2	35,279	32,656	-7.4
Statistical discrepancy[1]	-1,984	-1,312	-740	572	-2,136	-1,488	648
Gross domestic product at market prices	**592,428**	**600,496**	**609,180**	**1.4**	**570,541**	**596,290**	**4.5**
Final domestic demand	597,484	599,568	604,956	0.9	583,214	598,783	2.7
	implicit price indexes, 1986 = 100				implicit price indexes, 1986 = 100		
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	127.8	128.3	128.7	0.3	127.2	128.2	0.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	129.6	129.7	130.3	0.5	128.6	129.7	0.9
Government investment in fixed capital	97.5	98.3	98.3	-	97.9	97.8	-0.1
Business investment in fixed capital	108.7	108.2	107.8	-0.4	106.6	108.2	1.5
Exports of goods and services	110.7	111.9	111.2	-0.6	105.5	110.4	4.6
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	107.0	106.8	106.9	0.1	101.7	106.2	4.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	**125.2**	**125.9**	**125.8**	**-0.1**	**124.7**	**125.5**	**0.6**
Final domestic demand	123.8	124.0	124.2	0.2	123.0	123.9	0.7

1 The change columns reflect actual change in millions of dollars for these items.
– Nil or zero.

Financial market summary table

	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994 to Fourth quarter 1994	1993	1994	1993 to 1994
	seasonnally adjusted at annual rates						
	$ millions			actual change	$ millions		actual change
Persons and unincorporated business	**18,476**	**17,768**	**25,464**	**7,696**	**22,817**	**21,590**	**-1,227**
Funds raised							
Consumer credit	5,044	4,948	5,912	964	5,643	5,296	-347
Bank loans	-2,052	-2,212	2,652	4,864	857	38	-819
Other loans	-1,104	128	3,012	2,884	-544	173	717
Mortgages	16,488	14,772	13,820	-952	16,764	16,003	-761
Bonds	100	132	68	-64	97	80	-17
Non-financial private corporations	**37,228**	**33,644**	**31,696**	**-1,948**	**28,358**	**34,486**	**6,128**
Funds raised							
Bank loans	13,928	948	9,184	8,236	-3,619	6,306	9,925
Other loans	3,336	5,176	2,008	-3,168	-261	3,189	3,450
Other short-term paper	328	-868	3,480	4,348	5,499	603	-4,896
Mortgages	2,280	-536	136	672	5,233	1,080	-4,153
Bonds	-1,580	10,208	6,168	-4,040	6,423	6,344	-79
Shares	18,936	18,716	10,720	-7,996	15,083	16,964	1,881
Non-financial government enterprises	**1,316**	**2,888**	**-4,908**	**-7,796**	**257**	**2,556**	**2,299**
Funds raised							
Bank loans	2,468	576	-964	-1,540	-98	821	919
Other loans	400	52	1,204	1,152	-1,042	253	1,295
Other short-term paper	-3,304	1,148	-3,408	-4,556	927	-1,071	-1,998
Mortgages	-16	-16	-16	–	-16	-16	–
Bonds	2,316	1,132	-1,724	-2,856	486	2,706	2,220
Shares	-548	-4	–	4	–	-137	-137
Federal government	**33,452**	**25,952**	**18,372**	**-7,580**	**34,876**	**26,202**	**-8,674**
Funds raised							
Other loans	-4	–	8	8	-3	1	4
Canada short-term paper	-2,520	-11,596	-12,320	-724	12,908	-8,024	-20,932
Canada savings bonds	-3,120	-2,416	8,548	10,964	-3,260	889	4,149
Marketable bonds	39,096	39,964	22,136	-17,828	25,231	33,336	8,105
Other levels of government	**27,656**	**22,112**	**25,164**	**3,052**	**30,047**	**22,860**	**-7,187**
Funds raised							
Bank loans	-52	528	632	104	-131	381	512
Other loans	160	408	248	-160	3,463	283	-3,180
Other short-term paper	5,348	-10,684	7,468	18,152	491	-1,316	-1,807
Provincial bonds	21,112	31,180	16,560	-14,620	24,353	22,356	-1,997
Municipal bonds	1,092	720	280	-440	1,869	1,179	-690
Other bonds	-4	-40	-24	16	2	-23	-25
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	**118,128**	**102,364**	**95,788**	**-6,576**	**116,355**	**107,694**	**-8,661**
Consumer credit	5,044	4,948	5,912	964	5,643	5,296	-347
Bank loans	14,292	-160	11,504	11,664	-2,991	7,546	10,537
Other loans	2,788	5,764	6,480	716	1,613	3,899	2,286
Canada short-term paper	-2,520	-11,596	-12,320	-724	12,908	-8,024	-20,932
Other short-term paper	2,372	-10,404	7,540	17,944	6,917	-1,784	-8,701
Mortgages	18,752	14,220	13,940	-280	21,981	17,067	-4,914
Bonds	59,012	80,880	52,012	-28,868	55,201	66,867	11,666
Shares	18,388	18,712	10,720	-7,992	15,083	16,827	1,744

– *Nil or zero*

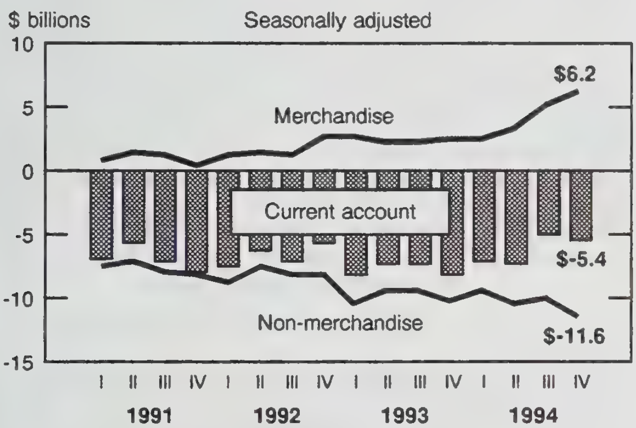
■

Balance of international payments
Fourth quarter 1994

In the fourth quarter of 1994, the economy required $5.4 billion more from abroad than it provided in goods, services, investment income and transfers. The shortfall—or current account deficit—was up somewhat from the previous quarter, but was well below what non-residents had been financing for most of the past six years.

Canada generated its largest merchandise trade surplus on record in the fourth quarter of 1994, as exports once again advanced more than imports. At the same time, however, the deficit on investment income continued to grow, reflecting the higher profits that foreign direct investors earned in Canada.

Current account balance



In the capital account, non-residents kept investing in Canada even though they withdrew a record $6.9 billion from Canadian bonds in the fourth quarter. Foreign purchases of new Canadian bond issues fell to a four-year low in the quarter. This reflected that Canadians had fulfilled their borrowing needs earlier in the year and that there has been some uneasiness about the fiscal and political situation in Canada.

The low level of new issues abroad accompanied continued foreign selling of existing Canadian bonds, which led to an overall foreign withdrawal from these instruments. However, foreigners purchased as much as $2.9 billion of Canadian short-term paper, following a record withdrawal in the third quarter. During the quarter, the Canadian dollar continued to be under downward pressure against the U.S. dollar. Canada's monetary authorities used a record $4.6 billion of reserve assets, almost cancelling the large buildup of the previous quarter.

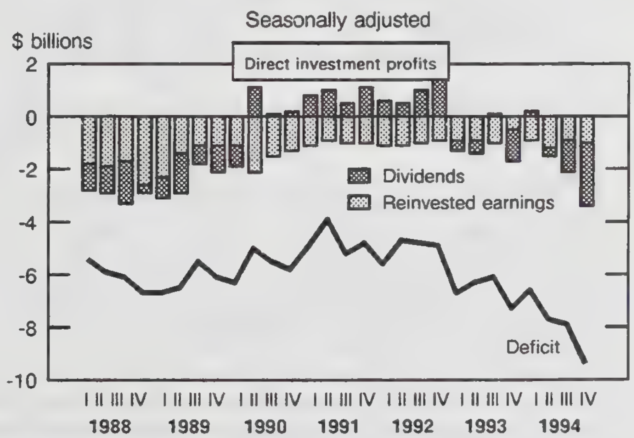
Record surplus in merchandise trade

Canada's merchandise trade surplus climbed by $1 billion to $6.2 billion, after nearly doubling in the preceding quarter. The previous record for a quarterly merchandise surplus was $5.6 billion set in 1984. In the fourth quarter, exports rose 7.2% to $61 billion for a third strong advance. Imports also continued to rise strongly (+6%). International buyers and sellers of machinery and auto products clearly set the trading pace. Forestry, energy and, again, auto products, accounted for the largest surpluses. Machinery and consumer goods posted substantial deficits. Virtually all the merchandise surplus for the quarter resulted from transactions with the United States. Quarterly export sales to the United States reached $50 billion for the first time. A small surplus with Japan narrowed, deficits elsewhere continued.

Larger deficit on investment income

The deficit on investment income climbed again, reaching a record $9.5 billion in the fourth quarter. Much of the increase was due to higher profits in the auto, wood and paper industries, where non-residents owned less than half the capital employed in Canada. At the same time, interest paid on Canadian borrowing declined slightly after the large foreign sell-off of Government of Canada bonds during the quarter.

Investment income deficit and Canadian profits of foreign direct investors



Travel deficit somewhat higher due to more Canadian spending abroad

The travel deficit rose to $1.5 billion, contrasting with the decline in the previous quarter. Canadian travellers increased their spending abroad as a result of more visits abroad, notably of a night or more in the United States. The previous quarter saw a decrease in their outlays and visits abroad.

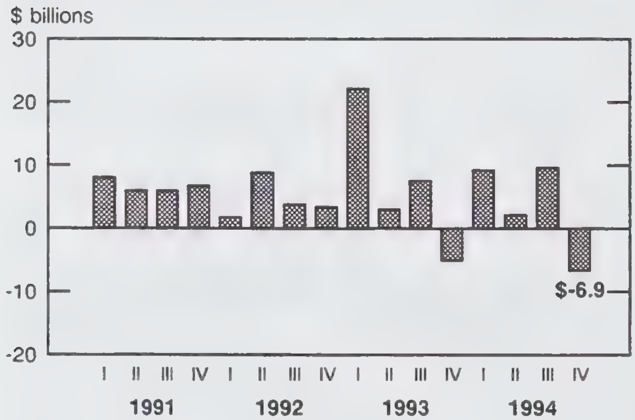
Visitors from the United States had not come here in such large numbers since late 1987, and their spending edged up to a second quarterly record. The small advance, however, was offset by reduced spending by visitors from overseas, whose visits peaked in the third quarter of 1994.

Capital account

Record foreign sell-off of Canadian bonds

Non-residents sold $6.9 billion of Canadian bonds, their second disinvestment of any significance since $4.9 billion was withdrawn in the fourth quarter of 1993. The sell-off in the latest quarter had a broad geographic base, and the United States became a net seller for the first time in five years. The net disinvestment continued to focus on Government of Canada bonds, the most available and heavily traded bonds in Canadian financial markets.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds



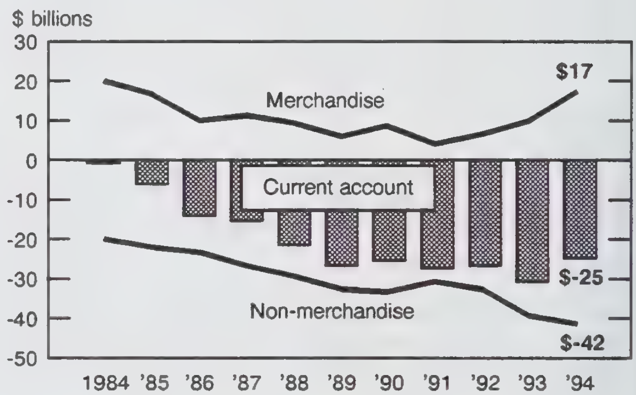
Non-residents resumed investing in Government of Canada treasury bills

After withdrawing a record $10.3 billion in the third quarter, non-residents invested $2.9 billion in Canadian short-term paper during the fourth quarter of 1994. The funds, which went mostly to Government of Canada treasury bills, originated from the United States and the United Kingdom. The market continued to be volatile as gross trading (sales plus purchases) soared to $183 billion, a second consecutive record. The bulk of the net inflow occurred in December, when short-term interest rates were raised in Canada after trending downward for most of the quarter.

1994 in review

In 1994, Canada registered its smallest current account deficit since 1988. At $24.8 billion, the current account deficit was 20% below the record $30.7 billion of 1993. A continued surge in exports over imports of merchandise led the decline. This was reinforced by a significant drop in the travel deficit, due mainly to higher spending in Canada by foreign travellers. Moreover, lower net payments for travel led to a drop in the overall deficit on services, a turnaround from the rising trend of recent years. Although Canadian residents reduced their deficit on services, they continued to increase their net payments of interest, dividends and profits. The year also brought increased net transfers to Canada due to higher immigrant funds and further slowing in official assistance.

Current account balances



In 1994, non-residents continued investing in Canada, but at a slower pace than in the previous year, when they invested record amounts in Canadian bonds, money market instruments and stocks. Similarly, Canadian investors continued adding to their portfolios of foreign securities, but less than their record investments of 1993. Continued depreciation

of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar led Canadian monetary authorities to reduce official international reserves for a fourth consecutive year. The Canadian dollar fell to US70.97 cents, its lowest level in more than seven years.

Exports propelled merchandise surplus

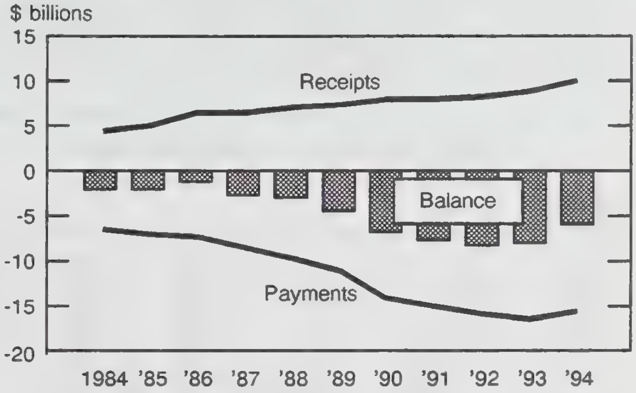
Canadian businesses traded merchandise in record amounts, exporting $219 billion and importing $202 billion in 1994. This gave rise to a merchandise trade surplus of $17 billion, a level not seen since the record $19.8 billion of 1984. In 1994, forestry, energy and automotive producers contributed major surpluses in a year of solid economic growth that was accompanied by increased deficits on a range of machinery, equipment and consumer goods. Producers of machinery, auto products, industrial and forest products accounted for the leading gains in exports. The main sources of import growth paralleled those for exports: machinery, auto products and industrial products.

Gains in merchandise trade centred on the United States, which now accounts for almost 82% of exports and 75% of imports (up from about 75% and 70% five years ago). A surplus began to develop with Japan early in 1994. At the same time, deficits for the year grew wider with the European Union and with other OECD countries. Deficits narrrowed with all other countries as a whole.

Travel deficit shrank

Reflecting continued depreciation of the Canadian dollar, the travel deficit fell to $6 billion in 1994. Down from the record $8.2 billion of 1992, the deficit's fall stems mainly from more spending in Canada by foreign travellers. In 1994, foreign travellers increased outlays in Canada for a seventh consecutive year. This contrasted sharply with Canadian travellers' reducing outlays abroad for the first time in 15 years. Canadians lowered their spending in the United States for a second year, but continued to spend more overseas.

International travel



Deficit on investment income slowed its climb

The combined flow of interest, dividends and profits led to a record deficit of $32 billion on investment income in 1994, though the increase was less pronounced than in 1993. The total deficit on investment income rose by $5.3 billion. In almost equal parts, it consisted of higher net interest payments abroad and higher profits of foreign direct investors in Canada. Higher interest payments continued their historical uptrend, the bulk ($24 billion) arising from Canadian bond borrowing. Profits earned in Canada by foreign direct investors increased for a second consecutive year, amounting to $7.7 billion in 1994. These profits have now moved closer to their historical level after dipping to some $0.5 billion in the recessionary years of 1991 and 1992. During 1994, foreign direct investors repatriated slightly more than half their Canadian earnings in the form of dividends and retained the balance in their Canadian operations.

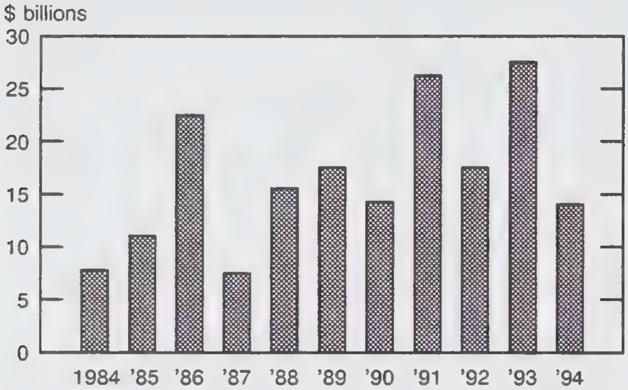
Capital account

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds at a five-year low

Foreign investors channelled a net $13.9 billion into Canadian bonds, their lowest investment since 1987. Even as non-residents kept acquiring substantial amounts of new Canadian bond issues, they sold existing bonds more than ever before. Their acquisitions of new bond issues amounted to $48.9 billion, second only to the record $54.1 billion bought in 1993. The provinces and their enterprises continued to issue bonds in foreign markets, accounting for over half of all new bond sales. The

federal government maintained its share of foreign-subscribed new bond sales at just below 25%. For the first time since February 1986, the Government of Canada issued bonds denominated in U.S. dollars, in order to replenish official reserves.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds

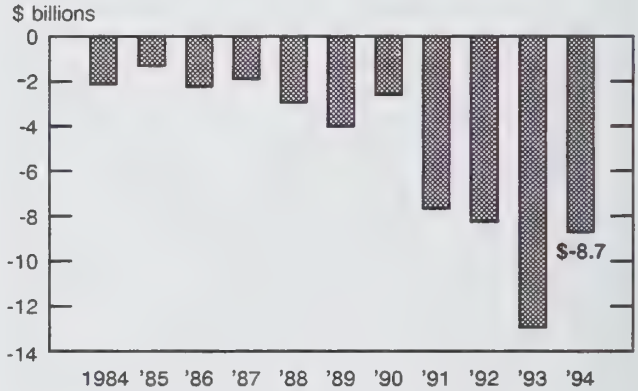


Non-residents sold a net $14.8 billion of existing Canadian bonds, largely federal bonds. This was by far the largest net disinvestment ever. It followed small net disinvestments in 1992 and 1993. Such selling contrasted sharply with the string of investments that began in the early 1970s. The 1994 disinvestment, which had a broad geographic base, was led by investors from the United Kingdom and Japan. The markets were volatile as the volume of transactions swelled to over $1 trillion, up about 40% from the record volume of 1993. The shift to an upward trend in interest rates and the continuing decline in the external value of the Canadian dollar added to uncertainties in the financial markets.

International investors kept buying stocks

Investment in stocks continued in both directions during 1994. Foreign investors, almost all from the United States, acquired $6.0 billion of Canadian stocks—their third consecutive year of net purchases. Canadian investors have been steadily investing in foreign stocks since the early 1970s. Their purchases have accelerated in recent years, shifting from U.S. to overseas markets.

Canadians' investment in foreign securities



Available on CANSIM: matrices 1364, 1370, 2323-2329, 2331-2339, 2343-2349, 2353-2355 and 2357.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Canada's balance on international payments* (67-001, $30/$120) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. □

Balance of international payments

	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	1993	1994
				unadjusted			
				$ millions			
Current account							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	48,482	47,856	55,627	54,274	61,630	181,342	219,387
Non-merchandise							
Services	6,055	5,892	7,736	9,666	6,707	26,880	30,002
Investment income[1]	2,242	2,129	2,726	2,871	2,658	9,449	10,384
Of which: reinvested earnings	-226	30	45	157	30	-495	261
Transfers	1,190	1,102	1,290	1,253	1,343	4,392	4,989
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,488	9,124	11,752	13,790	10,708	40,721	45,375
Total receipts	57,970	56,980	67,379	68,064	72,338	222,063	264,762
Payments							
Merchandise imports	45,234	45,773	52,301	50,149	54,054	171,827	202,277
Non-merchandise							
Services	9,862	10,503	10,572	10,170	9,785	40,681	41,030
Investment income[1]	8,803	8,875	11,226	10,870	11,371	36,114	42,342
Of which: reinvested earnings	117	-89	910	1,446	1,410	2,039	3,677
Transfers	950	1,051	917	940	965	4,145	3,873
Total non-merchandise payments	19,615	20,428	22,715	21,981	22,121	80,940	87,245
Total payments	64,849	66,201	75,016	72,130	76,175	252,767	289,522
Balances							
Merchandise	+3,249	+2,083	+3,326	+4,126	+7,576	+9,515	+17,111
Non-merchandise	-10,128	-11,304	-10,963	-8,191	-11,413	-40,219	-41,870
Total current account	-6,879	-9,221	-7,637	-4,065	-3,837	-30,704	-24,760
Capital account[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	-2,242	-1,143	-559	-2,431	-2,902	-9,258	-7,036
Of which: reinvested earnings	+226	-30	-45	-157	-30	+495	-261
Portfolio securities							
Foreign bonds	-2,462	-381	+126	+303	+508	-4,062	+555
Foreign stocks	-4,472	-4,757	-1,725	-1,255	-1,554	-8,900	-9,291
Government of Canada assets							
Official international reserves	-1,952	+2,430	-494	-4,919	+4,613	+598	+1,630
Loans and subscriptions	-5	-362	-556	-304	-394	-11	-1,617
Non-bank deposits abroad	+2,713	+938	-478	-998	-1,461	-699	-1,999
Other claims	+722	+1,040	+2,209	+2,037	+2,287	+2,040	+7,573
Total Canadian claims, net flow	-7,697	-2,235	-1,478	-7,568	+1,096	-20,291	-10,185
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+2,830	+2,336	+1,590	+1,804	+3,213	+7,649	+8,943
Of which: reinvested earnings	+117	-89	+910	+1,446	+1,410	+2,039	+3,677
Portfolio securities							
Canadian bonds	-4,945	+9,061	+2,210	+9,472	-6,864	+27,497	+13,879
Canadian stocks	+2,729	+3,043	+1,293	+1,778	-97	+11,910	+6,016
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	+10,885	-4,465	-1,559	+5,582	+4,235	-650	+3,794
Money market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	+2,654	+1,007	+6,520	-7,127	+2,296	+10,939	+2,697
Other paper	+1,780	-105	+888	-3,167	+558	-1,643	-1,826
Allocation of special drawing rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	+47	+1,080	+771	+296	+949	+1,980	+3,096
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+15,979	+11,958	+11,712	+8,638	+4,291	+57,683	+36,599
Total capital account, net flow	+8,283	+9,723	+10,234	+1,070	+5,387	+37,392	+26,414
Statistical discrepancy	-1,404	-502	-2,597	+2,995	-1,550	-6,688	-1,654

1 *From 1983, includes reinvested earnings accruing to direct investors.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, the series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*
– *Nil or zero.*

Current account

	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	1993	1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	47,863	48,486	52,931	56,942	61,028	181,342	219,387
Non-merchandise							
Services							
Travel	2,331	2,369	2,477	2,616	2,574	8,804	10,036
Freight and shipping	1,502	1,533	1,628	1,750	1,795	5,891	6,706
Business services	2,657	2,805	2,874	2,790	2,834	10,198	11,303
Government transactions	204	189	200	192	192	809	774
Other services	290	296	300	289	299	1,179	1,183
Total services	6,984	7,192	7,478	7,637	7,694	26,880	30,002
Investment income[1]							
Interest	1,050	1,065	1,178	1,311	1,386	3,839	4,940
Dividends	1,378	1,090	1,557	1,318	1,219	6,105	5,184
Reinvested earnings	-226	30	45	157	30	-495	261
Total investment income	2,202	2,184	2,780	2,785	2,635	9,449	10,384
Transfers							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	484	447	490	440	664	1,558	2,041
Personal and institutional remittances	300	310	316	315	315	1,193	1,256
Canadian withholding tax	445	450	433	384	426	1,641	1,692
Total transfers	1,229	1,207	1,239	1,139	1,404	4,392	4,989
Total non-merchandise receipts	10,415	10,583	11,497	11,561	11,733	40,721	45,375
Total receipts	58,278	59,069	64,428	68,504	72,761	222,063	264,762
Payments							
Merchandise imports	45,500	46,063	49,673	51,723	54,818	171,827	202,277
Non-merchandise							
Services							
Travel	4,152	4,032	4,264	3,665	4,034	16,681	15,995
Freight and shipping	1,735	1,807	1,870	1,946	2,110	6,563	7,733
Business services	3,855	3,821	3,787	3,734	3,462	14,996	14,804
Government transactions	381	384	380	383	382	1,518	1,529
Other services	238	247	240	240	243	923	969
Total services	10,361	10,291	10,540	9,968	10,232	40,681	41,030
Investment income[1]							
Interest	7,560	7,919	8,825	8,441	8,470	29,908	33,655
Dividends	724	1,184	1,420	1,176	1,230	4,167	5,010
Reinvested earnings	1,253	-231	331	1,166	2,412	2,039	3,677
Total investment income	9,537	8,872	10,576	10,782	12,112	36,114	42,342
Transfers							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	88	86	87	94	92	344	360
Personal and institutional remittances	333	347	345	349	348	1,325	1,389
Official contributions	497	523	438	429	481	2,229	1,871
Foreign withholding tax	55	57	67	66	62	246	252
Total transfers	972	1,014	938	938	983	4,145	3,873
Total non-merchandise payments	20,871	20,177	22,053	21,688	23,326	80,940	87,245
Total payments	66,371	66,240	71,727	73,411	78,144	252,767	289,522
Balances							
Merchandise	+2,363	+2,423	+3,258	+5,219	+6,210	+9,515	+17,111
Non-merchandise							
Services	-3,377	-3,099	-3,062	-2,330	-2,537	-13,802	-11,028
Investment income[1]	-7,335	-6,688	-7,796	-7,997	-9,477	-26,665	-31,958
Transfers	+256	+193	+301	+201	+421	+248	+1,116
Total non-merchandise	-10,456	-9,594	-10,557	-10,127	-11,593	-40,219	-41,870
Total current account	-8,092	-7,171	-7,299	-4,907	-5,383	-30,704	-24,760

[1] *From 1983, includes reinvested earnings accruing to direct investors.*

Note: *Figures may not add due to rounding.*

■

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

December 1994

The economy resumed growing rapidly at year-end after slowing somewhat in the fall. In December, gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost rose 0.5% on top of a 0.6% gain in November. Growth had slowed to 0.2% in September and 0.3% in October. December's advance was led by another sharp gain in manufacturing. As in previous months, manufacturers benefited from robust foreign demand. Wholesalers also enjoyed another banner month, while pickups in construction and retail trade added strength in December. Production in the mining sector dipped slightly due to less drilling activity. Forestry was the only other sector where production fell.

Manufacturing spurred growth

Growth in manufacturing broadened

Manufacturers raised output 1.1% in December. Growth was more widespread than in previous months, but foreign demand for office machinery (mainly computers) and electronic equipment continued to spark substantial gains in output by these industries. During the fourth quarter, exports of office machinery and of telecommunications and related equipment soared 21.7%.

Manufacturers of pulp and paper products raised output 4.7%, offsetting losses in October and November. Production of paperboard, building board and other paper accounted for most of the increase. Newsprint production fell slightly, still restrained by labour disputes in British Columbia.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by factors of production when they transform inputs purchased from other industries into outputs.*
>
> *Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

Producers of iron and steel increased output 4.9%, reflecting higher shipments to most client groups. Production of plastics, petroleum products, and machinery also advanced significantly. Both investment in and exports of industrial machinery increased in the fourth quarter.

Most manufacturers of construction materials continued to increase output despite a slowdown in construction during the fourth quarter.

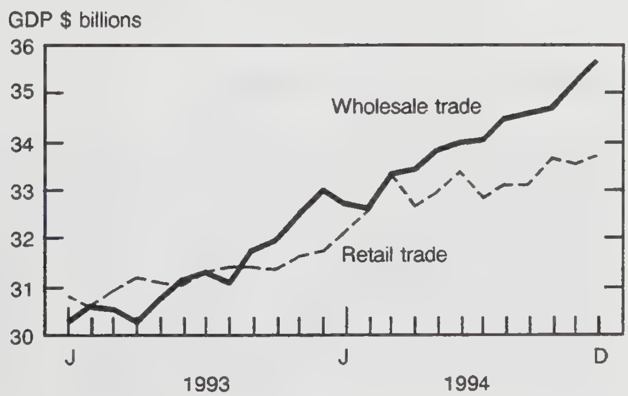
Production of motor vehicles edged down 0.7% in December, but jumped 16.0% in the fourth quarter, reflecting strong exports.

The growth in manufacturing continued to have a positive impact on trucking, which increased a further 1.4%. Railway transport, however, edged down 0.1%, mainly due to lower shipments of grain.

Another banner month for wholesalers

Wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts increased sales considerably again in December. But, unlike in November, sales of machinery and equipment and of lumber and building materials also advanced substantially.

Trade



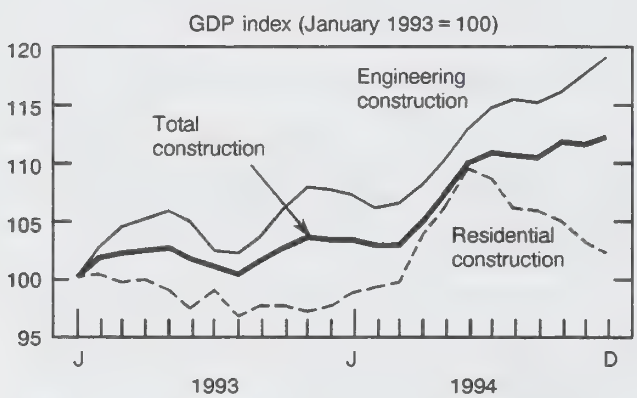
Retail sales lurched ahead

After wavering since the second quarter, retail sales reached their highest level ever in December, when sales increased 0.6% after a 0.3% decline in November. Only 8 of 18 trade groups recorded higher sales in December. Furniture and appliance retailers and motor vehicle dealers accounted for most of the growth. Sales of new motor vehicles improved rapidly over the final three months after sluggish growth in the second and third quarters.

Construction activity was mixed

Construction activity rose 0.5% as work on engineering projects advanced 1.1% in December, its third consecutive substantial gain. Effects of the federal infrastructure program became evident in the fourth quarter. Home-building, however, fell 0.8% in December, its sixth consecutive decline.

Construction



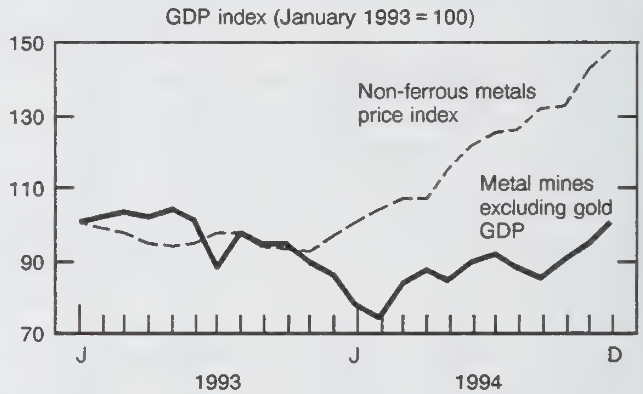
Drilling cutbacks curbed mining

In the mining sector, production slipped 0.2% in December due to a sharp drop in drilling, where longer than usual shutdowns were reported. Mild weather in eastern regions of the continent slowed depletion of natural gas inventories at storage facilities and lowered anticipated requirements for storage injection of gas next summer. Some industry analysts expect that gas drilling will slow considerably in 1995 after surges in 1993 and 1994. According to the survey of private and public investment, drilling intentions for 1995 are moderately lower than the actual investment in 1994.

Production of natural gas rose in December, however, after remaining at the same level in October and November. Exports of natural gas rose in December after slowing in earlier months. Domestic consumption also increased, but not enough to offset losses in gas distribution since September.

Production by metal mines advanced 6.1% in December. Part of the gain was due to mine re-openings announced earlier in the year when demand and prices for non-ferrous metals started picking up. Potash production jumped 15.9%, reflecting the impact of a new and large contract with China.

Metal mines excluding gold



A glance at 1994

In 1994, the gain in overall production exceeded 4% for the first time since 1988. Growth was accompanied by a 2.1% gain in employment. By year-end, unemployment fell below 10% for the first time since the beginning of 1991.

Manufacturers boosted output 6.7% as foreign demand for Canadian-made products increased sharply again last year. Exports of automotive products, electronics, and industrial machinery contributed substantially to the advance in manufacturing. Higher shipments abroad were evident elsewhere in manufacturing, and exports accounted for 50% of total production by the end of 1994. When production peaked before the 1991 recession, exports accounted for about 34%.

Manufacturing

Businesses invested in more machinery and equipment, which also helped spark manufacturing output last year. Machinery and equipment sales were also a major source of growth in wholesale trade.

Manufacturers of construction material accelerated output as construction activity rebounded 6.2%. The gain would have been larger if not for declines in residential construction in the second half of the year, which followed a sharp rise in interest rates.

For a second consecutive year, the mining sector advanced rapidly. The 7.3% gain reflected another surge in drilling activity. Higher demand for natural gas in the United States spurred domestic production. Production by metal mines fell a further 10.0%, but several mines re-opened toward the end of the year.

Retail sales jumped 6.0% in 1994 despite wavering after the first quarter when interest rates soared. Even though sales of motor vehicles were erratic, they rose 5.6% after five yearly declines. Sales of furniture and appliances, however, grew at a much slower pace than in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The December 1994 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, $14/$140) will be released in March.

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	December 1993	October 1994[r]	November 1994[r]	December 1994[p]	September 1994 to October 1994	October 1994 to November 1994	November 1994 to December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions				% change			
Total economy	**518,576**	**539,241**	**542,370**	**545,191**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**5.1**
Goods-producing industries	173,322	185,117	187,165	188,468	0.5	1.1	0.7	8.7
Services-producing industries	345,254	354,124	355,205	356,723	0.2	0.3	0.4	3.3
Business sector	**426,673**	**447,276**	**450,395**	**453,179**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**6.2**
Goods	172,401	184,203	186,252	187,546	0.5	1.1	0.7	8.8
Agriculture	10,960	11,020	11,004	11,010	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.5
Fishing and trapping	1,039	943	894	922	-3.3	-5.2	3.1	-11.3
Logging	2,890	3,128	3,033	3,014	1.7	-3.1	-0.6	4.3
Mining	21,617	23,758	24,246	24,204	-0.8	2.1	-0.2	12.0
Manufacturing	93,525	100,666	102,131	103,243	1.2	1.5	1.1	10.4
Construction	26,395	28,560	28,530	28,666	1.2	-0.1	0.5	8.6
Other utility industries	15,975	16,127	16,414	16,487	-2.9	1.8	0.4	3.2
Services	254,272	263,073	264,144	265,633	0.3	0.4	0.6	4.5
Transportation and storage	22,304	23,524	23,679	23,851	0.4	0.7	0.7	6.9
Communications	20,135	21,187	21,332	21,612	-0.0	0.7	1.3	7.3
Wholesale trade	32,972	34,684	35,236	35,657	0.3	1.6	1.2	8.1
Retail trade	31,718	33,608	33,501	33,686	1.7	-0.3	0.6	6.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	85,546	85,778	86,005	86,236	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8
Community, business and personal services	61,598	64,292	64,392	64,592	0.1	0.2	0.3	4.9
Non-business sector	**91,903**	**91,965**	**91,974**	**92,012**	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**
Goods	921	915	913	922	0.4	-0.1	0.9	0.0
Services	90,982	91,051	91,061	91,090	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Government services	33,316	33,302	33,244	33,250	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
Community and personal services	54,326	54,427	54,479	54,510	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other services	3,340	3,322	3,339	3,330	0.8	0.5	-0.3	-0.3
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	132,038	141,466	143,704	144,857	0.4	1.6	0.8	9.7
Non-durable manufacturing	41,678	43,415	43,608	44,139	-0.0	0.4	1.2	5.9
Durable manufacturing	51,847	57,251	58,523	59,104	2.1	2.2	1.0	14.0

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Government revenue and expenditure (SNA basis)

Fourth quarter 1994

Detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a system of national accounts (SNA) basis for the quarter ended December 31, 1994 are now available. Data are available for the federal, provincial and local governments. Revised detailed estimates for the quarters ended September 30, 1994, June 30, 1994 and March 31, 1994 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

For further information on this release, contact James Temple (613-951-1832) or Robert Loggie (613-951-1809), Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Labour force annual averages

1989-1994

In January, labour force survey (LFS) estimates were revised back to 1976, to incorporate a new population base that uses the results of the 1991 Census adjusted for net undercoverage, and to reflect inclusion of non-permanent residents in the target population of the LFS. *Labour force annual averages, 1989-1994* presents revised annual average estimates for the most recent six years.

An article in the publication gives an overview of conditions for the entire period of the revision (1976-1994), a time when the labour market experienced fundamental changes and went through two complete business cycles. Employment in the service-producing industries grew 55%, compared with 2% growth in the goods-producing industries. Part-time employment grew strongly. By last year, it accounted for 17% of all jobs. Adult men were hit hard by both recessions. Labour market conditions for youths over the period were volatile. Labour force participation of women rose steadily, led by increases among women with young children.

Labour force annual averages (71-529, $120) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Household Surveys Division. ■

Selected business services industries

1993-94 (preliminary)

Preliminary data on selected business services industries for 1993-94 are now available. The data show total revenue, percentage distribution of revenue by source and by client base, and expenses by type.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Pagnutti (613-951-2195), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Rigid insulating board

January 1995

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 1 975 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in January, a 3.4% increase from 1 910 thousand square metres in January 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The January 1995 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Tea, coffee and cocoa

December 1994

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the fourth quarter of 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188.

The December 1994 issue of *Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa* (32-025, $8/$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, November 1994
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154)

Construction type plywood, December 1994
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72 other countries: US$9/US$84)

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, December 1994
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112)

Aviation service bulletin, February 1995
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $10/$99; United States: US$12/US$119; other countries: US$14/US$139)

Labour force annual averages, 1989-1994
Catalogue number 71-529
(Canada: $120; United States: US$144; other countries: US$168)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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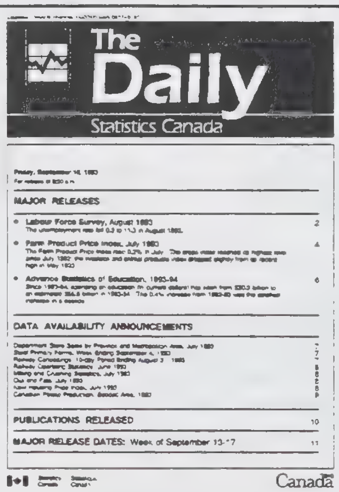


Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an e-mail message to "listproc@statcan.ca". Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 2, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

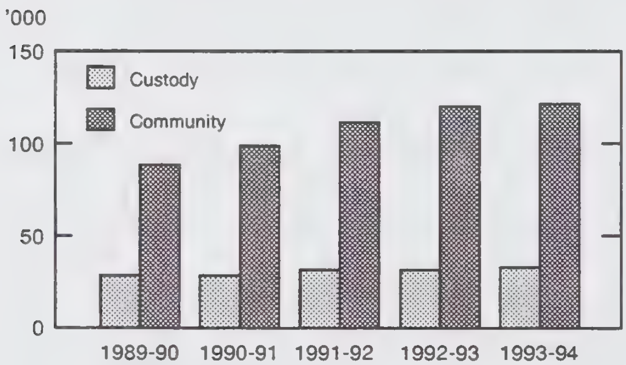
MAJOR RELEASES

Adult correctional services
1993-94

In 1993-94, a total of 154,106 persons were under the daily supervision of federal and provincial correctional services. This caseload was 31.1% higher than in 1989-90, and 1.9% higher than in 1992-93.

The institutional caseload in 1993-94 was 21.3% of the total with 32,803 inmates, including those in custody and those on remand awaiting judicial decision. The inmate population rose 12.5% in the last four years. There was an average of 14,251 sentenced offenders in provincial custody during 1993-94, which represents a 9.7% increase since 1989-90. Federal offender counts have risen steadily from 11,415 in 1989-90 to 13,322 in 1993-94, representing a 16.7% increase.

Between 1989-90 and 1993-94, the average count of offenders in federal and provincial custody increased by 12.5% and counts in the community increased by 37.2%.

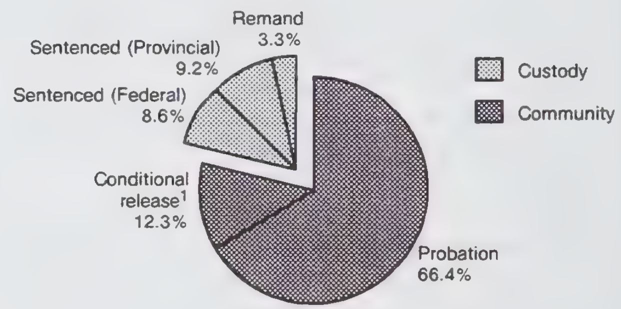


A total of 121,403 offenders, 78.7% of the entire caseload, were under community supervision in 1993-94. This population increased three times faster (37.2%) than the custodial caseload during the same four-year period. The majority of these offenders (84.3%) were on probation; the remainder were on parole or statutory release. During 1993-94 the average monthly count of adults on probation was 102,402, representing a 40.2% increase since 1989-90.

Note to users

The data in this release were taken from the adult correctional services survey. The Canadian correctional system is divided into two distinct administrative sectors. The federal sector is responsible for all offenders serving a sentence of two years or more, while the provincial sector provides services to probationers and inmates serving a sentence of less than two years. Federally sentenced inmates awaiting the expiration of the 30-day appeal period are held in provincial facilities and are included in provincial inmate counts prior to being transferred to a federal penitentiary. Federally sentenced offenders who have served two-thirds of their sentence may be released into the community on statutory release.

In 1993-94, 21.3% of the correctional caseload were in custody, and 78.7% were in community based programs



[1] *Excludes federal offenders on temporary absences.*

Offenders in the provincial systems made up 86.7% of the overall caseload in 1993-94, having increased 33.3% from 1989-90. The federal population, 13.3% of the caseload, rose at less than half the provincial rate, at 14.7% over the same period.

Slight increase in correctional expenditures over last four years

Operating expenditures on corrections rose 14.3% between 1989-90 and 1993-94. In 1989-90, the combined federal and provincial total was $1.64 billion. By 1993-94 it had risen to $1.88 billion. But when inflation is taken into account (using 1989-90 dollars as a base), the increase is only 1%. The 1993-94 operating expenditures were actually 1.5% lower than the previous year, when adjusted for inflation.

Average annual cost per inmate in Canada

	1989-90	1993-94
	$	
Canada	**42,171**	**41,727**
Newfoundland	47,213	46,370
Prince Edward Island	40,500	36,332
Nova Scotia	42,880	41,543
New Brunswick	30,711	27,514
Québec	35,011	37,964
Ontario	40,584	48,016
Manitoba	32,003	37,077
Saskatchewan	27,437	32,273
Alberta	31,083	26,755
British Columbia	38,880	41,424
Yukon	42,012	63,090
Northwest Territories	37,007	38,577
Federal	50,655	43,939

Federal expenditures in 1993-94 were $882 million, representing a four-year increase of 9.4%, or an inflation adjusted drop of 3.3%. Provincial expenditures increased 19.0%, or an inflation adjusted increase of 5.2% during this period.

The number of people behind bars in the federal and provincial systems was only 21.3% of the total correctional caseload in 1993-94, yet they consumed 78.2% of total expenditures. On average, it cost $41,727 annually to serve each offender's personal and rehabilitative needs in both the federal and provincial systems. The annual cost in the federal system, which is responsible for offenders serving longer terms, was slightly higher than the average at $43,939. The provincial/territorial average was $40,216 per offender annually. When adjusted for inflation, these costs have dropped in the past four years, by 23.3% federally and 3.1% provincially.

Offenders in the community, in contrast to those behind bars, made up 78.7% of the total caseload and consumed only 9.9% of correctional budgets. Headquarters and central services accounted for a further 10.1% of the budget. The remaining 1.8% was spent operating the federal and three provincial parole boards.

More detailed information can be found in *Adult correctional services in Canada, 1993-94* (85-211, $32), released December 16, 1994. Also available are *The use of community corrections in Canada 1993-94* (*Juristat* vol.15, no. 4, $5/$60) and *Correctional services in Canada: highlights for 1993-94* (*Juristat* vol. 15, no. 5, $5/$60). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023 or toll-free: 1-800-387-2231). ■

Adoption of technology in manufacturing

1993

Canadian industries, especially larger ones, have adopted computer-based advanced technologies extensively. By 1993, plants using at least one form of advanced technology accounted for 81% of domestic manufacturing shipments. Some 59% of shipments originated in plants that were using five or more technologies.

Nevertheless, the impact of this revolution has been uneven. Many industries use sophisticated technology widely in communications and design work. But high-tech hasn't caught on nearly as much when it comes to fabrication and assembly processes.

Most high-tech used in inspection and communications

Computers, in particular personal computers, have radically changed the manufacturing process. Cheap processing power, large storage capacities and efficient networking capabilities have allowed both large and small plants to join this high-tech revolution.

In 1993, plants using technologies for inspection and communications accounted for the largest percentage of manufacturing shipments (73%). Inspection and communications covers such developments as local area networks (LANs), inter-company computer networks, programmable controllers, computers used for control on the factory floor, and automated sensor equipment.

Engineering and design technology followed in second place. Plants using a technology from this group accounted for 63% of shipments.

In contrast, manufacturers have been slower to apply sophisticated technologies in their fabrication and assembly processes. Those technologies would include high-tech tools such as "pick-and-place" robots which move objects from one place to another. Plants using an advanced technology from fabrication and assembly account for only 46% of manufacturing shipments, ranking that technology fourth out of the six functional groups.

The trend toward multiple technology use in Canadian industry is expected to gain strength. Projections show that by the end of 1995, plants that have adopted 10 or more advanced technologies will account for half (49%) of all manufacturing shipments, up from a third (32%) in 1993.

Note to users

This study examines the extent to which Canadian industry has adopted high technology. The data come from Statistics Canada's 1993 innovation and advanced technology survey of 4,174 establishments – 2,857 large and 1,317 small.

The study lists 22 forms of advanced technology, ranging from robots to inter-company computer networks to totally automated production. They were divided into six functional technology groups: design and engineering, fabrication and assembly, automated material handling, inspection and communications, manufacturing information systems, and integration and control.

Plants were asked to indicate whether they were currently using such technology, and if not, whether they planned to use it within two years. Other questions concerned applications of the technology and cost.

Future reports will discuss innovation and its characteristics, and problems and benefits that industries encounter when they adopt advanced technology.

By contrast, the number of plants using at least one technology will grow only marginally. This shows that the growth in high-tech will result from an increase in the number of technologies that plants will adopt, rather than from an increase in the number of plants using high-tech.

The highest rates of growth since 1989 were recorded in inspection and communications technology, and design and engineering, the latter mainly a result of the meteoric rise of computer-aided design and engineering.

Projections show future growth will be highest in inspection and communications, and integration and control equipment. One example of integration and control technology is a totally automated factory, where all activities, from start to finish, are co-ordinated by computer.

Biggest companies make most use of high-tech

The use of advanced technology increases with plant size. Plants with more than 500 employees are three times as likely to adopt five or more technologies than smaller plants (those with fewer than 20 employees). Only large plants combine technologies from different areas to any extent.

Sectors making the most use of high-tech are primary metals, where 65% of shipments come from plants with 10 or more technologies, followed by electrical and electronic products (62%), and transportation (51%).

Industries in Ontario are most likely to use at least one technology (86%), followed by the Prairies (77%), Quebec (76%), British Columbia (66%) and the Atlantic provinces (65%). The ranking is much the same for the use of 10 or more technologies.

The publication *Technology adoption in Canadian manufacturing* (88-512, $43), is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release contact David Sabourin (613-951-3735), Micro-Economics Analysis Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Postcensal population estimates for census divisions and census metropolitan areas
July 1, 1994

The post-censal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas as of July 1, 1994, as well as final post-censal estimates for July 1, 1991 and 1992 and updated data for 1993, are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6190 to 6201 and 6230 to 6241.

These data may be obtained by contacting Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division, or the nearest Regional Reference Centre. For information on methodology, call Rosemary Bender (613-951-2324). ■

Steel primary forms
Week ending February 25, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 25, 1995 totalled 298 306 tonnes, up 6.9% from the week-earlier 279 116 tonnes and up 15.1% from the year-earlier 259 188 tonnes.

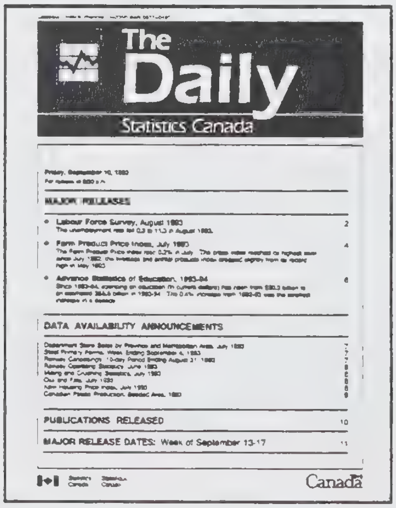
The cumulative total at the end of the week was 2 257 117 tonnes, a 12.8% increase from 2 000 694 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Selected business services industries
1993-94 (preliminary)

Preliminary data for 1993-94 for selected business services industries are now available showing total revenue, the percentage distribution of revenue by source and by client base, and expenses by type.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Pagnutti (613-951-2195), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and vegetable production, February 1995
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $26/$104; United States: US$32/US$125; other countries: US$37/US$146)

Direct selling in Canada, fiscal year ended March 31, 1994 (1993)
Catalogue number 63-218
(Canada: $24; United States: US$29; other countries: US$34)

Juristat service bulletin – The use of community corrections in Canada: 1993-94, vol. 15, no. 4
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $5/$60; United States: US$6/US$72; other countries: US$7/US$84)

Juristat service bulletin – Correctional services in Canada: highlights for 1993-94, vol. 15, no. 5
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $5/$60; United States: US$6/US$72; other countries: US$7/US$84)

Technology adoption in Canadian manufacturing, 1993
Catalogue number 88-512
(Canada: $43; United States: US$52; other countries: US$61)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 3, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

Gypsum products
January 1995

Manufacturers shipped 22 649 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in January, up 20.6% from 18 783 thousand square metres in January 1994 and up 32.8% from 17 055 thousand square metres in December 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The January 1995 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Cement
January 1995

Manufacturers shipped 420 433 tonnes of cement in January, up 47.0% from 286 025 tonnes (revised) in January 1994, but down 37.8% from 675 656 tonnes in December 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35).

The January 1995 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Livestock inventories
January 1, 1995

At January 1, 1995, the total number of cattle and calves on farms in Canada was estimated at 12.7 million head, a 3.9% increase over the same period a year earlier. The inventory of pigs reached 11.0 million head, up 1.4% from the previous year. Most of the expansion in the inventory of pigs was concentrated in Ontario and Manitoba. At January 1, 1995, the number of sheep and lambs, at 720.5 thousand head, was at its highest January level since the mid-1960s.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1150, 1151, 1166, 5645 and 9500-9510.

The January 1, 1995 estimates of the inventories of cattle, pigs and sheep will be available in mid-March in *Livestock statistics update #4* (10-600E, $144). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Coal and coke
December 1994

Coal production totalled 6 248 kilotonnes in December, up 0.2% from December 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of December 1994 stood at 72 808 kilotonnes, up 5.5% from the previous year.

Exports in December rose to 3 086 kilotonnes, up 13.6% from December 1993; imports decreased 4.5% to 852 kilotonnes. For January to December 1994, exports totalled 31 629 kilotonnes, 11.7% above the previous year.

Coke production in December increased to 320 kilotonnes, up 5.4% from December 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The December 1994 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, $11/$110) will be available the first week of March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Plastic film and sheeting industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic film and sheeting industry (SIC 1631) totalled $841.5 million, up 2.1% from $824.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5416.

Data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and plastic products industries* (33-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Upholstered household furniture industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the upholstered household furniture industry (SIC 2612) totalled $486.8 million, up 0.8% from $482.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5475.

Data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and fixtures industries* (35-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Coated and treated paper industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the coated and treated paper industry (SIC 2791) totalled $674.9 million, up 15.1% from $586.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5492.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Power boiler and heat exchanger industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the power boiler and heat exchanger industry (SIC 3011) totalled $786.4 million, up 48.1% from $531.1 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5516.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Aircraft and aircraft parts industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the aircraft and aircraft parts industry (SIC 3211) totalled $4,796.0 million, down 1.4% from $4,862.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5549.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Truck and bus body industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the truck and bus body industry (SIC 3241) totalled $456.2 million, up 5.0% from $434.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5551.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Commercial trailer industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the commercial trailer industry (SIC 3242) totalled $324.8 million, up 26.2% from $257.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5552.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Record player, radio and television receiver industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the record player, radio and television receiver industry (SIC 3341) totalled $272.8 million, down 49.3% from $538.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5573.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Communications and energy wire and cable industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the communications and energy wire and cable industry (SIC 3381) totalled $1,512.5 million, up 2.7% from $1,472.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5583.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Pharmaceutical and medicine industry

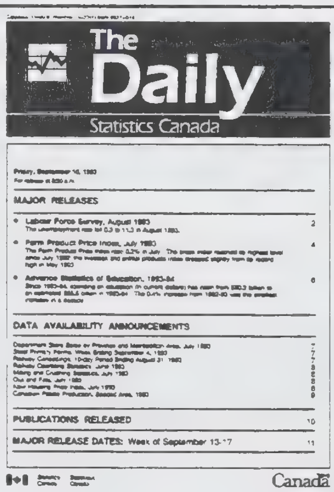
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the pharmaceutical and medicine industry (SIC 3741) totalled $4,544.0 million, up 9.6% from $4,147.0 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6876.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■



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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, December 1994
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, January 1995
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Quarterly shipments of office furniture products, quarter ended December 31, 1994
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $8/$32; United States: US$10/US$39; other countries: US$12/US$45)

Asphalt roofing, January 1995
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes), January 1995
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Railway carloadings, December 1994
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140)

Private and public investment in Canada, 1995 intentions
Catalogue number 61-205
(Canada: $33; United States: US$40; other countries: US$47)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

March 6–10

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
6	**Industrial capacity utilization rates**	Fourth quarter 1994
7	**Building permits**	January 1995
8	**Estimates of labour income**	December 1994
9	**Help-wanted index**	February 1995
9	**New motor vehicle sales**	January 1995
10	**Labour force survey**	February 1995

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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February 1995

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Chicken production	1994	February 7, 1995
Civil aviation	December 1994	February 15, 1995
Clock and watch industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 24, 1995
Compact disc product: 1991 Census public-use microdata file on families		February 22, 1995
Consolidated government finance	1988/89 to 1993/94	February 10, 1995
Construction type plywood	December 1994	February 23, 1995
Construction union wage rate index	January 1995	February 17, 1995
Consumer price index	January 1995	February 28, 1995
Control and sale of alcoholic beverages	Fiscal year ended March 31, 1993	February 1, 1995
Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, part II: labour unions	1992	February 10, 1995
Corrugated boxes and wrappers	January 1995	February 23, 1995
Crude oil and natural gas	November 1994	February 1, 1995
	December 1994 and 1994 annual	February 27, 1995
Crude oil and natural gas, correction	November 1994	February 2, 1995
Crushing statistics	December 1994	February 10, 1995
Deliveries of major grains	December 1994	February 15, 1995
Department store sales	1994 annual and December 1994	February 15, 1995
Department store sales, advance release	January 1995	February 20, 1995
Direct selling	1993	February 22, 1995
Domestic and international shipping	July to September 1994	February 3, 1995
Domestic travels of Canadians	January to September 1994	February 20, 1995
Earnings of men and women	1993	February 7, 1995
Egg production	December 1994	February 10, 1995
Electric lamps	January 1995	February 27, 1995
Electric power	December 1994	February 28, 1995
Electric storage batteries	December 1994	February 6, 1995
Electrical transformer industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 24, 1995
Electronic computing and peripheral equipment industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 24, 1995
Employment, earnings and hours	1994 annual and December 1994	February 28, 1995
Estimates of labour income	November 1994	February 8, 1995
Export and import price indexes	December 1994	February 17, 1995
Fabricated structural steel price indexes	Fourth quarter 1994	February 10, 1995
Farm cash receipts	1994	February 22, 1995
Farm input price index	Fourth quarter 1994	February 8, 1995
Farm product prices	December 1994	February 10, 1995
Federal government finance	1991/92 and 1992/93	February 10, 1995
Ferro-alloys industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 3, 1995
Footwear	Fourth quarter 1994	February 8, 1995
For-hire trucking statistics (commodity origin and destination)	January to June 1994	February 16, 1995
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Fur goods industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 23, 1995
Gypsum products industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 3, 1995

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Health reports	Third quarter 1994	February 27, 1995
Help-wanted index	January 1995	February 9, 1995
Historical revision of labour force survey estimates	January 1976 to December 1994	February 1, 1995
Homeowner repair and renovation expenditure in Canada	1993	February 16, 1995
Hotel, restaurant and institutional furniture and fixture industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 17, 1995
Household facilities by income and other characteristics	1994	February 14, 1995
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	December 1994	February 8, 1995
Industrial product price index	January 1995	February 24, 1995
Interim list of changes to municipal boundaries, status and names	January 2, 1994 to January 1, 1995	February 10, 1995
International guidelines for comparing industry statistics		February 23, 1995
International travel account	Fourth quarter 1994	February 27, 1995
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Labour force survey	January 1995	
Leather tanneries industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 23, 1995
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Major appliance industry (electric and non-electric)	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 23, 1995
Metal plumbing fixtures and fittings industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 9, 1995
Metal valve industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 17, 1995
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	January 1995	February 22, 1995
Monthly survey of manufacturing	December 1994	February 16, 1995
Motor carriers of freight, for-hire carriers and owner-operators	1992	February 3, 1995
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Paper bag industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 17, 1995
Paper consumer products industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 17, 1995
Paperboard industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 9, 1995
Particleboard industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 3, 1995
Passenger bus and urban transit statistics	December 1994	February 9, 1995
Plastic and synthetic resin industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 9, 1995
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Plastic parts and accessories for motor vehicles industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 9, 1995
Plastic pipes and pipe fittings industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 3, 1995
Platemaking, typesetting and bindery industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 24, 1995
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Process cheese and instant skim milk powder	December 1994	February 1, 1995
	January 1995	February 28, 1995
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Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia	December 1994	February 23, 1995
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Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Fourth quarter 1994	February 24, 1995

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	Seven-day period ending January 7, 1995	February 22, 1995
	Seven-day period ending January 14, 1995	February 23, 1995
	Seven-day period ending January 21, 1995	February 24, 1995
Railway operating statistics	November 1994	February 8, 1995
Raw material price index	January 1995	February 24, 1995
Raw materials price index, early estimate	January 1995	February 9, 1995
Registered nurses	1994	February 6, 1995
Retail trade	December 1994 and 1994 annual	February 21, 1995
Retail trade—correction	December 1994 and 1994 annual	February 22, 1995
Sales of natural gas	December 1994	February 17, 1995
Sales of refined petroleum products	January 1995	February 27, 1995
Selected financial indexes	January 1995	February 17, 1995
Shipments of office furniture products	Fourth quarter 1994	February 24, 1995
Shipments of rolled steel	December 1994	February 15, 1995
Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products	Fourth quarter 1994	February 1, 1995
Short-term expectations survey		February 7, 1995
Small electrical appliance industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 23, 1995
Soft drinks	January 1995	February 17, 1995
Software development and computer services	1993	February 28, 1995
Softwood veneer and plywood industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 10, 1995
Specified domestic electrical appliances	December 1994	February 6, 1995
Steel foundries	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 3, 1995
Steel pipe and tube industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 9, 1995
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Steel wire and specified wire products	December 1994	February 9, 1995
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	1994 annual and December 1994	February 23, 1995
Women's dress industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 23, 1995
Wool yarn and woven cloth industry	1993 annual survey of manufactures	February 3, 1995

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Statistics Canada

Monday, March 6, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASE

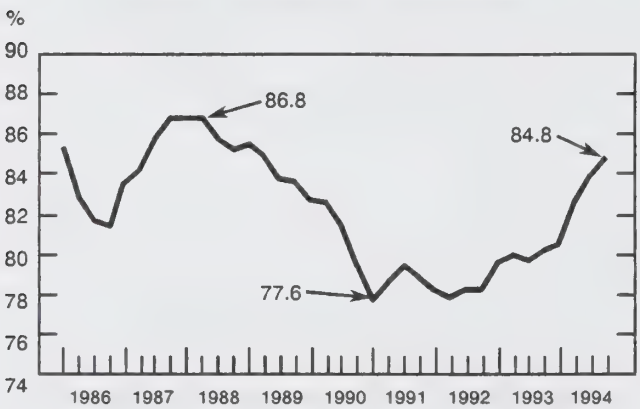
Industrial capacity utilization rates

Fourth quarter 1994

Propelled by high foreign demand, industries churned out goods in the fourth quarter at their highest operating level since the 1987-88 economic expansion. For the third consecutive quarter, producers significantly increased their use of productive facilities, reaching 84.8%. Since the last recession, when industry's capacity use fell to 76.6%, the rate has been climbing almost without interruption. The latest level is still two percentage points below the previous peak of 86.8%.

Boosted by robust profits, industries are investing heavily in new technology, which in turn will ease pressure on capacity and leave room for continued economic growth. Two possible constraints on the horizon are a moderate shortage of skilled labour and a shortage of raw material, according to the recent business conditions survey.

Capacity use nears its 1987-88 peak



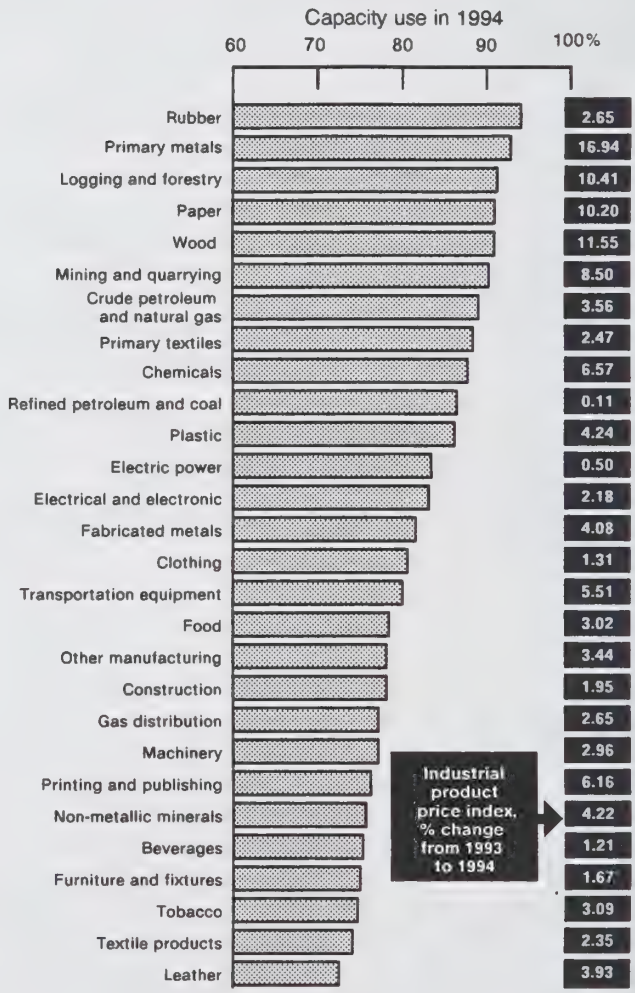
Strong levels of industrial capacity use in 1994 as a whole— at 82.9%, it was the highest in five years— have led to output price increases in some industries. Industrial and commodity prices rose in 1994 by 5.7% and 7.5% respectively, as exchange rate movements and export prices also played a role in the increases. So far these higher prices are mostly being either exported or absorbed by producers, wholesalers and retailers, sheltering Canadians from increased consumer prices. Moderate demand, declining unit labour costs and stiff competition have held domestic costs in check.

Note to users

The rate of capacity use for an industry is the ratio of its actual output to its estimated potential output. Statistics Canada derives estimates of an industry's potential output from measures of its capital stock. In addition, since 1987 Statistics Canada has been surveying companies for their estimates of annual capacity use, in order to produce survey-based industry measures. A company's measure of its level of operation, as a percentage of its potential, takes into account changes in the obsolescence of its facilities, its capital-to-labour ratios and other characterstics of its production techniques. The surveyed rates anchor the calculated quarterly series and ensure they reflect such changes.

Period-to-period changes in the rates are now expressed as percentage point differences rather than as percentage changes.

Producer prices are on the rise for high capacity industries

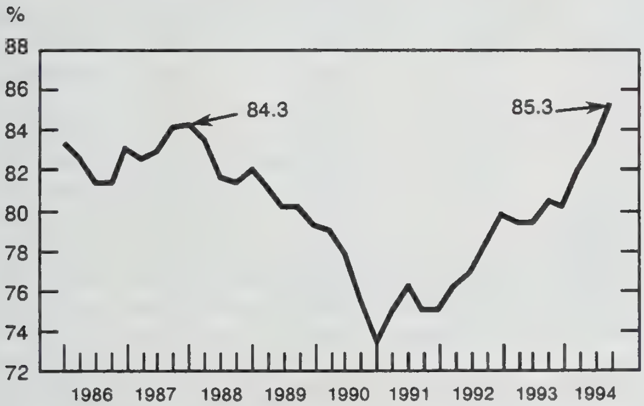


Banner quarter for manufacturing industries

Powered by strong exports, manufacturing industries increased their production 3.3% in the fourth quarter, pushing their use of capacity to a record high of 85.3% (1.9 percentage points above the third quarter). The sector's advance in capacity use was widespread as 14 of 22 industry groups showed increases. Accompanying these high rates was a 5.7% increase in their output prices.

Producers of rubber, primary metals, paper and wood were all operating at over 90% capacity, with rubber attaining a new historical high of 96.1%. To alleviate capacity constraints, these four industries are planning record levels of investment in 1995 at more than $7 billion—a 57% increase from 1994. Sparked by strong foreign demand, producers of computers and electronic equipment recorded the largest quarterly gain in capacity use (+5.1 percentage points). Manufacturers of transportation equipment also showed important gains in the fourth quarter (+4.9 percentage points), reflecting strong exports of motor vehicles.

Manufacturing industries reach a new peak



Mixed pattern in non-manufacturing

In the mining sector, after two strong quarterly increases in capacity use, reduced drilling activity led to lower fourth-quarter rates. A continuation of lower drilling activity is expected in 1995. According to the latest survey of private and public investment, drilling intentions for 1995 are moderately lower than the actual spending was in 1994.

Forestry industries reached a new peak of capacity use (94.0%), mirroring the strong exports of the wood industry. Construction industries showed slight gains of capacity use due to local government spending on infrastructure projects. Moderate weather in the fourth quarter reduced domestic energy demand and lowered rates of capacity use in electric power and gas distribution systems.

Available on CANSIM: 3140.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Industrial capacity utilization rates in Canada* (31-003, $12/$48) will be available later this month. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Susanna Wood (613-951-0655) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Industrial capacity utilization rates

Industry	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994 to Fourth quarter 1994	Annual average 1993	Annual average 1994	Annual average 1993 to 1994
			percentage point change			percentage point change
Total non-farm goods-producing industries	**83.9**	**84.8**	**0.9**	**79.8**	**82.9**	**3.1**
Logging and forestry	91.5	94.0	2.5	86.5	91.2	4.7
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	91.6	90.5	-1.1	87.1	89.4	2.3
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	95.3	92.8	-2.5	86.0	90.2	4.2
Crude petroleum and natural gas	89.2	89.0	-0.2	87.8	89.0	1.2
Manufacturing	83.4	85.3	1.9	79.7	82.7	3.0
Durable goods	83.3	86.6	3.3	78.6	82.6	4.0
Wood	91.2	91.4	0.2	87.9	91.0	3.1
Furniture and fixture	75.5	76.8	1.3	69.4	75.1	5.7
Primary metal	95.2	96.7	1.5	89.7	92.9	3.2
Fabricated metal products	83.0	85.7	2.7	73.5	81.5	8.0
Machinery	78.2	80.0	1.8	74.7	77.2	2.5
Transportation equipment	80.3	85.2	4.9	77.2	79.9	2.7
Electrical and electronic products	82.9	88.0	5.1	77.4	83.2	5.8
Non-metallic mineral products	77.0	78.5	1.5	70.4	75.5	5.1
Other manufacturing	77.9	80.7	2.8	76.7	78.2	1.5
Non-durable goods	83.6	83.6	0.0	81.2	82.8	1.6
Food	78.4	79.3	0.9	77.7	78.3	0.6
Beverage	76.4	76.1	-0.3	76.1	75.4	-0.7
Tobacco products	76.3	74.6	-1.7	70.4	74.8	4.4
Rubber products	94.3	96.1	1.8	91.2	94.0	2.8
Plastic products	88.2	88.2	0.0	78.8	86.2	7.4
Leather and allied products	70.7	70.1	-0.6	71.4	72.4	1.0
Primary textile	88.9	88.8	-0.1	86.2	88.4	2.2
Textile products	74.6	73.6	-1.0	73.7	74.0	0.3
Clothing	81.0	82.2	1.2	80.5	80.5	0.0
Paper and allied products	92.8	92.9	0.1	88.2	91.0	2.8
Printing, publishing and allied industries	77.1	75.6	-1.5	77.1	76.3	-0.8
Refined petroleum and coal products	84.8	86.8	2.0	86.3	86.5	0.2
Chemical and chemical products	89.0	87.9	-1.1	84.3	87.7	3.4
Construction	79.9	81.0	1.1	73.4	78.1	4.7
Electric power and gas distribution systems	82.5	79.4	-3.1	81.2	82.5	1.3
Electric power	83.4	80.3	-3.1	81.5	83.3	1.8
Gas distribution	76.7	73.4	-3.3	80.0	77.3	-2.7

■

OTHER RELEASES

Cereals and oilseeds review
December 1994

Weak world oil prices, the earthquake at Kobe, Japan and propects of delayed exports caused canola prices to decline temporarily in January. Canola prices have been strong because of an exceptional domestic crush, export demand and expectations that stocks will again be tight at the end of the 1994/95 crop year. Farmers have been taking advantage of an the higher prices to market record quantities of seed. Statistics Canada recently reported that canola stocks remaining on farms were at lower levels than expected by some trade analysts. However, the farm stocks of canola as of December 31, 1994 were still the highest since December 1988.

The December 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/144) focusses on the supply and demand for canola and the other major grains in the first five months of the 1994/95 crop year. It will be released later this month. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Crushing statistics
January 1995

Oilseed processors crushed 245 thousand tonnes of canola in January, as 107 thousand tonnes of oil and 155 thousand tonnes of meal were produced. The crush of canola has increased every month since the beginning of the 1994/95 crop year. For the August to January period, it stood at 1 289 thousand tonnes, up 16.7% from the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The January 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine L. Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances
January 1995

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 29,707 kitchen appliances in January 1995.

The January 1995 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Selected leisure and personal services industries
1993-94 (preliminary)

Preliminary data on selected leisure and personal services industries for 1993-94 are now available. The data show total revenue; the percentage distribution of revenue by source and by client base; and expenses by type.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Pagnutti (613-951-2195), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa, quarter ended December 1994
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $8/$32; United States: US$10/US$39; other countries: US$12/US$45)

Rigid insulating board, January 1995
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Farm input price index, fourth quarter 1994
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $20/$80; United States: US$24/$96; other countries: US$28/$112)

Mobility and migration, 1991 Census technical reports
Catalogue number 92-326E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28)

Industry, 1991 Census technical reports
Catalogue number 92-338E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28)

Occupation according to the 1991 standard occupational classification, 1991 Census technical reports
Catalogue number 92-344E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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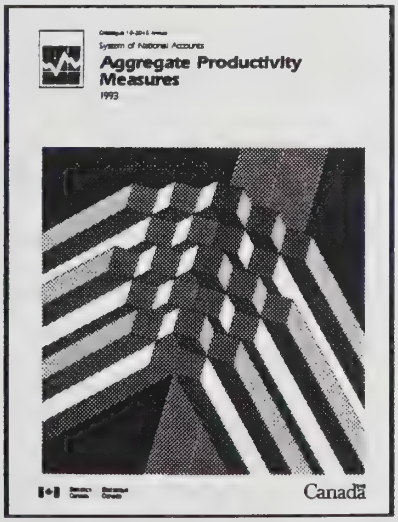
MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Aggregate productivity measures

1993

The 1993 issue of *Aggregate productivity measures* updates the estimates of productivity, labour compensation and unit cost for most industries of the business sector. Highlighted is a performance comparison of Canadian and U.S. productivity and unit labour cost over the last business cycle and the 1961-1991 period (for 15 manufacturing industries).

Redesigned tables give a better perspective on sources of economic growth. Moreover, at the industry level, productivity indexes on gross output are now presented with the associated partial productivity indexes on KLEMS input classes, namely: capital, labour, energy, material and services, and a new index of total unit cost.

The KLEMS database, updated for the 1961-1991 period, gives input and output price and quantity estimates underlying the productivity indexes. This database, available on a cost recovery basis, is useful for analysis requiring industry statistics by input category.

The 1993 issue of *Aggregate productivity measures* (15-204E, $44) is now available. See "How to order publications." For further information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654), Input-Output Division.

OTHER RELEASES - concluded

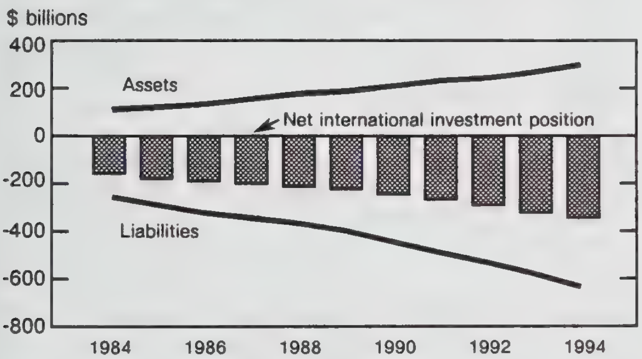
MAJOR RELEASE

Canada's international investment position

1994 year-end

In 1994, net foreign investment in Canada grew at its slowest pace since 1988. However, at year-end, foreign investment in Canada remained twice as large as Canadian investment abroad. Foreign investors held $342 billion more in Canadian assets than Canadians held in foreign assets. This net figure, often described as Canada's net international investment liability, reflects the extent to which foreign saving has financed Canada's consumption and investment throughout the years. Foreigners' holdings, or Canada's liabilities, amounted to $638 billion against Canada's assets of $296 billion. Put another way, Canada had a liability of $2.15 for each dollar of assets. For a second year in a row, assets grew faster than liabilities.

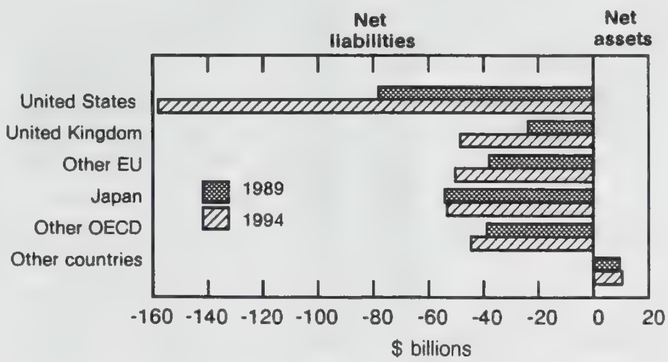
Canada's international investment position



U.S. investment has kept rising, particularly in Canadian bonds

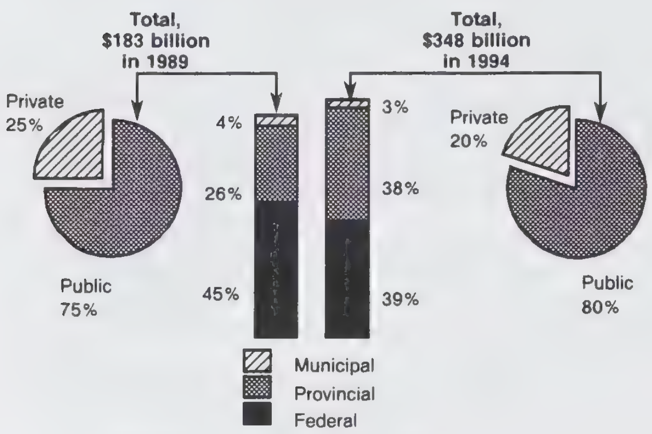
The United States has been the principal source of foreign financing in recent years, so that the U.S. share of Canada's net foreign investment increased from a low of 35% at the end of 1991 to 46% at the end of 1994. This contrasts with the drop of the U.S. share in the 1980s.

Principal sources of foreign financing



Led by the provinces, foreign-held debt of the various levels of governments in Canada (including their enterprises) increased to almost half of Canada's gross external liabilities. This share—the highest ever—has been increasing steadily from 36% at the end of 1989. Over that five-year period, non-residents nearly doubled their holdings of government debt, almost all in bonds. In 1994, they sharply increased their holdings of bonds issued by provinces and their enterprises. As for the debt of the Government of Canada, non-residents acquired treasury bills while selling bonds, edging up their holdings after the large accumulations of the previous 10 years. At the end of 1994, non-residents held 27% of the federal marketable debt, down from the 1993 record of 29%.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian bonds and short-term paper



In recent years, foreign direct investment in Canada has been rising more slowly than Canada's total external liabilities. As a result, foreign direct investment in Canada fell to 23% of Canada's external liabilities at the end of 1994 from over 30% at the end of 1988.

Canadian investment abroad has grown strongly

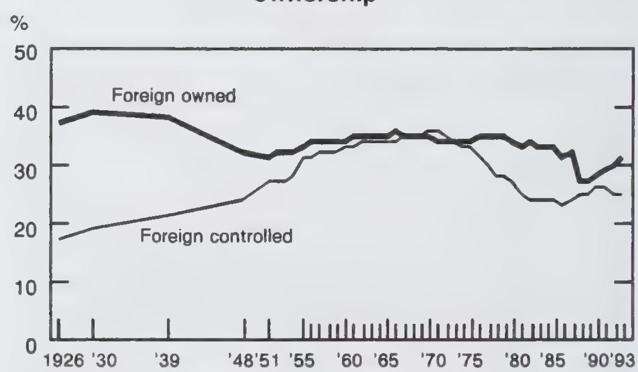
Canadian pension and mutual funds have invested heavily in foreign securities, especially stocks, bringing portfolio investment to a record 26% of Canada's external assets. However, the largest share of Canadian investment abroad continues to be in the form of direct investment abroad by Canadian corporations. During 1994, Canadian corporations continued to invest heavily in their foreign affiliates. In addition, the value of their investment expressed in Canadian currency rose because of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. Canadian direct investment abroad accounted for 42% of Canada's external assets at the end of 1994. The United States continued to account for the bulk of Canadian direct investment abroad, although its share has been declining steadily since 1984.

Canada's international reserves represented only 5% of Canada's external assets, less than half the 11% peak at the end of 1988. The Canadian dollar has been under pressure, so monetary authorities have used reserve assets since 1991 to smooth currency fluctuations.

Foreign investment increased in Canada while foreign control remained stable

Since 1988, foreign ownership of capital employed has increased steadily while foreign control has remained stable throughout the period. At the end of 1993, foreigners owned almost one-third of the capital employed in non-financial industries in Canada, but they controlled only one-quarter of this capital. This is because a significant part of foreign financing went into operations controlled from Canada, such as foreign investment in the bonds of provincial hydro authorities.

Capital employed in non-financial industries in Canada, percentage of foreign control and ownership



Available on CANSIM: matrices 4180-4193.

Canada's international investment position, 1994 (67-202, $50) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international investment position at year-end

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	$ billions					
Assets						
Direct investment abroad	84.3	91.5	101.1	107.2	114.1	125.2
Portfolio investment						
Bonds	10.0	10.2	11.3	12.9	17.5	18.6
Stocks	31.7	35.5	39.9	44.1	51.0	59.8
Other debt	3.5	3.7	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.7
Government of Canada, direct and enterprises						
International reserves	19.5	21.6	19.5	15.1	16.9	14.9
Loans and subscriptions	20.1	21.8	22.4	25.8	26.3	28.5
Other	18.7	24.3	29.4	33.3	39.9	46.1
Total assets	**187.8**	**208.6**	**226.0**	**240.5**	**268.5**	**295.8**
Liabilities						
Direct investment in Canada	123.1	131.1	135.5	138.5	140.0	148.0
Portfolio investment						
Bonds	162.8	181.1	207.4	235.3	271.4	300.8
Stocks	20.6	20.6	17.6	17.9	23.0	25.3
Money market instruments	20.6	26.4	30.5	36.1	45.9	47.5
Other debt	28.3	30.6	32.4	34.5	34.1	35.0
Net foreign currency position of banks	24.3	28.7	34.0	34.3	34.9	40.7
Other liabilities	33.1	36.8	36.0	38.0	39.1	40.2
Total liabilities	**412.8**	**455.3**	**493.4**	**534.6**	**588.4**	**637.5**
Net international investment position	-225.0	-246.7	-267.4	-294.1	-319.9	-341.7

■

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

Every month for almost five years Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 20) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Participants in this survey forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports. They also forecast the monthly change in GDP at constant prices.

An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecast (see the March 1993 issue of *Canadian economic observer*) showed it to be superior to mean naive forecasts, and suggested that the quality of the forecast showed signs of improvement with time.

- The forecast for February's consumer price index is 1.3%. Opinions range widely from a minimum change of 0.2% to a maximum of 2.3%. It is possible that the participants who forecast smaller changes overlooked that tobacco taxes came down in February 1994. The mean forecast for January (0.2%) underestimated the outcome of 0.6%.

- The forecasters foresee unemployment at 9.6% for February. The forecasts range from a minimum of 9.5% to a maximum of 9.8%. The forecast for January matched the actual outcome of 9.6%.

- The forecast for January exports is set at $21.2 billion, up from $20.1 billion for December. Opinions ranged from a minimum of $20.0 billion to maximum of $22.3 billion. The current forecast for January imports is $19.2 billion (minimum, $18.4 billion and maximum, $20.0 billion). It is an increase of $1.1 billion from what was expected a month earlier, when the forecast underestimated the outcome of $19.1 billion.

- Experts believe that January's change in real GDP will run at +0.4%. Opinions range from a minimum of -0.1% to a maximum of +0.6%. December's forecast (+0.3%) underestimated the outcome (+0.5%).

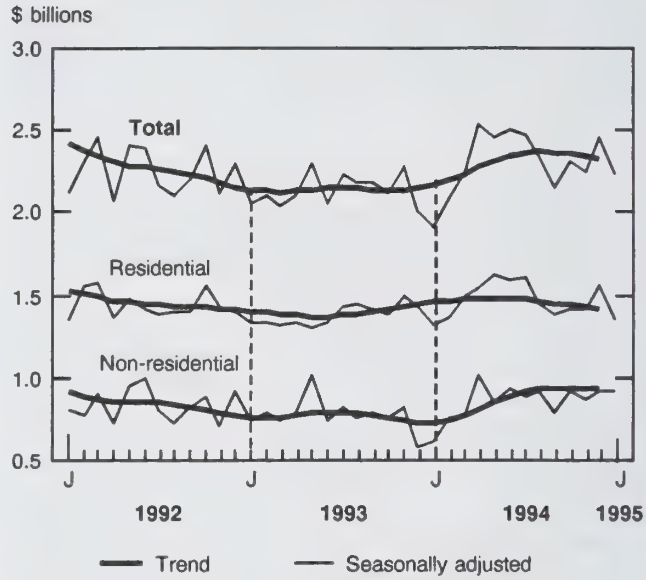
The next release will be on April 4. For a set of tables or further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Building permits

January 1995

A sharp drop in applications for residential permits led to a 9.1% decline in the total value of building permits issued by municipalities ($2,231 million, seasonally adjusted).

Value of building permits issued



The residential sector tumbled to $1,331 million in January, down 14.2% from December. January's decline, which follows December's exceptional 10.8% rise, is 17.1% below the peak reached in May 1994, reflecting higher mortgage rates.

The non-residential sector also dropped, but to a much lesser extent. It was down 0.4% (to $900 million) compared with December 1994 because of a contraction in the commercial components of the sector. Although January's value was 50.5% higher than in same period last year, it remained 41.0% below the peak year's (1989) monthly average of $1,526 million.

The largest contribution to January's decline in the total value of building permits came from Quebec (-29.4.% to $397 million). Quebec's overall drop was attributed to both the non-residential (-46.8%) and residential (-12.5%) sectors. To a lesser extent, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Yukon and Northwest Territories also posted decreases from December 1994.

British Columbia, Alberta and Prince Edward Island were the only provinces to record gains over December 1994, due mainly to non-residential construction intentions.

As for number of dwelling units, the annualized number issued in January reached 142,800 units, down 8.6% from December. January's level augurs further contraction in the residential construction sector for the first quarter of 1995.

Building permits

Type of construction	January 1995	Jan. 1994 to Jan. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Jan. 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
	$ millions	% change	
Total, Canada	**2,231**	**17.4**	**-9.1**
Residential	1,331	2.2	-14.2
Non-residential	900	50.5	-0.4

***Note:** Data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The January 1995 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, $24/$240) will be released on March 13. See "How to order publications".

The February 1995 estimate of building permits will be released on April 3.

For further information on this release, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Trusteed pension funds

Third quarter 1994

At book value, assets of trusteed pension funds reached $288 billion at September 30, 1994. Weak third-quarter net income led to the smallest quarterly increase (+1.5%) in assets in survey history. These assets, which have rarely grown by less than 2% per quarter, have done so for a second consecutive quarter. Assets held by trusteed pension funds represent one of the largest pools of capital in Canada, second only to the financial holdings of chartered banks.

On the other hand, at market value, these assets were valued at $310 billion at September 30, 1994, up 4.3% from the previous quarter. This healthy increase is attributable to the positive effect that a decline in interest rates had on the market value of bonds, while improved stock market conditions in the third quarter of 1994 raised the market value of stocks. (Data on trusteed pension fund assets at market value, starting with the first quarter of 1993, are now available.)

Third-quarter net income of trusteed pension funds was estimated at $3.9 billion, the lowest level of the past 12 quarters. The decline in net income is largely attributable to reduced employee and employer contributions as well as lower investment income.

Stocks and bonds continued to be the cornerstones of the trusteed pension funds' portfolio. Although bonds have traditionally accounted for the largest share of total assets, since 1980 their proportion at book value has slowly declined from 49% to the current low of 42%. The proportion invested in stocks, on the other hand, has increased by more than 17 percentage points (from 19% to 36%). Short-term investments accounted for another 9%. Mortgages, real estate and some pooled investments constituted the balance of the portfolio (13%).

Investment outside Canada approached $37 billion (book value) at September 30, 1994, up 5.0% from the previous quarter, once again surpassing the growth rate for total assets (+1.5%). The foreign content of trusteed pension funds' portfolio stands at 13%; at market value, this proportion rises to slightly more than 14%.

These estimates are derived from a quarterly sample of 181 funds holding 86% of total assets, supplemented by data from an annual census of all trusteed pension funds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds* (74-001, $15/$60) will be available in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088), Pensions Section, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). ■

Hospital morbidity
1992-93

In 1992-93, general and allied special hospitals reported over 3.5 million separations (discharges), representing 39.7 million days of care. The average length of stay was 11.2 days. Separations per 100,000 population decreased 4% from the previous year. The total number of hospital days decreased 5%.

On a provincial basis, separation rates per 100,000 population were highest in Saskatchewan (19,379) and Prince Edward Island (17,621); the lowest rates were in Ontario (12,438) and Quebec (11,360).

During the last decade, the hospitalization rate in Canada, as measured by both the separation rate and the total number of hospital days, has decreased substantially. Separation rates per 100,000 population decreased 11% from 14,603 in 1982-83 to 12,966 in 1992-93. In terms of hospital days, the decrease amounts to 16% for the same period, from 173,007 per 100,000 population to 144,684.

Hospital morbidity, 1992-93 (82-216, $20) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division. ■

Surgical procedures
1992-93

There were 1,736,353 separations involving surgery in 1992-93, an overall decrease of 51,148 separations or almost 3% less than in 1991-92. The average length of stay for surgery in 1992-93 was 8.3 days.

Provincially, separation rates per 100,000 population for surgical procedures ranged from a low of 5,387 in Prince Edward Island to a high of 7,351 in Saskatchewan.

During the last decade, the number of separations involving surgical procedures has decreased a marginal 3%. However, in terms of rates per 100,000 population, this translates into a 13% decrease during the same period.

Surgical procedures and treatments, 1992-93 (82-217, $20) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division. ■

Mental health statistics
1991-92 and 1992-93

In 1992-93, there were 200,031 separations for mental disorders from general hospitals and psychiatric hospitals in Canada, of which 53% were women and 47% were men. Of these separations, 85% were from general hospitals and 15% were from psychiatric hospitals. Average length of stay was 33 days in the general hospitals and 274 days in the psychiatric hospitals.

Since 1982-83, the number of separations for mental disorders from general hospitals has increased 10% from 155,261 to 170,040. For psychiatric hospitals, it has decreased 18% from 36,396 to 29,991. This trend reflects the shift toward greater use of general hospitals for treatment of mental disorders.

Mental health statistics, 1991-92 and 1992-93 (83-245, $15) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division. ■

Plastic bag industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic bag industry (SIC 1691) totalled $826.0 million, up 4.2% from $792.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5417.

Data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and plastic products industries* (33-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Luggage, purse and handbag industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the luggage, purse and handbag industry (SIC 1713) totalled $70.5 million, down 20.6% from $88.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5422.

Data for this industry will be released in *Leather and allied products industries* (33-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Industrial fastener industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the industrial fastener industry (SIC 3053) totalled $521.7 million, up 17.5% from $444.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5529.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Lighting fixture industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lighting fixture industry (SIC 3331) totalled $434.0 million, up 0.5% from $431.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5570.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric lamp (bulb and tube) industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electric lamp (bulb and tube) industry (SIC 3333) totalled $147.8 million, down 12.9% from $169.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5572.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Telecommunications equipment industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the telecommunications equipment industry (SIC 3351) totalled $3,811.2 million, an increase over 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5574.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electronic parts and components industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electronic parts and components industry (SIC 3352) totalled $3,568.1 million, an increase over 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5575.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Non-current-carrying wiring devices industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-current-carrying wiring devices industry (SIC 3392) totalled $149.7 million, down 9.9% from $166.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5585.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Refined petroleum products industry (except lubricating oil and grease)

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the refined petroleum products industry (except lubricating oil and grease) (SIC 3611) totalled $16,388.1 million, down 3.2% from $16,936.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6866.

Data for this industry will be released in *Refined petroleum and coal products industries* (45-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Other chemical products industries not elsewhere classified

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other chemical products industries not elsewhere classified (SIC 3799) totalled $2,114.9 million, up 1.8% from $2,076.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6882.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Family incomes, census families, 1993
Catalogue number 13-208
(Canada: $27; United States: US$33; other countries: US$38)

Aggregate productivity measures, 1993
Catalogue number 15-204E
(Canada: $44; United States: US$53; other countries: US$62).

Cement, January 1995
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Gypsum products, January 1995
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Electric power statistics, December 1994
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154)

New motor vehicle sales, December 1994
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224)

Imports by commodity, December 1994
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $60/$600; United States: US$72/US$720; other countries: US$84/US$840)

Unemployment insurance statistics, December 1994
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

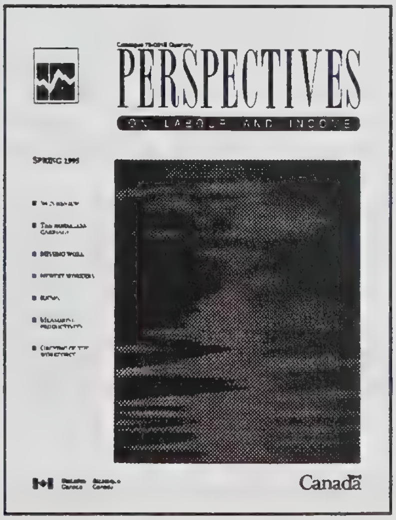
Wednesday, March 8, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 8



Perspectives on labour and income

Spring 1995

The spring 1995 issue of *Perspectives* features articles about the work force in the auto industry; time lost from work; new immigrant workers; RRSP contributions; productivity measures and the meaning of productivity statistics; and the greying of the work force. This issue also contains a supplement that reviews labour market changes and trends in 1994.

Each quarter, *Perspectives* draws on many data sources for insights on emerging income issues and reviews developments in the labour market.

The spring 1995 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E, $14/$56) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Henry Pold (613-951-4608), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

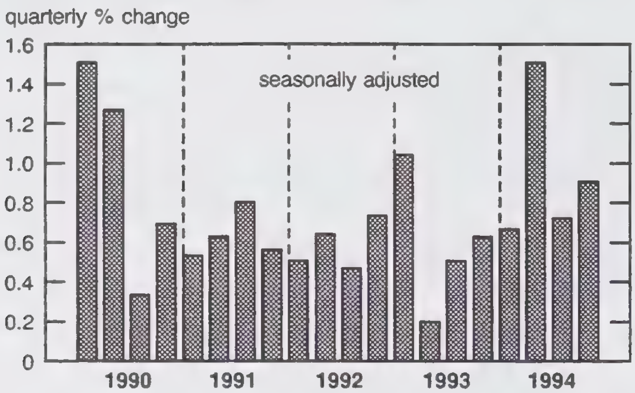
MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of labour income

December 1994 (preliminary)

As 1994 came to a close, labour income grew 0.7% in December, boosting fourth-quarter growth to 0.9%.

Labour income



Spurred by higher consumer demand for goods and services in 1994, businesses employed more full-time workers and paid higher average weekly earnings than in 1993. As a result, wages and salaries paid to Canadian workers in 1994 reached $358 billion, up 2.9% from 1993. Although modest compared with the 8.1% growth at the 1989 peak, wage and salary growth in 1994 was the strongest in three years.

Contributing to the moderate growth in labour income, supplementary labour income increased 5.0% in 1994, as it continued to slow from its peak growth rate of 11.8% in 1991.

Wage and salary growth in the goods-producing sector was widespread

As manufacturers boosted output 6.7%, wages and salaries paid to workers in manufacturing increased 5.0% to $63.9 billion in 1994. Sustained by steady U.S. and domestic demand for manufactured products—especially automotive products, electronics and industrial machinery—manufacturers not only expanded their work force in 1994, they also logged more overtime hours than any other industry. Although manufacturers added 35,000 workers to their payrolls in 1994, employment still remained below the 1989 level. In Ontario, where manufacturing is heavily concentrated, manufacturers paid 6.7% more in wages and salaries than in 1993.

Mining companies had a huge turnaround in 1994 as wages and salaries grew 6.6% after five years of almost no growth. Higher demands for petroleum and natural gas in the first half of the year enabled businesses to hire more workers. As a result of increased activity extracting crude petroleum and gas, wages and salaries of Alberta's mining workers grew 12.9% in 1994.

A similar trend occurred in construction: companies paid out 4.6% more in wages and salaries in 1994, reversing three years of substantial declines. Residential construction contributed largely to the upward trend in the first half of the year, as new housing starts rose and interest rates remained low. Non-residential construction maintained the increase in the second half of the year, aided by federal infrastructure programs.

Few service industries sustained wage and salary growth

In the services sector, commercial services registered the strongest wage and salary growth (+6.8%) in 1994, as companies providing business services and other personal services expanded their work forces. Consequently, wages and salaries in commercial services grew to $46.4 billion in 1994, continuing the upward trend set in 1993. Commercial services accounted for 13.0% of all wages paid to Canadians in 1994.

Trade also grew in 1994 as companies paid 3.5% more in wages and salaries than in 1993. Wholesale trade companies added 13,300 workers to their payrolls, as sales of motor vehicles and parts, office equipment, and computer-related machinery increased. Merchandise exports jumped 15.1% in 1994—the highest annual growth rate since 1984.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Labour income consists of wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of gross domestic product.*

Growth in commercial services and trade was offset by declines in the finance, insurance and real estate industry. This industry lost 15,200 workers in 1994 as banks and financial institutions downsized, financial markets performed poorly, and real estate sales were slow. Wages and salaries declined 0.4% in 1994 after four years of slow growth.

In 1994, for the first time in five years, the wage and salary growth rate in the service-producing industries fell behind that of the goods-producing industries.

Growth in public sector wages and salaries remained weak

Wages and salaries remained flat in education, health and social services in 1994, while they declined in both federal (-0.9%) and provincial administration (-1.3). The weakness in public sector wages and salaries resulted from budgetary restrictions aimed at reducing government spending through unpaid holidays, early retirement incentives and wage freezes. In 1994, over 2.7 million Canadians worked in education, health, social services and government administration; they accounted for 27% of all wages and salaries paid in Canada.

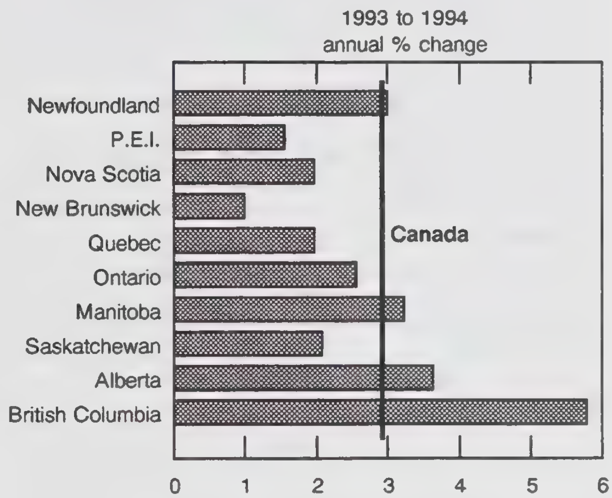
British Columbia again posted strongest wage and salary growth

At 5.8%, British Columbia had the strongest wage and salary growth rate among all the provinces and territories in 1994. This was the third year in a row that British Columbia had growth of over 5.0%. Commercial services (+10.9%), forestry (+10.6%) and construction (+8.9%) all posted substantial wage and salary increases in British Columbia last year.

Wages and salaries in Ontario and Quebec grew slowly, with increases of 2.6% and 2.0% respectively. Ontario's increase was buoyed by strong growth in manufacturing and commercial services, whereas growth in Quebec was widespread.

Even though Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Newfoundland all recorded moderate growth in wages and salaries in 1994, the growth rates were much higher than in 1993. In contrast, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick registered slower growth in wages and salaries in 1994 than in 1993.

Wage and salary growth in British Columbia exceeded the national average



Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1994 issue of *Estimates of labour income* (72-005, $24/$96) will be available in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	December 1993	November 1994r	December 1994p	November 1994 to December 1994
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	229.3	241.6	240.7	-0.4
Logging and forestry	243.2	253.2	260.5	2.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	582.5	626.9	620.5	-1.0
Manufacturing	5,130.0	5,458.3	5,456.2	0.0
Construction	1,557.8	1,692.5	1,689.8	-0.2
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,791.5	2,909.8	2,927.4	0.6
Trade	4,087.4	4,275.1	4,289.0	0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,646.2	2,564.0	2,629.3	2.5
Commercial and personal services	4,072.0	4,288.6	4,357.8	1.6
Educational and related services	2,728.0	2,723.2	2,736.0	0.5
Health and social services	2,750.2	2,797.9	2,817.5	0.7
Federal administration and other government services	1,008.2	1,006.2	996.8	-0.9
Provincial administration	723.3	738.3	735.5	-0.4
Local administration	690.7	696.6	688.5	-1.2
Total wages and salaries	**29,266.1**	**30,246.9**	**30,443.5**	**0.6**
Supplementary labour income	4,117.4	4,304.9	4,334.8	0.7
Labour income	**33,383.6**	**34,551.8**	**34,778.3**	**0.7**

	December 1993	November 1994r	December 1994p	December 1993 to December 1994
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	189.7	218.8	193.0	1.7
Logging and forestry	211.9	255.7	228.3	7.7
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	575.0	620.6	613.6	6.7
Manufacturing	5,064.7	5,411.0	5,382.2	6.3
Construction	1,387.9	1,716.7	1,465.9	5.6
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,752.6	2,899.8	2,887.4	4.9
Trade	4,155.0	4,315.3	4,354.7	4.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,641.5	2,575.7	2,645.6	0.2
Commercial and personal services	4,027.9	4,296.2	4,316.4	7.2
Educational and related services	2,757.1	2,830.5	2,761.4	0.2
Health and social services	2,699.1	2,780.5	2,764.6	2.4
Federal administration and other government services	1,009.8	1,005.3	993.2	-1.6
Provincial administration	700.0	723.3	702.3	0.3
Local administration	698.9	700.4	696.6	-0.3
Total wages and salaries	**28,871.1**	**30,349.9**	**30,005.3**	**3.9**
Supplementary labour income	3,977.0	4,260.9	4,212.9	5.9
Labour income	**32,848.2**	**34,610.8**	**34,218.1**	**4.2**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Absence from work

Absences from work remain a challenge for both employers and employees. Between 1983 and 1993, declines in work time lost (by full-time paid workers) because of illness or disability were more than offset by increases in work time lost due to personal or family responsibilities.

Among the factors contributing to the decline in absence due to illness or disability are improved safety measures; healthier work environments; wellness and fitness programs; and the employment shift from more hazardous goods-producing industries to less physically demanding service industries.

The increase in time lost for personal or family responsibilities can be attributed mainly to growth in the number of women who have to balance paid work and unpaid family demands such as child care, elder care and household chores.

Total work time lost has increased

The likelihood a full-time employee will be absent from work during any week for personal reasons (namely, illness or disability and personal or family responsibilities) changed little over the past decade. However, the average amount of time lost during any week increased. In 1993, the estimated proportion of all full-time employees who were absent from work for all or part of any week for personal reasons was almost the same as in 1983 (6.0%). However, the proportion of time missed from the usual weekly work hours rose from 3.4% to 3.7% per full-time worker. This translates into an increase from 8.6 days in 1983 to 9.3 days per worker in 1993.

The extra 0.7 days for each worker appear small. But, in terms of the nation's 8.2 million full-time employees in 1993, the overall increase in lost time amounted to a significant 5.7 million days.

Illness absences are down, family responsibility absences are up

Work days missed per full-time employee because of own illness or disability fell from 6.7 days in 1983 to 6.1 days in 1993. Both men and women recorded decreases in work time lost for this reason. However, the decline was greater among men (from 6.5 days to 5.7 days) than among women (from 7.0 days to 6.7 days).

Note to users

This study is based on annual averages from the labour force survey. The data refer to paid workers (employees) holding only a full-time job. Part-time paid workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers and holders of multiple jobs are excluded.

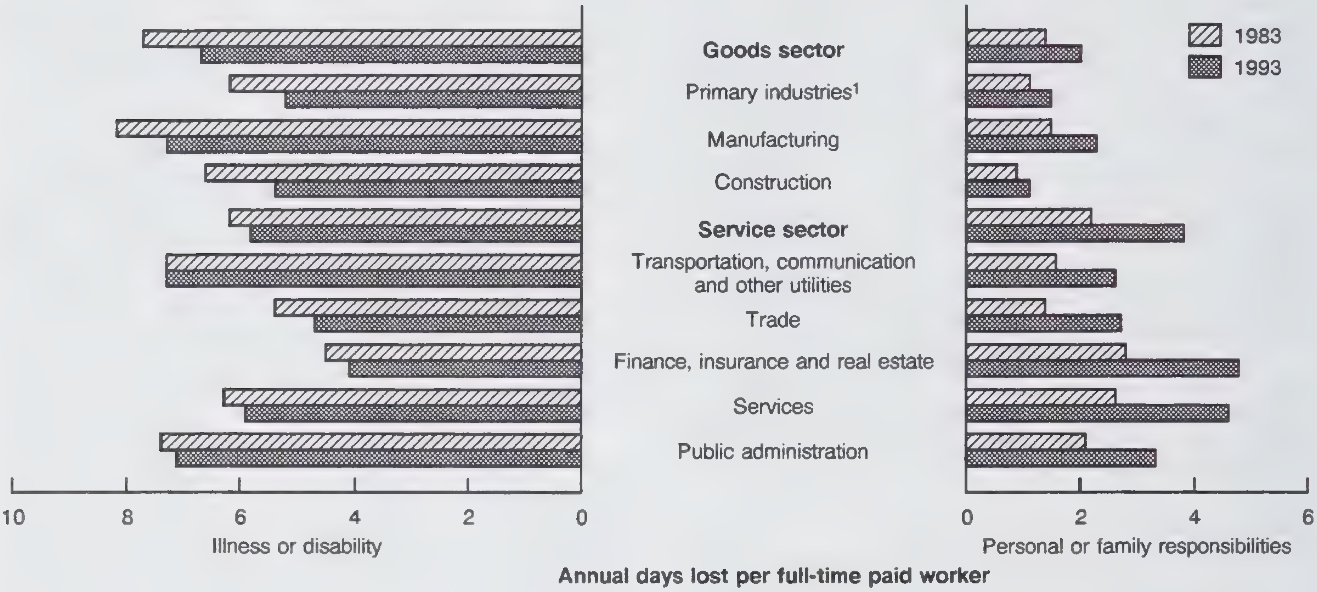
Personal reasons for absence from work are split into two categories: own illness or disability, and personal or family responsibilities. Absences for these two reasons represented about 32% of all work time lost by full-time paid workers in a typical week in 1993. Vacations, which accounted for about 45% of total work time lost, are not counted in this study, nor are statutory holidays, which represented 17% of work time lost. However, maternity leave is included in the personal or family responsibilities category, which very slightly elevates the absence rates for women.

Over the same period, work days lost per full-time paid worker because of personal or family responsibilities rose from 1.9 days to 3.3 days. Almost all of the increase can be traced to women, and can be attributed largely to growth in the number of employed mothers. Since women continue to perform most family chores, the challenges they face balancing paid work and family responsibilities tend to be greater than those faced by men. Because of the unequal sharing of such duties, women's absence rate is much higher than men's. In 1983, women working full-time lost an average 3.8 days of work time to attend to personal or family responsibilities; by 1993, the figure had risen to 6.7 days. For men, work time lost for personal or family responsibilities remained below one day throughout the period. If maternity leave were removed from these figures, the absence rate differentials between men and women would be only slightly reduced.

Impact on industry rates

Over the decade, days lost each year by full-time workers because of illness or disability declined in all major industries except transportation, communication and other utilities (where time lost remained stable). The largest decreases, however, were in goods-producing industries. For example, time lost per full-time worker fell by almost a full day in manufacturing and by more than a day in other primary industries and in construction.

Time lost because of personal or family responsibilities has increased



Source: Labour force survey

[1] *Agriculture, fishing and trapping, logging and forestry, and mining.*

Absences due to personal or family demands, on the other hand, have increased since 1983 in all major industries. Even so, the largest increases occurred in the generally female-dominated service-producing industries. For example, average annual days missed by full-time paid workers jumped by two days in finance, insurance and real estate and in services.

"Missing work" is a featured article in the spring 1995 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E, $14/$56), now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Oil pipeline transport
December 1994

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 11 472 235 cubic metres in December, up 5.4% from December 1993. Year-to-date receipts, at 128 820 798 cubic metres, were up 4.4% over the same period of 1993. Compared with December 1993, net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products rose 9.6% to 6 670 541 cubic metres. Year-to-date receipts reached 72 314 714 cubic metres, a 6.2% gain over 1993.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased to 5 196 804 cubic metres, a strong 11.7% rise from December 1993. Pipeline imports rose to 1 068 905 cubic metres, up 12.8% from December 1993. Year-to-date exports at the end of December 1994 (56 061 614 cubic metres) were up 7.6% from 1993, while year-to-date imports (11 388 716 cubic metres) advanced 4.0%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years. In addition, the low Canadian dollar has made Canadian crude more competitive in the U.S. market.

December deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 356 922 cubic metres, a 4.9% increase from 1993. December deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products both increased 12.4% to 648 324 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries reached 62 924 412 cubic metres, up 2.7% from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The December 1994 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, $11/$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins
January 1995

Chemical firms produced 188 465 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in January, a 31.7% increase from 143 053 tonnes in January 1994.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for January 1994 and January 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The January 1995 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The sugar situation, January 1995
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Specified domestic electrical appliances, January 1995
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Retail trade, December 1994
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280)

Perspectives on labour and income, spring 1995
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $14/$56; United States: US$17/US$68; other countries: US$20/US$80)

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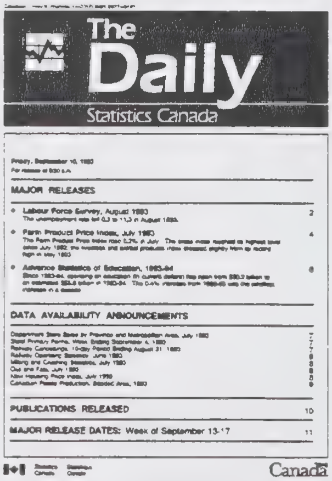

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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

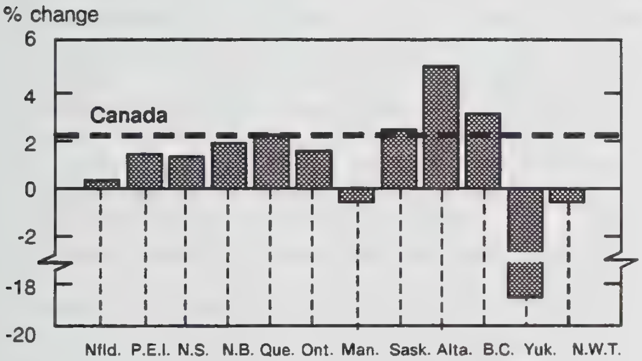
OTHER RELEASES – concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Provincial economic accounts
1993

Most provinces experienced economic expansion in 1993, with Alberta ranking first. Only Manitoba and the two territories did not share in the recovery. Even with the widespread growth, gross domestic product did not surpass its pre-recession level in Newfoundland, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the two territories.

Growth of real GDP in 1993



Exports and corporate profits rose substantially in both Alberta and Saskatchewan, feeding on strong U.S. demand for energy. Expansion continued in British Columbia, where growth was above the national average for a fifth year in a row. Exports, primarily of automobiles and other manufactured goods, were central to the expansion in Ontario and Quebec. GDP increased in all four Atlantic provinces. However, growth was dampened in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia due to further setbacks in the fishing industry. Wet weather played havoc with the economy of Manitoba. The economy of the Northwest Territories continued to contract, while the Yukon was hit by a severe recession.

Alberta posted the strongest growth

Alberta surged ahead of all other provinces in 1993 as its real GDP rose 5.1%, well ahead of the 2.2% national average. Corporations posted their largest increase in profits in over a decade. Centred in the energy sector, growth resulted from continued strong U.S. demand, stable natural gas prices, and

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The provincial economic accounts are released twice a year. Preliminary estimates are released in May, about four months after the reference year. Revised estimates are released early the following year.*
>
> *The estimates now reflect revisions back to 1981. In addition, for the first time, the provincial accounts include estimates of GDP at market prices in constant dollars and of international and interprovincial trade. These provincial estimates of GDP at market prices are based on the income and expenditure approaches. Therefore, they differ from but are consistent with previously released estimates of provincial GDP at factor cost by industry, which are based on the value added approach.*

favourable changes to the structure of royalties paid by the oil industry. An increase in international exports reflected the strong demand. Further, Alberta's increased exports to other provinces was one of the highest in the country. Record crop and livestock production lifted farm income substantially. Labour income also rose markedly. This generated a significant rise in consumer spending, primarily on durable goods and services.

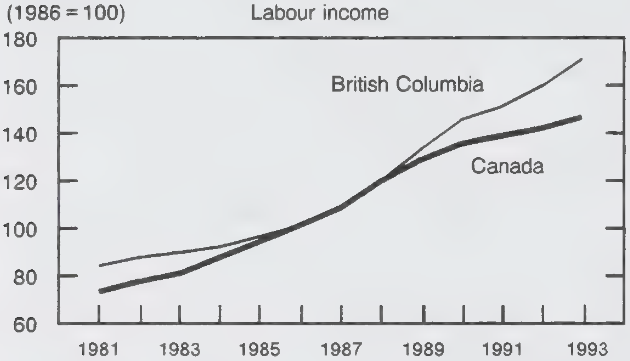
Alberta corporate profits outpaced Canada

Growth was again above the national average in British Columbia

In 1993, real GDP gained 3.1% in British Columbia, where growth has exceeded the national average for seven years in a row. The increase in labour income in British Columbia more than doubled the next highest gain. The advance translated into a rise in personal income per capita and the strongest

increase in consumer spending in the country. Corporations posted their largest increase in profits since 1987. Business investment in fixed capital, largely for machinery and equipment, also rose. Exports rose for a third consecutive year—two-thirds of which were destined for international markets.

Labour income grew substantially in British Columbia



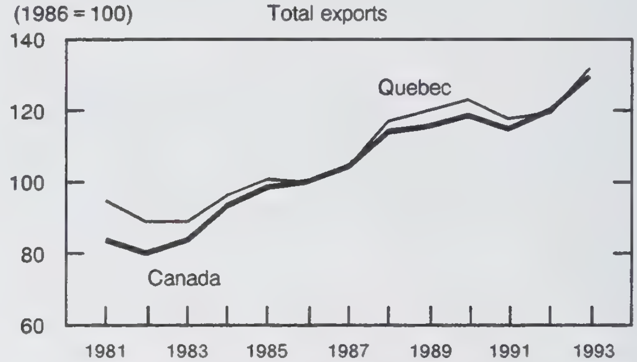
Growth resumed in Saskatchewan

After a marked decline in 1992, Saskatchewan's GDP advanced 2.4% in 1993. Still, it remained below the 1991 peak. The energy sector and, to a lesser extent, agriculture led the expansion. Corporate profits grew substantially, as demand for petroleum was strong in the United States. Grain stocks accumulated, due partly to strong harvests of barley, oats and canola. Labour income posted its smallest gain in over a decade. This coincided with a minimal increase in consumer spending. Investment remained weak with declines in both residential and non-residential construction.

Quebec experienced an economic turnaround

Quebec's economy expanded 2.2% in 1993, a significant increase over the previous year. Growth was fuelled by the second largest increase in exports in over a decade and by higher consumer spending. Corporate profits increased for the first time since 1988. A turnaround in manufacturing, especially in the auto industry, was behind the increase in exports. The downward trend in business investment continued, due largely to lower investment in machinery and equipment and to a sixth consecutive decline in housing starts. Non-residential construction picked up, however, mainly because of higher spending by electric utilities.

Exports posted a strong showing in Quebec



Expansion slowed in New Brunswick

Economic expansion slowed in New Brunswick in 1993. Real GDP gained 1.9%, compared with a 3.1% gain the previous year. Labour income rose more rapidly than in most other provinces. This coincided with a significant increase in purchases of durable goods. The return of consumer confidence was also reflected by a jump in housing starts. The province recorded its largest increase in exports since 1987 on the strength of refined petroleum product shipments. A moderate pickup in corporate profits was below the national average and coincided with a drop in fixed capital investment, especially on machinery and equipment.

Economic growth picked up in Ontario

Even with a 1.6% rise in 1993, Ontario's real GDP did not exceed its pre-recession level. Corporate profits surged after four consecutive years of decline, largely reflecting the pickup in manufacturing. The wide popularity of Ontario-manufactured vehicle models in North America led to higher shipments to the United States and helped expand exports. Fixed capital investment, primarily in construction, decreased for a fourth straight year. High vacancy rates in commercial and industrial real estate meant there was little need for non-residential construction. Housing starts declined the most of any province. Spending on consumer durables increased, reflecting greater consumer confidence.

Prince Edward Island maintained steady growth

The moderate expansion of the two previous years continued in Prince Edward Island, where real GDP grew 1.4% in 1993. Labour income rose significantly and farm income was bolstered by strong potato prices despite lower agricultural output. A substantial increase in corporate profits coincided with higher investment in fixed capital. The economic impact of the decision to build the bridge between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick did not register.

Expansion slowed in Nova Scotia

Expansion slowed somewhat in 1993 in Nova Scotia, where GDP growth of 1.3% was below the national average. The slowdown was centred in resource-based industries. The fishing industry's woes continued with further catch restrictions. Output of forestry products also fell. As a result, the unemployment rate jumped from 13.2% to 14.6%, the largest increase of any province. Fixed capital formation increased due primarily to investment in machinery and equipment.

Newfoundland's economy advanced marginally

Newfoundland recorded a marginal 0.3% gain in real GDP in 1993, after three successive years of decline. As a result, output remained substantially below its pre-recession, pre-cod moratorium level of 1989. Fixed capital investment increased significantly as non-residential construction expanded, due largely to work on the Hibernia offshore oil project. Weak gains in labour income translated into flat consumer spending. Government current expenditures, primarily at the provincial level, declined substantially.

Decline continued in the Northwest Territories

The decline continued for a fourth year in the Northwest Territories as real GDP dropped 0.6%. Reduced exploration and investment in the oil and gas industry caused a decrease in capital spending, also for a fourth consecutive year. An advance in labour income was accompanied by a modest rise in consumer spending.

Rain adversely affected the Manitoba economy

Agricultural output tumbled in 1993, dragging Manitoba's real GDP down 0.6%. Heavy rains and flooding in the summer of 1993 ruined many crops and led to a decrease in farm income. This decrease, combined with a marginal advance in labour income, resulted in weak consumer spending. Despite stagnant corporate profits, fixed capital investment rose for the first time in four years, as additional hydro-electric capacity was put in place.

Severe recession hit the Yukon

The Yukon economy contracted by more than 18% in 1993. Large GDP fluctuations are not uncommon in the Yukon, still a recession of this magnitude is exceptional. Sharp declines in fixed capital investment coincided with a major mine closure. Corporate profits and exports also decreased.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2581-2594, 2596-2636, 4995-5035, 5037-5046, 5048-5056, 5058-5076, 5078-5087, 5089-5097, 5099, 6745-6825, 6949-6950 and 6953-6979.

The 1993 issue of *Provincial economic accounts, annual estimates* (13-213, $50) will be released in late April.

The data are also available in printouts ($50) and on diskettes ($80) from the National Accounts and Environment Division.

For further information on this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Provincial economic accounts, selected series

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	% change from previous year					
Canada						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	4.5	3.4	1.0	-1.5	1.3	1.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	4.1	4.0	3.2	2.8	1.2	0.5
Business investment in fixed capital	11.1	5.7	-4.8	-3.1	-3.2	-0.9
Exports	8.8	1.5	-0.8	-1.6	4.7	8.2
Gross domestic product	**5.0**	**2.4**	**-0.2**	**-1.8**	**0.6**	**2.2**
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	14.3	-7.1	-25.4	-24.8	-1.9	20.3
Personal disposable income	9.1	9.6	4.6	2.9	2.3	2.5
Personal disposable income per capita[1]	14,658	15,783	16,263	16,532	16,665	16,850
GDP implicit price index	4.7	4.8	3.1	2.6	1.4	1.1
Newfoundland						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	4.7	2.2	-0.3	-1.6	0.5	0.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	6.0	5.4	1.7	-0.5	0.9	-1.0
Business investment in fixed capital	7.6	-0.1	-8.0	10.7	-1.4	14.6
Exports	25.3	-1.3	-3.3	-7.4	-5.0	3.6
Gross domestic product	**6.8**	**3.6**	**-1.5**	**-2.5**	**-1.5**	**0.3**
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	9.3	2.5	-25.8	-25.1	-15.6	11.7
Personal disposable income	8.7	7.9	5.9	3.9	2.0	1.2
Personal disposable income per capita[1]	11,634	12,527	13,216	13,710	13,887	14,051
GDP implicit price index	0.4	0.8	5.2	6.6	1.9	1.8
Prince Edward Island						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	4.4	1.1	2.8	-2.5	2.3	1.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	8.8	2.5	0.3	-2.6	-0.2	0.2
Business investment in fixed capital	11.9	3.8	-3.3	21.2	-26.8	17.7
Exports	-14.3	1.1	4.6	-0.8	1.9	10.5
Gross domestic product	**2.4**	**2.5**	**1.6**	**0.7**	**1.4**	**1.4**
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	-1.9	8.6	-20.0	-4.5	4.0	16.8
Personal disposable income	10.2	5.2	5.4	4.1	2.5	5.3
Personal disposable income per capita[1]	11,854	12,374	13,038	13,573	13,811	14,429
GDP implicit price index	5.8	1.3	3.0	7.0	0.0	5.4

[1] *Expressed in dollars.*

Provincial economic accounts, selected series – continued

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	% change from previous year					
Nova Scotia						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	2.8	2.1	0.9	-2.5	1.6	1.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	5.3	1.5	1.0	0.2	2.1	1.5
Business investment in fixed capital	12.0	6.0	-0.4	-1.3	-13.4	1.8
Exports	0.2	6.9	-4.4	1.4	5.7	3.9
Gross domestic product	**1.4**	**3.3**	**1.5**	**-1.6**	**2.0**	**1.3**
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	-1.3	-2.5	-29.7	-20.6	-3.6	14.8
Personal disposable income	6.8	8.2	4.0	2.9	2.3	3.1
Personal disposable income per capita[1]	12,572	13,497	13,943	14,269	14,490	14,843
GDP implicit price index	5.2	3.0	2.5	5.2	0.3	-0.2
New Brunswick						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	3.6	2.2	2.4	0.2	0.8	2.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	4.7	4.1	4.0	1.8	2.7	1.4
Business investment in fixed capital	21.4	16.2	-9.8	0.5	-0.2	-9.7
Exports	0.6	0.4	0.1	-3.4	3.1	7.7
Gross domestic product	**1.8**	**2.2**	**-1.3**	**0.1**	**3.1**	**1.9**
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	4.5	-7.6	-32.4	-37.3	23.0	12.6
Personal disposable income	7.7	8.0	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.6
Personal disposable income per capita[1]	11,992	12,863	13,262	13,610	13,944	14,386
GDP implicit price index	6.3	3.4	1.7	3.0	0.4	3.1
Quebec						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	3.5	2.5	0.2	-1.5	1.2	1.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	3.9	2.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	0.0
Business investment in fixed capital	5.9	6.2	-1.6	-4.9	-2.9	-4.4
Exports	11.3	2.7	-0.4	-3.2	2.0	10.9
Gross domestic product	**4.4**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**-2.0**	**0.4**	**2.2**
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	25.2	-5.4	-27.5	-24.8	-11.6	28.9
Personal disposable income	7.4	9.2	5.8	2.4	2.6	2.1
Personal disposable income per capita[1]	13,292	14,332	15,010	15,240	15,470	15,626
GDP implicit price index	4.9	4.2	2.9	3.3	0.7	0.4

1 *Expressed in dollars.*

Provincial economic accounts, selected series – continued

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	% change from previous year					
Ontario						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	5.5	3.7	0.2	-1.8	1.1	1.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.0	0.3	1.0
Business investment in fixed capital	10.6	5.9	-11.2	-5.1	-4.5	-2.4
Exports	9.2	2.9	-0.8	-2.9	6.5	8.8
Gross domestic product	**5.4**	**3.2**	**-1.9**	**-3.1**	**0.4**	**1.6**
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	16.7	-6.3	-28.3	-21.1	-2.4	15.1
Personal disposable income	10.5	10.4	3.7	3.2	1.6	1.5
Personal disposable income per capita[1]	16,158	17,367	17,671	18,004	17,983	17,967
GDP implicit price index	6.0	5.5	2.9	3.2	0.7	0.6
Manitoba						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	1.9	1.7	1.1	-2.9	0.2	0.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	-0.9	4.0	1.5	0.5	2.3	0.2
Business investment in fixed capital	2.2	-0.3	-1.9	-7.1	-2.6	5.1
Exports	5.7	-3.2	-2.4	2.8	4.6	3.8
Gross domestic product	**-0.8**	**1.9**	**1.2**	**-2.9**	**1.7**	**-0.6**
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	12.9	-9.9	-29.8	-33.3	1.1	5.9
Personal disposable income	6.1	7.1	4.2	-0.2	3.2	1.3
Personal disposable income per capita[1]	13,875	14,847	15,449	15,354	15,767	15,863
GDP implicit price index	8.5	3.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1
Saskatchewan						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	0.9	0.6	0.3	-2.1	0.3	1.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	1.5	5.3	3.8	0.6	-0.7	-0.4
Business investment in fixed capital	-1.1	-12.7	5.6	7.4	-8.8	-10.4
Exports	1.6	-15.4	7.0	7.6	1.6	1.5
Gross domestic product	**-3.5**	**1.6**	**6.9**	**0.9**	**-4.4**	**2.4**
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	-7.1	-13.5	-6.7	-16.2	-11.8	22.2
Personal disposable income	3.3	8.9	3.4	-0.8	2.0	3.1
Personal disposable income per capita[1]	12,496	13,730	14,360	14,311	14,572	14,959
GDP implicit price index	8.1	4.4	-1.3	-1.8	6.0	2.1

[1] *Expressed in dollars.*

Provincial economic accounts, selected series – continued

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	% change from previous year					
Alberta						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	4.2	3.9	2.2	-1.8	0.9	2.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	4.0	4.5	1.1	1.5	2.1	0.6
Business investment in fixed capital	20.8	-1.8	4.2	-6.2	1.1	5.6
Exports	10.1	-0.2	-0.2	1.6	6.5	7.2
Gross domestic product	**8.8**	**0.6**	**1.9**	**-0.2**	**1.1**	**5.1**
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	-2.8	-3.4	3.6	-36.7	1.4	36.7
Personal disposable income	10.3	7.1	5.5	3.5	2.5	3.3
Personal disposable income per capita[1]	15,280	16,094	16,632	16,911	17,024	17,326
GDP implicit price index	-2.2	5.1	6.5	0.0	1.3	1.4
British Columbia						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	5.6	5.8	4.3	0.4	3.1	2.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.2
Business investment in fixed capital	20.1	18.8	0.6	4.9	-0.3	3.2
Exports	6.3	2.5	-3.2	0.0	2.6	6.8
Gross domestic product	**5.9**	**3.9**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**2.1**	**3.1**
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	14.6	-17.6	-41.2	-17.2	16.3	19.2
Personal disposable income	9.7	11.8	8.0	3.7	4.0	6.1
Personal disposable income per capita[1]	14,762	16,089	16,891	17,108	17,287	17,848
GDP implicit price index	3.6	5.5	3.5	2.8	3.9	3.5
Yukon Territory						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	7.4	4.8	2.0	-1.1	4.8	1.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	-2.8	5.5	3.1	5.4	1.9	0.3
Business investment in fixed capital	9.6	-14.6	44.3	24.4	-13.9	-30.9
Exports	11.6	4.3	8.8	-18.8	5.8	-14.1
Gross domestic product	**15.8**	**1.5**	**2.8**	**-7.5**	**7.0**	**-18.6**
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	13.9	8.9	-21.0	-41.2	33.6	-78.1
Personal disposable income	19.6	12.4	7.9	5.6	5.7	6.4
Personal disposable income per capita[1]	15,852	17,815	18,536	18,897	19,300	19,871
GDP implicit price index	-4.3	5.5	2.0	0.5	2.6	10.3

1 *Expressed in dollars.*

Provincial economic accounts, selected series – concluded

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	% change from previous year					
Northwest Territories						
	at 1986 prices					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	7.0	2.3	6.0	0.5	2.6	1.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	18.4	7.2	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.0
Business investment in fixed capital	19.8	32.9	-42.1	-29.2	-4.2	-19.7
Exports	22.5	10.9	-9.2	5.4	-6.8	-5.1
Gross domestic product	**29.3**	**6.2**	**-2.8**	**-3.4**	**-3.9**	**-0.6**
	at current prices					
Corporation profits before taxes	62.9	-0.9	-12.1	-52.8	16.2	11.1
Personal disposable income	11.6	11.2	9.0	9.1	2.1	17.5
Personal disposable income per capita[1]	12,732	13,912	14,644	15,459	15,286	17,968
GDP implicit price index	0.8	-1.9	5.8	-2.4	5.4	-0.3

[1] *Expressed in dollars.*

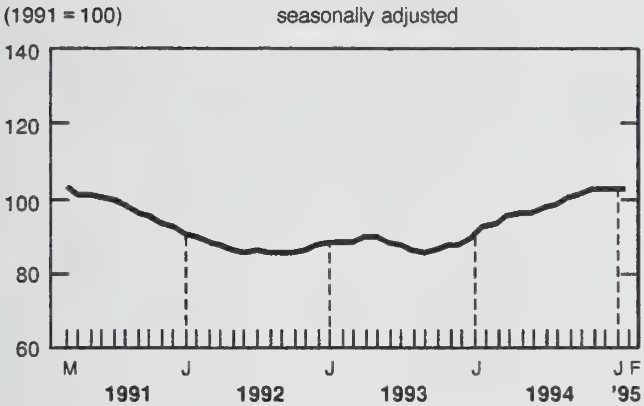
■

Help-wanted index

February 1995

Newspaper advertising for help-wanted remained unchanged in February. After reaching a peak of 215 in March 1989, the index declined to 85 in September 1993. Then it gained 20%, reaching 102 in November 1994, where it has since remained.

Help-wanted index has remained unchanged since November



The index is compiled from help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. In these labour markets, it reflects the intent of employers to hire new workers. However, not all jobs are filled through help-wanted ads, so the index represents only a portion of all hirings.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *All help-wanted indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.*

By region, between January and February, the index increased 1% in the Prairie provinces. It declined 1% in Ontario and British Columbia. There were no changes in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec.

Compared with February 1994, strong advances were observed in all regions except British Columbia, where the index declined 8%. The strongest year-over-year increases occurred in Ontario (+24%) and the Atlantic provinces (+14%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

Help-wanted indexes for the metropolitan areas surveyed are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted index

(1991 = 100)

	February 1994	December 1994	January 1995	February 1995	February 1994 to February 1995	January 1995 to February 1995
	seasonally adjusted					
					% change	
Canada	**92**	**102**	**102**	**102**	**11**	**0**
Atlantic provinces	90	104	103	103	14	0
Quebec	97	100	102	102	5	0
Ontario	89	107	111	110	24	-1
Prairies provinces	87	95	96	97	11	1
British Columbia	88	82	82	81	-8	-1

■

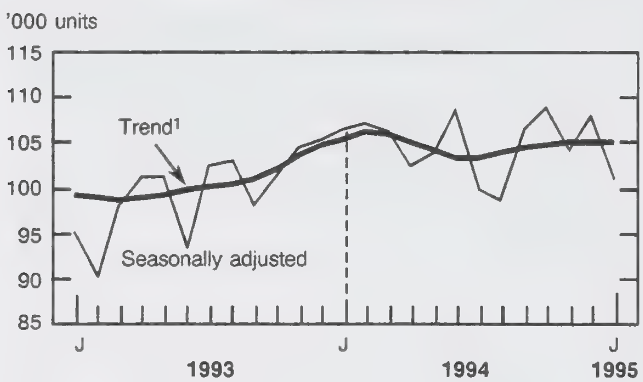
New motor vehicle sales

January 1995

Sales of new motor vehicles dropped sharply in January after strong sales in December. A steep drop in passenger car sales led the decline. Truck sales fell for a third straight month.

Dealers sold about 101,000 (seasonally adjusted) new motor vehicles in January, a 6.5% drop from December and 5.3% less than in January 1994. Last year, dealers sold about 105,000 new vehicles a month on average.

New motor vehicle sales



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

Consumers purchased fewer passenger cars in January (-9.8%) after a buying spree in December. Declines in January more than offset December's gain. Monthly sales are generally volatile, but the net effect of the monthly fluctuations has been a flat trend for the latest six months. This follows a downward trend for car sales during the first half of 1994.

Sales of imported passenger cars fell 14.8% after rising 19.6% in December. More models that used to be imported are now manufactured in North America, and there is a downward trend in imported car sales.

Dealers sold fewer North American cars in January (-8.3%). Sales were below the 1994 monthly average.

Sales of trucks, vans and buses declined for a third month (-1.5%). Truck sales have generally risen for the past three years. January's sales were still higher than the 1994 monthly average.

The average sale price of cars has risen

Consumers paid over 10% more for cars made in North America and Japan than they did in January 1994. The increase may reflect the types of cars that consumers are buying this year as well as inflation. According to the consumer price index, new vehicle prices were 6.2% higher than in January 1994. The average purchase price of imported cars built outside Japan fell 3% from January 1994 to January 1995.

Average sale prices of passenger cars, by location of manufacture

	1994	January 1994	January 1995
		$	
North America	18,478	17,859	19,577
Japan	18,111	18,144	20,140
Other countries	27,137	27,344	26,541

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The January issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, $16/$160) will be available in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824) Retail trade Section, Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	January 1994	December 1994[r]	January 1995[p]	January 1994 to January 1995	December 1994 to January 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
				% change	
New motor vehicles	**106,601**	**107,925**	**100,963**	**-5.3**	**-6.5**
Passenger cars	65,680	64,134	57,825	-12.0	-9.8
North American[1]	48,597	49,213	45,116	-7.2	-8.3
Imported	17,083	14,920	12,709	-25.6	-14.8
Trucks, vans and buses	40,921	43,791	43,137	5.4	-1.5

	January 1994	January 1995[p]	January 1994 to January 1995	Market share January 1994	Market share January 1995
	unadjusted				
			% change	%	
New motor vehicles	**76,528**	**74,782**	**-2.3**		
Passenger cars	45,962	42,057	-8.5	100.0	100.0
North American[1]	35,660	34,126	-4.3	77.6	81.1
Big Three	31,688	28,419	-10.3	68.9	67.6
Other	3,972	5,707	43.7	8.6	13.6
Imports	10,302	7,931	-23.0	22.4	18.9
Big Three	1,633	1,084	-33.6	3.6	2.6
Other	8,669	6,847	-21.0	18.9	16.3
Trucks, vans and buses	30,566	32,725	7.1	100.0	100.0
North American[1]	28,330	30,232	6.7	92.7	92.4
Big Three	26,011	27,770	6.8	85.1	84.9
Other	2,319	2,462	6.2	7.6	7.5
Imports	2,236	2,493	11.5	7.3	7.6

1 *Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Raw materials price index, early estimate
February 1995

The raw materials price index increased an estimated 1.0% from January to February 1995. Except for the metals index (-1.3%), all major components moved upward. The mineral fuels index led the way (+2.2%), followed by the vegetable and animal products (+1.7%) and wood (+0.8%) indexes. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased an estimated 0.6% in February 1995.

This early estimate of the February 1995 index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of March.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Steel primary forms
Week ending March 4, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 4, 1995 totalled 279 872 tonnes, down 6.2% from 298 306 tonnes a week earlier, but up 2.8% from 272 181 tonnes a year earlier.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 2 536 989 tonnes, an 11.6% increase from 2 272 875 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing
January 1995

Steel pipe and tubing production for January 1995 totalled 190 081 tonnes, an 18.5% increase from 160 472 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The January 1995 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings
January 1995

Carloadings of revenue freight in Canada totalled 21.2 million tonnes in January, a 23.0% increase from January 1994. Rail carriers received an additional 1.6 million tonnes from U.S. connections during January.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The January 1995 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, $10/$100) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Electric storage batteries
January 1995

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 116,115 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in January, down 21.0% from 147,009 batteries in January 1994.

Sales data on other types of storage batteries are also available.

The January 1995 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue
January 1995

In January, pulpwood receipts totalled 3 577 891 cubic metres, up 9.6% from 3 264 642 cubic metres in January 1994. Wood residue receipts totalled 5 777 760 cubic metres, up 6.5% from the revised 5 424 748 cubic metres in January 1994. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 325 684 cubic metres, up 5.2% from the revised 8 861 984 cubic metres in January 1994. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 3.9% to 11 702 924 cubic metres, from the revised 11 265 090 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The January 1995 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Pack of processed carrots

1994

Data for 1994 on the pack of processed carrots are now available.

Pack of processed carrots, 1994 (32-239, $14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Meat and meat products industry (except poultry)

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the meat and meat products industry (except poultry) (SIC 1011) totalled $9,215.5 million, up 8.1% from $8,521.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5380.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Man-made fibre and filament yarn industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the man-made fibre and filament yarn industry (SIC 1811) totalled $909.9 million, down 2.6% from $934.1 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5425.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary textile industries* (34-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Men's and boys' shirt and underwear industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' shirt and underwear industry (SIC 2434) totalled $594.2 million, up 1.2% from $587.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5443.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Wooden box and pallet industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden box and pallet industry (SIC 2561) totalled $243.6 million, up 11.4% from $218.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5467.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood industries* (35-250, $53).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Other combined publishing and printing industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other combined publishing and printing industry (SIC 2849) totalled $143.3 million, down 15.3% from $169.1 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5503.

Data for this industry will be released in *Printing, publishing and allied industries* (36-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Sawmill and woodworking machinery industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sawmill and woodworking machinery industry (SIC 3193) totalled $263.2 million, up 22.6% from $214.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5545.

Data for this industry will be released in *Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Concrete pipe industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the concrete pipe industry (SIC 3541) totalled $170.0 million, up 9.7% from $155.0 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6852.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Other concrete products industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other concrete products industries (SIC 3549) totalled $420.9 million, down 2.1% from $429.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6854.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Primary glass and glass container industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the primary glass and container industry (SIC 3561) totalled $606.3 million, up 9.3% from $554.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6856.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Musical instruments and sound recording industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the musical instruments and sound recording industry (SIC 3994) totalled $425.8 million, up 18.7% from $358.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6896.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, December 1994
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $15/$144; United States: US$18//US$173; other countries: US$21/US$202)

Coal and coke statistics, December 1994
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154)

Gas utilities, November 1994
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196)

Department store sales and stocks, November 1994
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224)

Labour force information, for the week ended February 18, 1995
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140)
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, March 10.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with the *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994* (11-204E, $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 10, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES

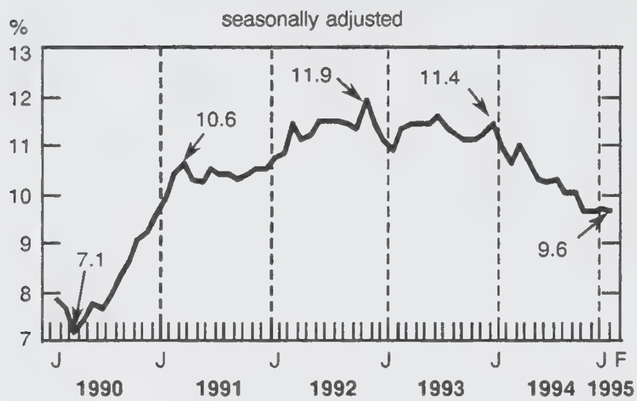
MAJOR RELEASE

Labour force survey

February 1995

There was little overall change in employment in February, the third consecutive month with no significant change. A sizeable increase in employment in manufacturing was offset by a decline in the service sector. A drop in the labour force edged the unemployment rate down one-tenth of a percentage point to 9.6%.

Unemployment rate

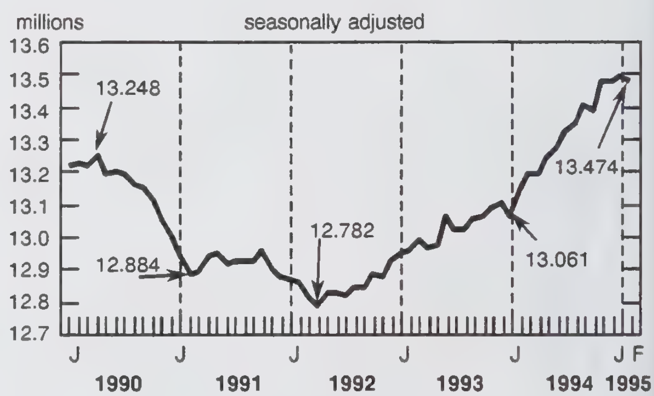


Employment growth pauses

After strong growth in 1994, there has been little change in overall employment in the last three months—the current month's employment level is within 6,000 of November's. Adult employment has remained stable during this period, whereas youth employment has continued to be volatile. Employment among those aged 15 to 24 fell by 18,000 in February, partly offsetting an increase of 31,000 in January. The decline was concentrated among young women.

> **A new compact disc product**
>
> *Labour force historical review*, a new compact disc, presents annual average estimates from the labour force survey for the 1976 to 1994 period. This new product makes labour market data spanning three decades available at the click of a mouse button. New software called IVISION Browser© allows you to easily modify the dimensions of the data, quickly create charts and maps, print, or transfer data to other software packages. The disc contains 42 tables corresponding to the publication *Labour force annual averages*. It also includes methodological notes and an analysis of the Canadian labour market between 1976 and 1994.
>
> *Labour force historical review* on compact disc ($395) will be released in late March. To put this wealth of information about the labour information at your fingertips, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.
>
> For further information on this release, contact Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301), Household Surveys Division.

Employment

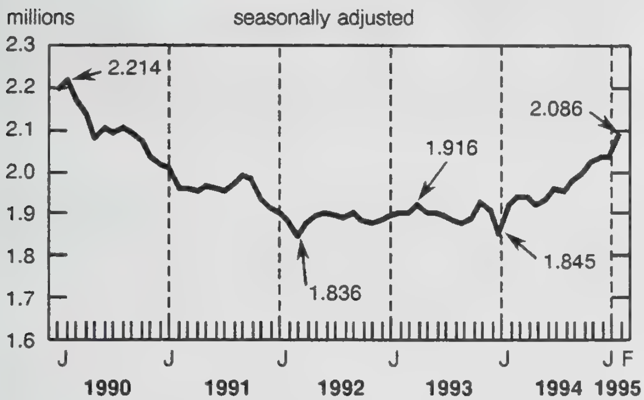


Growth resumes in the goods-producing sector, but is offset by job losses in the service-producing sector

Employment rose in the goods-producing sector by 40,000. The increase was in manufacturing (+53,000) and other primary industries (+9,000), partly offset by a decline in construction (-18,000).

After two months of small increases, manufacturing employment grew by an estimated 53,000 in February (+2.6%). Since the beginning of 1994, manufacturing employment has grown by 241,000 (+13.1%), accounting for 58% of total employment growth. Over this same period, employment growth has also been strong in other primary industries, where gains totalling 34,000 (+12.7%) have been concentrated in mining and forestry.

Manufacturing employment



Employment in construction declined by 18,000 in February. Construction had strong growth in the first seven months of 1994 with a gain of 79,000 jobs, but has since dropped by 33,000. These employment losses accompanied an overall decline in the value of building permits in the second half of 1994.

The loss of jobs in service-producing industries was concentrated in trade (-21,000) and public administration (-18,000). Employment in trade has been volatile with no clear trend for more than a year.

Fewer in the labour force

There were 33,000 fewer people in the labour force in February, offsetting January's increase. The youth labour force shrank by 25,000, bringing their participation rate down to 62.0%, almost 10 percentage points below its January 1989 peak. Among those aged 25 and over, the labour force decreased by 24,000 for men, which was partly offset by an increase of 16,000 for women.

LFS hotline

Get the commentary and key survey estimates at 7 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded messages.

*You may press 0 at any time to speak with a labour market analyst. To repeat a message, enter *. To select another message enter ##.*

LFS information line: 613-951-9448

Enter topic code	***To hear:***
11	*Commentary on this month's situation*
12	*Industry employment*
13	*Provincial employment and unemployment estimates*
14	*Census metropolitan area employment and unemployment estimates*
15	*Unemployment rates used by the unemployment insurance program*
16	*Next release date and notes to users*

Hint: *if you know the code for the message you wish to hear, enter it immediately to by-pass the instructions. For example, to obtain in English the unemployment rates used by the unemployment insurance program in New Brunswick, press 15, then press 3 for the province of New Brunswick.*

Provincial summary

In British Columbia, employment in February fell by 16,000, returning to its November 1994 level. There has been little overall change in employment in British Columbia over the past year.

In February, increased employment among women in Quebec (+16,000) and decreased labour force participation among men (-20,000) brought the unemployment rate down 0.5 percentage points to 11.5%. Employment in Quebec is currently 28,000 above its pre-recession level.

Employment levels in the other provinces did not change significantly in February. Moreover, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have had no significant change in employment levels since November 1994.

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

Labour force annual averages, 1989-1994 (71-529), now available, presents revised annual averages for the estimates published monthly in *The labour force*. It also contains a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates. An article in the publication gives an overview of labour market conditions from 1976 to 1994 and briefly describes the major trends that affected the labour force over this period.

Historical labour force statistics (71-201), which contains revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series, is now available. The above-mentioned data are also available on CANSIM.

A number of changes to the labour force survey were introduced in January 1995. Feature articles describing these changes are in the December 1994 and January 1995 issues of *The labour force* (71-001). The changes include basing survey population estimates on the 1991 Census, including non-permanent residents in the survey's target population and adopting new sub-provincial regions.

For a summary of information, *Labour force information for the week ended February 18, 1995* (71-001P, $10/$100) is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, $300). The February 1995 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, $20/$200) will be available the shortly. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the labour force survey is scheduled for April 7.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

Labour force characteristics

	February 1995	January 1995 to February 1995	February 1994 to February 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
		change	
Labour force ('000)	14,910	-33	139
Employment ('000)	13,474	-20	335
Full-time ('000)	11,269	12	411
Part-time ('000)	2,205	-32	-76
Unemployment ('000)	1,436	-13	-196
Unemployment rate (%)	9.6	-0.1	-1.4
Participation rate (%)	65.1	-0.2	-0.3
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.8	-0.1	0.7

	February 1995	February 1994	February 1994 to February 1995
	unadjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,605	14,488	117
Employment ('000)	13,091	12,765	326
Full-time ('000)	10,791	10,374	417
Part-time ('000)	2,301	2,391	-90
Unemployment ('000)	1,514	1,724	-209
Unemployment rate (%)	10.4	11.9	-1.5
Participation rate (%)	63.7	64.1	-0.4
Employment/population ratio (%)	57.1	56.5	0.6

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Labour force ('000)					Participation rate (%)				
	Feb. 1995	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1994	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994	Feb. 1995	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1994	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**14,910**	**14,943**	**14,771**	**14,605**	**14,488**	**65.1**	**65.3**	**65.4**	**63.7**	**64.1**
Newfoundland	247	248	244	228	225	54.2	54.5	53.5	50.0	49.4
Prince Edward Island	68	68	68	64	65	64.8	65.1	66.0	61.4	63.3
Nova Scotia	432	437	434	414	418	59.3	60.0	60.0	56.8	57.8
New Brunswick	357	359	344	336	325	59.8	60.2	58.1	56.3	54.9
Quebec	3,629	3,633	3,587	3,541	3,496	62.7	62.9	62.5	61.2	61.0
Ontario	5,742	5,742	5,684	5,646	5,592	66.2	66.3	66.6	65.1	65.5
Manitoba	563	561	568	554	561	66.5	66.2	67.4	65.4	66.6
Saskatchewan	496	494	492	486	482	66.3	66.1	66.2	65.0	64.9
Alberta	1,483	1,482	1,447	1,454	1,423	72.1	72.2	71.4	70.7	70.2
British Columbia	1,908	1,922	1,918	1,882	1,902	65.3	65.9	67.7	64.4	67.1

	Employment ('000)					Employment/population ratio (%)				
	Feb. 1995	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1994	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994	Feb. 1995	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1994	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**13,474**	**13,494**	**13,139**	**13,091**	**12,765**	**58.8**	**58.9**	**58.1**	**57.1**	**56.5**
Newfoundland	200	200	197	185	181	43.9	44.0	43.2	40.6	39.6
Prince Edward Island	57	57	55	52	50	54.9	55.1	53.7	49.5	48.2
Nova Scotia	379	381	373	360	355	52.0	52.3	51.6	49.3	49.1
New Brunswick	311	312	299	291	281	52.1	52.3	50.5	48.8	47.5
Quebec	3,212	3,198	3,142	3,095	3,019	55.5	55.3	54.8	53.5	52.6
Ontario	5,238	5,249	5,079	5,118	4,966	60.4	60.6	59.5	59.0	58.2
Manitoba	519	518	507	507	496	61.3	61.2	60.1	59.9	58.9
Saskatchewan	464	465	455	450	441	62.0	62.2	61.2	60.2	59.4
Alberta	1,370	1,368	1,318	1,337	1,288	66.6	66.6	65.0	65.0	63.5
British Columbia	1,736	1,752	1,723	1,696	1,688	59.4	60.0	60.8	58.0	59.5

	Unemployment ('000)					Unemployment rate (%)				
	Feb. 1995	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1994	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994	Feb. 1995	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1994	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	**1,436**	**1,449**	**1,632**	**1,514**	**1,724**	**9.6**	**9.7**	**11.0**	**10.4**	**11.9**
Newfoundland	47	48	47	43	44	19.0	19.4	19.3	18.7	19.7
Prince Edward Island	10	10	13	13	15	15.2	15.3	18.8	19.5	23.8
Nova Scotia	53	56	61	55	63	12.3	12.8	14.1	13.2	15.1
New Brunswick	46	47	45	44	43	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.4
Quebec	417	435	445	446	476	11.5	12.0	12.4	12.6	13.6
Ontario	504	493	605	529	626	8.8	8.6	10.6	9.4	11.2
Manitoba	44	43	61	47	65	7.8	7.7	10.7	8.4	11.6
Saskatchewan	32	29	37	36	41	6.5	5.9	7.5	7.4	8.4
Alberta	113	114	129	116	135	7.6	7.7	8.9	8.0	9.5
British Columbia	172	170	195	186	214	9.0	8.8	10.2	9.9	11.3

Note: *Provincial estimates may differ from the national total due to independent seasonal adjustment.* ■

OTHER RELEASES

Education price index, elementary and secondary levels
1971-1993

Data from the education price index (elementary and secondary levels) for the period from 1971 to 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 00590304.

For further information on this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

School board revenues and expenditures
1900-1992

Data on school board revenues and expenditures for the period from 1900 to 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00590301-00590303.

For further information on this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Farm product prices
January 1995

In January, prices received by farmers for their products increased 1.9%. This increase was the net result of a 1.3% increase in crop prices and a 2.2% increase in livestock and animal product prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The January 1995 issue of *Farm product price index* (62-003, $8/$76) is scheduled for release on March 17. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns
December 1994

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,790 million in December 1994, up 8.9% from $1,645 million in December 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The December 1994 issue of *Restaurants, caterers and taverns* (63-011, $7/$70) will be available in three weeks. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Sugar sales
February l995

Refiners' sales totalled 72 633 tonnes for all types of sugar in February, comprising 65 697 tonnes in domestic sales and 6 936 tonnes in export sales. For January to February 1995, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 145 784 tonnes: 126 707 tonnes in domestic sales and 19 077 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 77 205 tonnes in February 1994, of which 67 590 tonnes were domestic sales and 9 615 tonnes were export sales. The 1994 year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 153 268 tonnes: 128 849 tonnes in domestic sales and 24 419 tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The February 1995 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Egg production

January 1995

Egg production in January totalled 41.2 million dozen, a 2.5% increase from January 1994. The average number of layers increased 3.0%. The number of eggs per 100 layers decreased from 2,259 to 2,249.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Cereal grain flour industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cereal grain flour industry (SIC 1051) totalled $715.6 million, up 9.1% from $655.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5387.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other plastic products industries not elsewhere classified

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other plastic products industries not elsewhere classified (SIC 1699) totalled $3,510.1 million, up 10.2% from $3,185.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5418.

Data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and plastics products industries* (33-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Men's and boys' clothing contractors industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' clothing contractor industry (SIC 2435) totalled $163.7 million, down 0.7% from $164.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5444.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Shingle and shake industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the shingle and shake industry (SIC 2511) totalled $283.7 million, up 5.7% from $268.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5459.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood industries* (35-250, $53).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Prefabricated wooden buildings industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prefabricated wooden buildings industry (SIC 2541) totalled $340.5 million, up 4.4% from $326.1 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5463.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood industries* (35-250, $53).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Wooden household furniture industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden household furniture industry (SIC 2611) totalled $951.9 million, up 11.4% from $854.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5474.

Data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and fixtures industries* (35-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Stationery paper products industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the stationery paper products industry (SIC 2792) totalled $381.9 million, down 3.7% from $396.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5493.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and allied products industries* (36-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Non-commercial trailer industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-commercial trailer industry (SIC 3243) totalled $279.2 million, up 17.0% from $238.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5553.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other transportation equipment industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other transportation equipment industries (SIC 3299) totalled $700.0 million, up 49.4% from $468.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5566.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Glass products industry (except glass containers)

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the glass products industry (except glass containers) (SIC 3562) totalled $628.4 million, up 5.5% from $595.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6857.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins,
January 1995
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $60/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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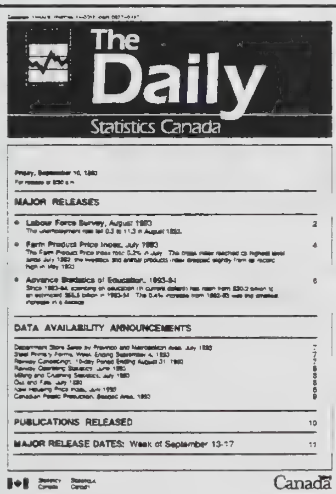
The Daily
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Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 13-17

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
13	**New housing price index**	January 1995
15	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	January 1995
15	**Department store sales**	January 1995
16	**Monthly survey of manufacturing**	January 1995
16	**Composite index**	February 1995

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 13, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Services indicators
Fourth quarter 1994

The fourth quarter issue of *Services indicators* features an article about how research and development alliances are an emerging competitive strategy for firms. The article reports on these alliances, their characteristics, and the growing role of service industries.

The issue also reviews fourth quarter movements in the services sector, where employment, GDP, consumer spending, prices, imports and exports all increased. The trade deficit in services worsened for the first time in over a year. Still, the business services trade balance improved. The consumer price index for services posted its smallest annual increase since the component was introduced in 1961.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016, $28/$112) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact George Sciadas (613-951-3177), Services, Science and Technology Division.

OTHER RELEASES

Services indicators
Fourth quarter 1994

Service industries continued to contribute to economic recovery, as employment, output, exports and consumer spending increased in the fourth quarter.

Employment in business services continued to expand faster than in any other service group. Computer services were the primary force behind this growth. During the last three quarters, the composition of employment has also changed, shifting toward full-time employment.

Finance and insurance, led by chartered banks and other deposit-accepting intermediaries, experienced outstanding financial prosperity in the fourth quarter. By contrast, communications and business services faced reduced profitability, as record operating revenues were offset by higher operating expenses.

The consumer price index for services increased again in the fourth quarter. At the same time, however, it was the smallest annual increase since the component was introduced in 1961.

Unlike the impressive fourth-quarter performance of merchandise trade, the trade deficit in services worsened for the first time in over a year. Still, the business services trade balance improved.

The upcoming issue of *Services indicators* features an article entitled "Strategic R&D alliances". It suggests that firms may lack the expertise to carry out their own research and development, to evaluate new ideas and to adapt those ideas for their own use. To improve upon this situation, some firms form alliances with other firms and research institutes. This hastens the acquisition of knowledge and reduces the lead time needed to introduce innovations. Service industry firms are particularly active in such alliances.

The article reports on research and development alliances, their characteristics and the growing role of service industries. It finds that firms with alliances commit more resources to research and development than firms without alliances.

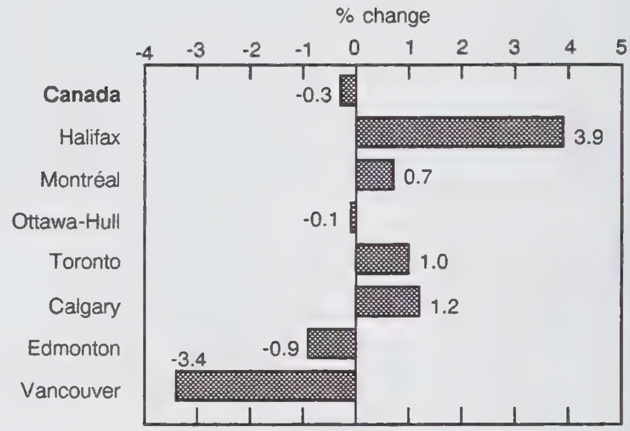
The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016, $28/$112) will be available shortly. This quarterly publication profiles the communications sector, the finance, insurance and real estate sector, and the business services sector. It presents statistics related to key economic indicators (financial, employment, salaries and output). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact George Sciadas (613-951-3177), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

New housing price index
January 1995

The new housing price index decreased 0.3% from January 1994 to January 1995. This was the seventh consecutive month of negative annual movement.

New housing price indexes
January 1994 to January 1995



The index stood at 135.8 (1986 = 100) in January 1995, unchanged from December 1994. In 6 of the 20 cities surveyed, contractors reported stable or offsetting new home prices. This resulted in no monthly changes in the indexes for those cities. In the 10 cities showing monthly increases, the largest were Windsor (+0.5%) and Regina (+0.4%). No other monthly increase was larger than 0.3%.

Of the four cities with monthly decreases, the largest was Victoria (-1.2%). Contractors in Victoria attributed the decrease to lower prices needed to stimulate sales in a soft housing market.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

New housing price indexes
(1986 = 100)

	January 1995	January 1994 to January 1995	December 1994 to January 1995
		% change	
Canada total	**135.8**	**-0.3**	–
House only	125.4	-0.2	0.1
Land only	168.9	-0.3	-0.1
St. John's	127.8	0.6	–
Halifax	119.5	3.9	0.1
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.6	0.8	–
Québec	134.6	-0.4	0.1
Montréal	137.2	0.7	-0.1
Ottawa-Hull	122.8	-0.1	-0.1
Toronto	137.8	1.0	0.2
Hamilton	127.6	0.4	–
St. Catharines-Niagara	121.8	-1.5	–
Kitchener-Waterloo	123.4	-1.3	0.2
London	146.9	0.3	0.3
Windsor	128.8	1.9	0.5
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.7	1.3	–
Winnipeg	117.2	3.0	0.3
Regina	128.7	1.2	0.4
Saskatoon	112.1	-0.4	–
Calgary	141.2	1.2	0.1
Edmonton	147.6	-0.9	0.1
Vancouver	142.2	-3.4	-0.4
Victoria	123.9	-5.8	-1.2

– *Nil or zero.*

■

Deliveries of major grains

January 1995

Western Canadian deliveries of the major grains (excluding barley) were down in January from December levels, a normal seasonal decline. However, January deliveries were still up marginally from January 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The January 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) is scheduled for release in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division.

Deliveries of major grains

	January 1994	January 1995	Janaury 1994 to January 1995
	'000 tonnes		% change
Total major grains	**2 594.9**	**2 707.3**	**4.3**
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 084.7	1 403.6	29.4
Durum wheat	183.8	218.3	18.7
Total wheat	**1 268.5**	**1 621.9**	**27.9**
Oats	69.7	91.0	30.5
Barley	521.8	537.3	3.0
Rye	12.7	18.3	44.1
Flaxseed	60.0	46.2	-23.0
Canola	662.2	392.7	-40.7

■

Dairy review

January 1995

Creamery butter production totalled 8.6 thousand tonnes in January, a 4.2% increase from January 1994. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 10.0 thousand tonnes, a 13.0% decrease from January 1994.

An estimated 588.2 thousand kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in December 1994, a 3.6% increase from December 1993. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during 1994 to 7.0 million kilolitres, a 3.6% increase over 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The January 1995 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, $14/$138) will be released March 24. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division.

■

Oils and fats

January 1995

Production of all types of deodorized oils in January totalled 77 738 tonnes, up 4.1% from 74 688 tonnes in December 1994.

Manufacturers' sales of packaged shortening totalled 10 530 tonnes in January, up from 10 436 tonnes in December.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 6 029 tonnes in January, down from 7 125 tonnes the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The January 1995 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

January 1995

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 63 192 tonnes in January, up 10.4% from 57 219 tonnes (revised) in January. Data on production and export markets for selected commodities are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The January 1995 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

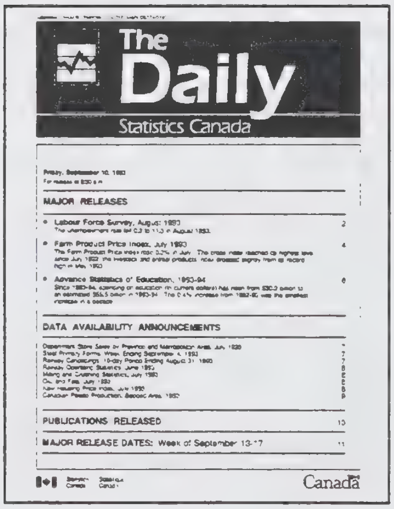
Blow-moulded plastic bottles

Fourth quarter 1994

Data for the fourth quarter of 1994 on production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles (47-006, $8/$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■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Labour Force Survey, August 1993
Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and residue statistics, January 1995
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84;
other countries: US$10/US$98)

Production and shipments of steel and tubing, January 1995
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72;
other countries: US$9/US$84)

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, January 1995
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72;
other countries: US$9/US$84)

Wholesale trade, December 1994
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192;
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Tuesday, March 14, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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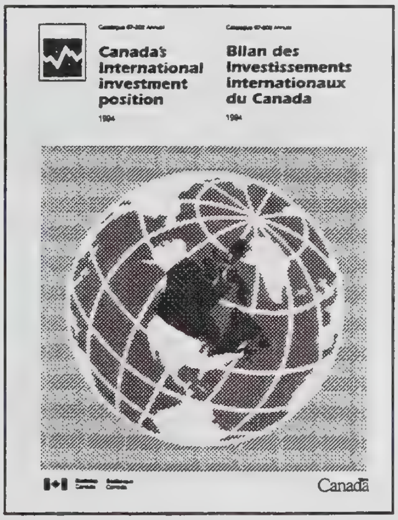

Canada's international investment position
1994

International investment, both in Canada and abroad, constitutes one of the cornerstones of Canada's economy. Statistics on international investment profile Canadian investment abroad by geographic area, industry and type; foreign investment trends in a wide range of industries by selected countries; series on portfolio investment instruments, including stocks, bonds and money market paper; ownership and control of capital; and investment income. For historical data, refer to *Canada's international investment position, historical statistics, 1926 to 1992* (67-202, $50).

Canada's international investment position, 1994 (67-202, $50) includes annual data from 1984 to 1994, and is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062), Balance of Payments Division.

OTHER RELEASE

Steel primary forms
January 1995

Steel primary forms production for January 1995 totalled 1 229 638 tonnes, a 13.4% increase from 1 084 651 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The January 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Canada's international investment position, 1994
Catalogue number 67-202
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; other countries: US$70).

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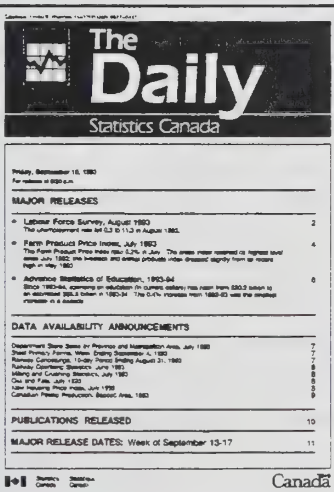
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 15, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

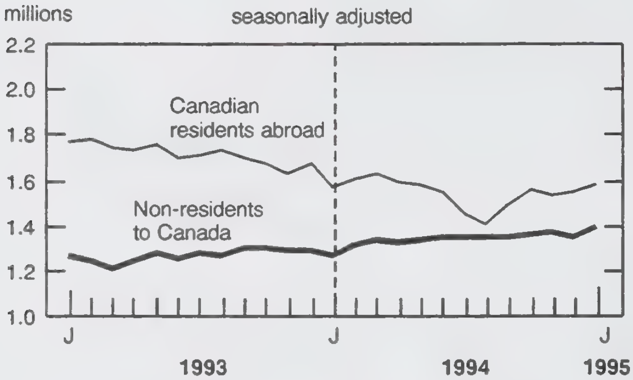
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASE

Travel between Canada and other countries
January 1995

In January, 1.4 million foreigners visited Canada for at least one night, a 3.0% increase over December 1994 and the most since February 1988. This type of travel has been increasing since August 1992, after having been relatively constant between late 1986 and mid-1992.

Overnight trips to Canada reach highest level in seven years



Americans made 1.1 million overnight trips to Canada, 2.8% more than in December 1994. Overseas visitors made a record 310,000 overnight trips to Canada, up 3.7% from December and an extension of the upward trend that emerged in mid-1992.

Over time, residents of countries other than the United States have represented an increasing share of the visitors to Canada; the share from overseas was only 5% of overnight visits in 1972, it stood at 22% in January. Since overseas visitors tend to make longer trips to Canada than Americans, the economic impact of this increase is significantly greater than that of a comparable rise in the number of U.S. visitors. In 1993, overseas visitors spent an average C$914 per overnight trip, compared with C$343 for Americans.

The weak Canadian dollar has stimulated higher spending in Canada by visitors. This has contributed to reducing Canada's international travel account deficit, which stood at $6.0 billion in 1994. The travel account deficit peaked at $8.2 billion in 1992.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Month-to-month comparisons in international travel use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).*
>
> *Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).*

Canadians' overnight overseas trips reach a new high

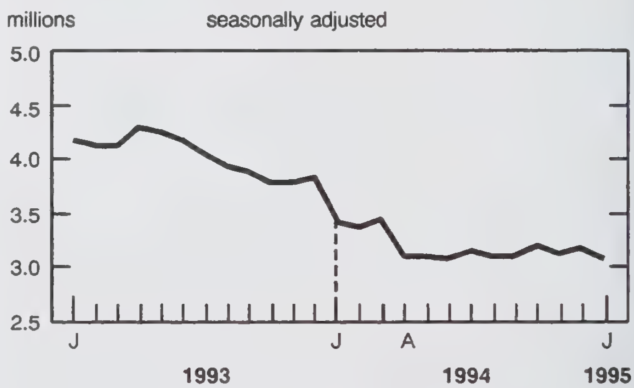
In January, Canadians made a record 297,000 overnight trips to countries other than the United States, 2.0% more than in December. Canadians' travel overseas has been increasing since June 1991.

Nonetheless, most overnight international travel by Canadians is to the United States. Although overnight travel to the United States also increased in January (+1.9% to 1.3 million trips), it has generally been decreasing since late 1991.

Americans' same-day car trips to Canada reach highest level in eight years

Americans' same-day car trips to Canada increased 0.8% to 1.9 million, the highest level since December 1986. The Canadian dollar stood at about US71 cents in January, and the gap between Canadian and U.S. gas prices narrowed to C10 cents per litre. Same-day car trips by Americans to Canada have been increasing since May 1993.

Canadians' same-day U.S. car trips have been stable since April 1994



On the other hand, Canadians' same-day U.S. car trips, often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping, have been relatively stable since April 1994. This type of travel peaked at 5.4 million trips in November 1991, then declined until March 1994.

Canadians' same-day U.S. car trips

	January 1995p	January 1994 to January 1995
	unadjusted	
	'000	% change
Canada	**2,522**	**-11.9**
Province of re-entry		
New Brunswick	383	-17.9
Quebec	205	-12.7
Ontario	1,193	- 6.7
Manitoba	39	-16.2
Saskatchewan	17	-17.0
Alberta	12	-10.6
British Columbia	672	-16.3
Yukon	1	18.4

p *Preliminary figures.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The January 1995 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, $7/$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	November 1994[r]	December 1994[r]	January 1995[p]	December 1994 to January 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
		'000		% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,124	3,171	3,065	-3.3
One or more nights	814	809	878	8.5
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,242	1,251	1,275	1.9
Other countries	287	291	297	2.0
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,896	1,928	1,944	0.8
One or more nights	727	716	729	1.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,060	1,044	1,073	2.8
Other countries[2]	300	299	310	3.7

	January 1995[p]	January 1994 to January 1995
	unadjusted	
	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad		
Car trips to the United States		
Same-day	2,522	-11.9
One or more nights	528	-1.4
Total trips, one or more nights		
United States[1]	962	-1.8
Other countries	418	5.3
Travel to Canada		
Car trips from United States		
Same-day	1,398	31.8
One or more nights	280	5.8
Total trips, one or more nights		
United States[1]	439	7.1
Other countries[2]	129	18.4

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales
January 1995

Continuing an upward trend that started near the beginning of 1994, department store sales (seasonally adjusted) rose 0.9% in January. Sales were up 9.4% from January 1994 and up 4.4% from January 1993.

Consumers are relying increasingly on credit to finance their purchases, so department stores' accounts receivable have been increasing at an exceptional pace since the fourth quarter of 1993. By January, accounts receivable stood at $3.3 billion, 19.9% higher than in January 1994 and 32.0% higher than in January 1993.

Inventories rose 0.7% from January 1994.

Department store sales and inventories

	December 1994[r]	January 1995[p]	December 1994 to January 1995	January 1994 to January 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions		% change	
Sales	1,128.2	1,138.8	0.9	9.4
Inventories	5,047.0	5,292.0	4.9	0.7

[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

Unadjusted

Consumers spent $354 million in the major or full-line department stores in January, 3.2% less than in January 1994. In contrast, sales by the discount category ($363 million) were 21.0% higher.

The share of total retail spending done in department stores has been declining. In 1991, purchases made in department stores represented 7.1% of all retail spending and 21.0% of spending on department store-type merchandise. By 1994, these shares had fallen to 6.4% and 19.1%, respectively. The declines are linked to a downward trend in the shares held by the full-line stores. The shares held by the discount category have remained reasonably stable over this four-year period.

Department store sales including concessions

	January 1995	January 1994 to January 1995
	unadjusted	
	$ millions	% change
Canada	**717.6**	7.7
Newfoundland	10.5	22.8
Prince Edward Island	2.3	-8.3
Nova Scotia	21.5	7.9
New Brunswick	15.0	7.6
Quebec	130.3	6.9
Ontario	300.6	6.9
Manitoba	30.1	9.1
Saskatchewan	22.5	24.3
Alberta	82.3	17.9
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories	102.5	-0.2

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The January 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings
10-day period ending January 31, 1995

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the 10-day period increased 19.7% from the year-earlier period; loadings of revenue freight increased 26.1% to 6.7 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 17.6% during the same period. Tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of January 31, 1995 increased 22.2% from the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

January 1995

Rolled steel shipments for January 1995 totalled 1 126 653 tonnes, up 1.6% from 1 108 533 tonnes in December 1994 and up 6.1% from 1 061 803 tonnes in January 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The January 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard

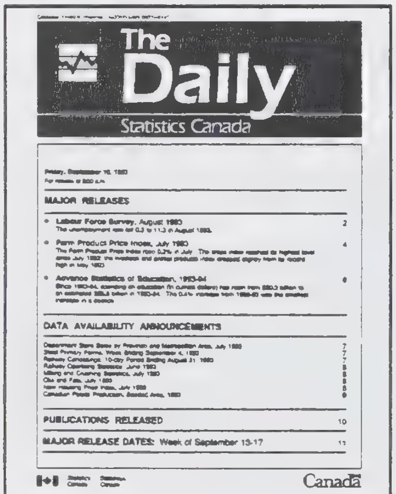
January 1995

Waferboard production in January totalled 257 844 cubic metres, a 9.4% increase from a revised 235 627 cubic metres in January 1994. Particleboard production reached 118 327 cubic metres, up 17.4% from 100 797 cubic metres in January 1994. Fibreboard production in January was 9 367 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 6.5% from 8 799 thousand square metres in January 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The January 1995 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■



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To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an e-mail message to "listproc@statcan.ca". Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The input-output structure of the Canadian economy, 1991
Catalogue number 15-201
(Canada: $66; United States: US$80; other countries: US$93)

Oils and fats, January 1995
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Pack of processed carrots, 1994
Catalogue number 32-239
(Canada: $14; United States: US$17; other countries: US$20)

Production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles, quarter ended December 31, 1994
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $8/$32; United States: US$10/US$39; other countries: US$12/US$45)

Air carrier traffic at Canadian airports, January-March 1994
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $33/$130; United States: US$39/US$156; other countries: US$46/US$182)

Trucking in Canada, 1992
Catalogue number 53-222
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; other countries: US$70)

Industry price indexes, January 1995
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with the *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994* (11-204E, $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 16, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

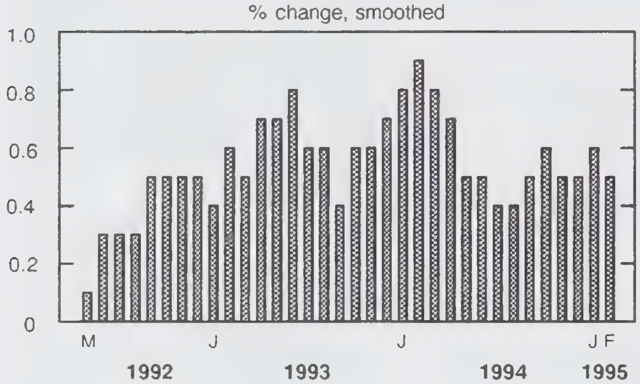
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite index
February 1995

The composite leading index continued to rise at a moderate rate in February, up 0.5%. Rising interest rates took their toll as the three components related to the financial and housing markets all retreated. However, this weakness has not yet spread to other sectors of the economy. In particular, manufacturing again posted impressive growth.

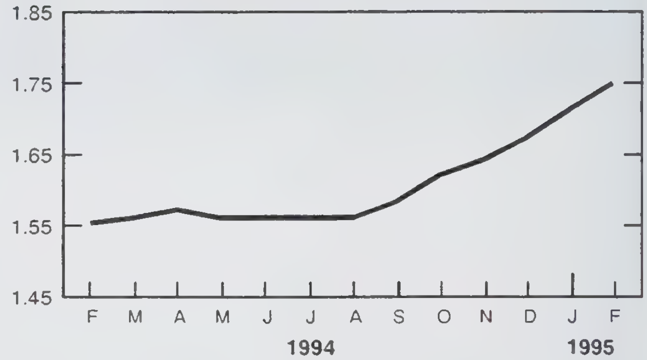
Modest growth in the composite index



Manufacturers of durable goods recorded a 2.8% increase in new orders. Another testament to the strength of demand, especially for export and capital goods, was a further hike in the ratio of shipments-to-inventories of finished goods. Meanwhile, the average work week stabilized at an eight-year high of 38.9 hours for the fifth month in a row. As manufacturers have increasingly resorted to more hiring to meet their manpower needs, employment in this industry jumped 2.6% in February alone, the largest of five straight monthly increases. As in the composite index, this strength buttressed aggregate employment against weakness in a number of other sectors.

Consumer spending plodded ahead, despite rising interest rates in recent months. Sales of durable goods in fact picked up slightly, although it remains to be seen how demand will hold up now that employment has levelled off in the first two months of the year. Housing demand continued to reel, with both starts and sales off sharply.

Ratio of shipments-to-inventories of finished goods, manufacturing



Financial markets also continued to slip early in the new year. The stock market posted a fourth consecutive decrease, while the money supply posted its first back-to-back declines since early 1991. These two components, along with housing, have historically had the longest lead times–from five to seven months–in signalling turning points. However, they also have an above-average rate for false signals. This highlights the necessity to see if this weakness is transmitted to other sectors.

The U.S. leading indicator edged up by only 0.1%. Nevertheless, Canada's exports have shown no signs of letting up, even with the slowdown in auto demand in December. Demand continued to boom in key sectors for our exports, notably natural resources such as forestry and metal products as well as machinery and equipment. The low value of the Canadian dollar also stimulated export earnings.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the March issue of the *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact Dominique Pérusse (613-951-1789), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	September 1994	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	January 1995	February 1995	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	168.7	169.7	170.6	171.5	172.5	173.4	0.5
Housing index[1]	122.8	120.6	119.1	117.2	115.7	114.0	-1.5
Business and personal services employment ('000)	1,898	1,910	1,920	1,930	1,937	1,940	0.2
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1,000)	4,264	4,267	4,246	4,229	4,191	4,159	-0.8
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	30,332	30,345	30,356	30,361	30,331	30,306	-0.1
U.S. composite leading indicator (1967 = 100)[3]	215.9	216.3	216.7	216.9	217.1	217.3	0.1
Manufacturing							
Average work week	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	0.0
New orders, durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	11,282	11,512	11,747	11,969	12,239	12,578	2.8
Shipments/inventories of finished goods[4]	1.58	1.62	1.64	1.67	1.71	1.75	0.04 *
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,131.2	1,133.5	1,132.4	1,136.5	1,140.5	1,147.8	0.6
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,991.3	3,971.3	3,961.4	3,969.8	3,990.7	4,020.9	0.8
Unsmoothed composite	171.5	172.2	171.8	173.7	174.5	175.3	0.5

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

■

Monthly survey of manufacturing

January 1995

Strong foreign demand, escalating prices and a weak Canadian dollar helped boost manufacturers' shipments 3.0% in January.

The seasonally adjusted value of shipments jumped 3.0% in January to $33.1 billion. Increases have averaged 2.6% a month since October 1994. The January increase was widespread as 15 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 72% of shipments) posted gains.

Due largely to strong U.S. demand and price hikes, the most significant increases in current dollars were in the transportation equipment (notably the auto sector), chemicals and wood industries.

Both new and unfilled orders posted gains over last month's levels. Ongoing demand for motor vehicles throughout North America contributed to an overall increase of 1.5% in new orders while unfilled orders inched ahead 0.5%.

Motor vehicle demand leads surge in shipments

Manufacturers of transportation equipment led the increase of shipments in January with a jump of 6.0%. Strong North American demand for motor vehicles contributed most to this increase. However, recent sales slumps and extended shutdowns in February by some auto manufacturers could potentially slow this industry's rate of growth in coming months.

In January, chemicals posted a gain of 5.5%, due in part to a 1.7% price increase. Burgeoning demand and a 1.3% price hike increased shipments of wood products 5.9%. Declines were small, with the food (-0.7%) and the electrical and electronic products industries (-0.5%) being the most significant.

January's shipment level was 25% higher ($6.6 billion) than shipments in February 1994. This phenomenal growth by manufacturers represents increased production in response to strong, mostly foreign, demand as well as price increases. The capacity utilization rate of 85.3% is at an historic high for manufacturers.

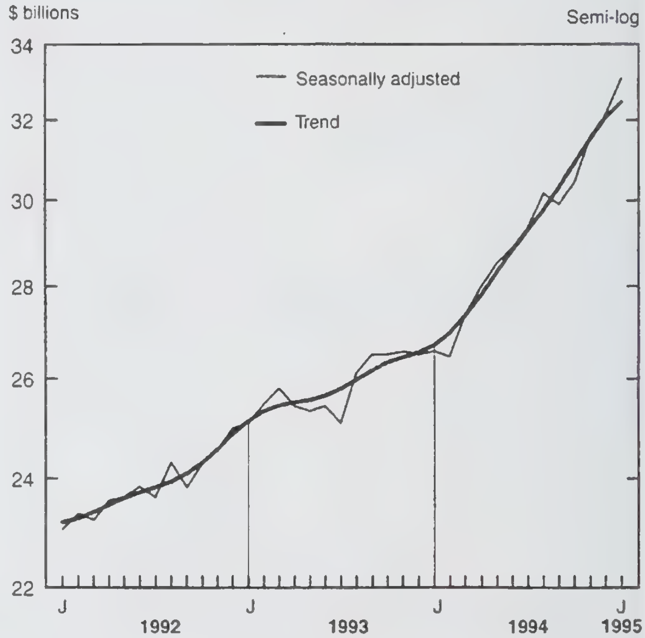
Escalating industrial and raw material prices in recent months have also contributed to this dramatic increase in shipments. While manufacturers have absorbed most of these costs in the past, it appears that they are now beginning to pass some of this increase on to their clients.

Definitions

Unfilled orders: *the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.*

New orders: *the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.*

Monthly shipments increase 25% ($6.6 billion) since February 1994



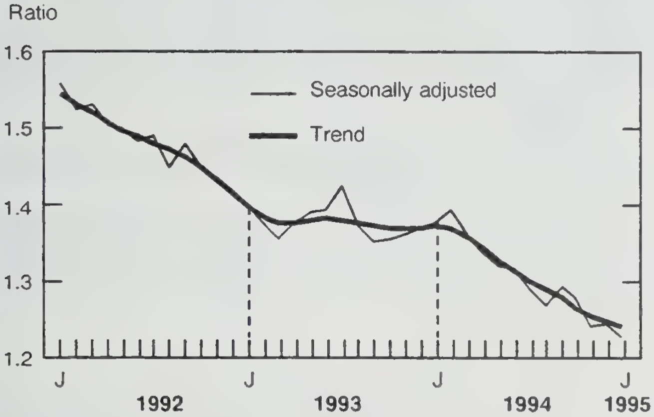
Orders remain buoyant

Orders for manufactured goods lost some of last month's momentum but the change in both new and unfilled orders remained positive in January. Unfilled orders edged up 0.5%, due largely to growth in the transportation equipment industry. Continuing demand for automobiles in North America was a key contributor to a 1.5% increase in manufacturers' new orders. In January, the business conditions survey indicated that manufacturers' outlook on orders for the upcoming quarter is slightly less optimistic than that expressed for the previous quarter.

Inventory levels reach record high

Raw material prices jumped 4.1% in January contributing to a 1.5% increase in total inventories. The inventory-to-shipments ratio, however, fell to a record low of 1.22 as the growth in shipments outpaced inventory levels.

Inventory-to-shipments ratio reaches record low



Manufacturers have recently expressed some concern over increasing finished product inventory levels. Total inventories owned now stand at their highest level in history ($40.5 billion), up 11% since January 1994. Most of the increase has been in raw materials, which account for almost half of total inventories. If inventories continue to climb and the growth in shipments slows, the inventory-to-shipments ratio will rise.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, consult the January 1995 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, $19/$190), available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, please contact Danielle Gendron, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories-to-shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	
January 1994	26,582	0.3	36,523	0.8	29,745	0.3	26,681	-5.3	1.37
February 1994	26,457	-0.5	36,866	0.9	30,283	1.8	26,995	1.2	1.39
March 1994	27,365	3.4	37,246	1.0	30,535	0.8	27,617	2.3	1.36
April 1994	27,997	2.3	37,418	0.5	31,282	2.4	28,744	4.1	1.34
May 1994	28,528	1.9	37,637	0.6	31,110	-0.5	28,357	-1.3	1.32
June 1994	28,882	1.2	37,940	0.8	31,180	0.2	28,951	2.1	1.31
July 1994	29,372	1.7	37,833	-0.3	31,656	1.5	29,849	3.1	1.29
August 1994	30,160	2.7	38,205	1.0	32,216	1.8	30,719	2.9	1.27
September 1994	29,911	-0.8	38,659	1.2	32,911	2.2	30,606	-0.4	1.29
October 1994	30,429	1.7	38,900	0.6	33,289	1.1	30,806	0.7	1.28
November 1994	31,579	3.8	39,141	0.6	33,163	-0.4	31,453	2.1	1.24
December 1994	32,129	1.7	39,945	2.1	33,786	1.9	32,752	4.1	1.24
January 1995	33,100	3.0	40,525	1.5	33,939	0.5	33,253	1.5	1.22

■

OTHER RELEASES

Legal aid services: resource and caseload statistics

1993/94

A decade of increased annual spending on legal aid services ended in fiscal year 1993/94 according to *Legal aid in Canada: resource and caseload statistics, 1993/94.* In 1993/94, legal aid spending totalled $594.4 million, down slightly (-1%) from $602.1 million in 1992/93. Spending in each of the last two years was about double the $300 million spent five years ago in 1988/89—a 66% increase in constant dollars.

The slight decrease in total spending between 1992/93 and 1993/94 resulted from reductions in five jurisdictions: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta. Among these jurisdictions, the largest reductions were made in Ontario (-7% or -$23 million) and Alberta (-7% or -$2 million). Among the jurisdictions that increased spending, British Columbia reported the largest increase (+14% or +$12.6 million).

Lower total spending on legal aid services resulted primarily from a drop in demand. Overall since 1992/93, total applications for legal aid decreased 4%, while approved applications decreased 3% (26,884 fewer applications). Most of the decrease occurred in Ontario (16,247 fewer approved applications) and in Alberta (3,370 fewer approved applications).

In 1993/94, legal aid plans paid $397 million (67% of total spending) to private law firms. Compared with 1992/93, total payments to private law firms decreased 4% or $17.8 million. This was the first time in the last 10 years that payments to private firms dropped. Payments to staff lawyers providing legal services continued to increase in 1993/94 reaching $130.8 million, an increase of 7%.

Legal aid in Canada: resource and caseload statistics, 1993/94 (85F0015XPB, $32) presents data on revenues, expenditures, caseloads, and personnel involved in the delivery and administration of legal aid services in Canada. The report is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231). ■

Wage rates for hired agricultural labour

1994

The average wage rate for hired agricultural labour in 1994 was $8.75 per hour, 2.1% higher than the 1993 average rate of $8.57.

Among the provinces, wage rates for hired agricultural labour were highest in Alberta ($9.09) and lowest in Quebec ($8.20).

Different types of work earned different wage rates. Supervisors earned the highest average wage rate ($13.32), while fruit and vegetable labour earned the lowest ($7.55).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 160.

For further information, contact Rick Burroughs (613-951-2890), Agriculture Division. ■

Industrial monitor

March 1995

The March 1995 edition of *Industrial monitor* is now available. Its tables present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

Industrial monitor can be purchased as a full package (22 sectors) or by industrial sector. The annual subscription is $200 per individual sector. The annual subscription for total manufacturing (15F0017XPE) costs $50. The full 22-sector package (15F0015XPE) costs $3,000, a saving of $650. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending March 11, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 11, 1995 totalled 274 718 tonnes, down 1.8% from the week-earlier 279 872 tonnes and down 3.8% from the year-earlier 285 697 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 2 804 283 tonnes, a 9.5% increase from 2 560 918 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

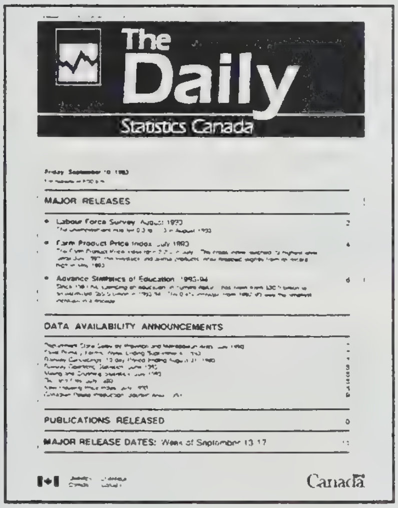
Average prices of selected farm inputs

February 1995

Average prices for selected farm inputs by geographic region for February 1995 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Steel wire and specified wire products, January 1995
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Railway carloadings, January 1995
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140)

Energy statistics handbook, March 1995
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $330; United States: US$400; other countries: US$460)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 17, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

StatCan: CANSIM disc
March 1995

A comprehensive collection of data—with simple retrieval software and excellent documentation—make *StatCan: CANSIM disc* a valuable source of information on Canada. This release puts over 575,000 variables of socio-economic information with their complete history on your desktop.

Access to this data and reference material is now easier than ever. You can search the information by keyword and topic. The software allows you to choose progressively narrower topics from a provided list, focusing your search to only the information you need. A few keystrokes will give you detailed data on topics ranging from agriculture to zinc mining.

The *StatCan: CANSIM disc* costs $1,995 for an annual (one copy) subscription in Canada; in other countries it costs US$1,995. A semi-annual subscription (the disc plus an update) costs $2,995 in Canada and US$2,995 in other countries. A discounted subscription is available to educational institutions at an annual cost of $995 in Canada and US$995 in other countries. A semi-annual subscription with the educational discount costs $1,495 in Canada and US$1,495 in other countries. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Townson (613-951-1122), Marketing Division, or your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales, advance release

February 1995

Consumers spent $726.5 million in department stores in February, a 3.5% decline from February 1994. The discount stores' sales ($378.7 million) were down 3.5%. (The discount stores' sales for February 1994 were unusually high.) Spending in the major stores ($347.8 million) declined 3.4%.

The February 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, $16/$160) will be available in April.

For further information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Construction union wage rate index

February 1995

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in February 1995 from January's level of 136.8. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 1.9% to 136.8 in February 1995 from 134.3 in February 1994.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986 = 100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Selected financial indexes

February 1995

Data for February 1995 on selected financial indexes (1986 = 100) are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, $19/$76) will be available in June.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Soft drinks

February 1995

Data for February 1995 on soft drink production are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, $3/$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables

January 1995

Data for January 1995 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Business services

1992/93, 1991/92 (revised) and 1990/91 (revised)

Data for the 1992/93 fiscal year on revenues and the number of firms in business services (major industry groups 77 and 99) are now available. Revised data for 1990/91 and 1991/92 are also available.

For further information on this release, contact Nancy Preston (613-951-0379), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Fluid milk industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the fluid milk industry (SIC 1041) totalled $3,478.2 million, down 0.6% from $3,497.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5385.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Women's coat and jacket industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's coat and jacket industry (SIC 2441) totalled $211.2 million, down 3.8% from $219.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5445.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Women's clothing contractors industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the women's clothing contractors industry (SIC 2445) totalled $312.8 million, down 6.2% from $333.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5449.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Glove industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the glove industry (SIC 2493) totalled $46.4 million, down 10.5% from $51.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5453.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing industries* (34-252, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industries (SIC 2950) totalled $5,882.4 million, down 1.3% from $5,959.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5511.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary metal industries* (41-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Other hardware and cutlery industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other hardware and cutlery industries (SIC 3069) totalled $307.4 million, up 3.3% from $297.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5534.

Data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Motor vehicle stampings industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle stampings industry (SIC 3253) totalled $2,823.5 million, up 19.6% from $2,361.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5557.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Electric lamp and shade industry (except bulb and tube)

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electric lamp and shade industry (except bulb and tube) (SIC 3332) totalled $74.0 million, up 1.1% from $73.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5571.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Structural concrete products industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the structural concrete products industry (SIC 3542) totalled $226.3 million, up 4.9% from $215.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6853.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Jewellery and precious metal industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the jewellery and precious metal industries (SIC 3920) totalled $450.4 million, down 2.8% from $463.6 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5376.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Primary iron and steel, January 1995
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Imports by country, January-December 1994
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $90/$360; United States: US$108/US$432; other countries: US$126/US$504)

Employment, earnings and hours, December 1994
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $29/$285; United States: US$35/US$342; other countries: US$40/US$399)

Trusteed pension funds, financial statistics, 1993
Catalogue number 74-201
(Canada: $42; United States: US$51; other countries: US$59)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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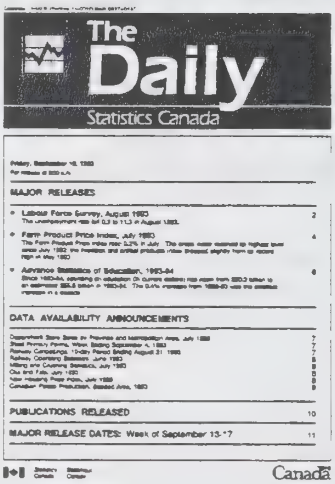
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

March 20-24

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
20	Retail trade	January 1995
20	Human capital development and innovation	
20	Business strategies in innovative and non-innovative firms	
21	Canadian social trends	Spring 1995
21	Wholesale trade	January 1995
22	Canadian international trade	January 1995
23	Canadian economic observer	March 1995
23	Canada's international transactions in securities	January 1995
24	Consumer price index	February 1995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Statistics Canada

Monday, March 20, 1995

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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

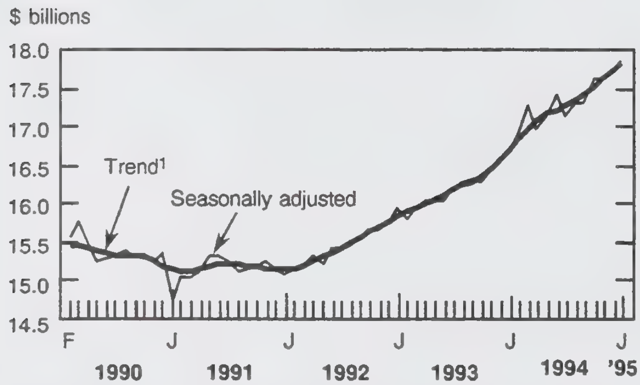
MAJOR RELEASES

Retail trade

January 1995 (preliminary)

Consumers continued to increase their spending as retail sales increased 0.8% to $17.9 billion (seasonally adjusted) in January. This followed a 0.6% gain in December 1994. Since early 1992, retail sales have generally been increasing. The rate of increase has grown faster since mid-1994.

Sales have been increasing since early 1992



Note: *Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the federal sales tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.*
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

January's largest increase in dollar terms was by retailers of department store-type merchandise (33% of total retail trade), who increased sales 1.6% after a 0.5% rise in December. The latest gain was led by other durable and general merchandise stores.

Sales of other durable goods jumped 8.4% in January, offsetting the 6.3% drop in December. Monthly sales movements of other durable goods stores have been volatile over the last year.

The general merchandise sector (10% of total retail trade) advanced 1.6%, the third increase in four months. Sales by general merchandise stores have slowed in recent months after steady growth since mid-1993.

Definitions

Department store-type merchandise *includes goods sold by drug and patent medicine, clothing, furniture, general merchandise, and other semi-durable and durable goods stores.*

Other semi-durable goods *include commodities sold by hardware, book and stationery, florist, lawn and garden, paint, glass and wallpaper, toy, hobby, gift, novelty and souvenir stores.*

Other durable goods *include merchandise sold by sporting goods, bicycle, musical instrument, record and tape, jewellery, watch and jewellery repair, and camera and photographic supply stores.*

Auto sector declined for the first time since July

A 0.2% decline in the auto sector was the first drop since July 1994. Lower sales by gas stations more than offset increases by dealers of new motor vehicles and retailers of auto parts, accessories and services.

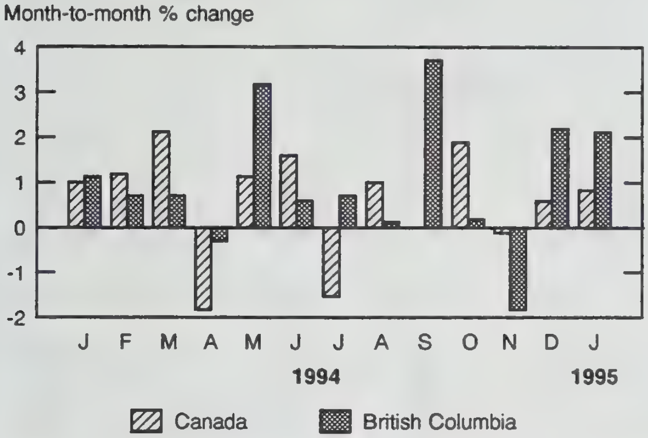
Gas stations' sales fell 2.3%, a fourth consecutive monthly decline. This decline coincided with a drop in gas prices in January.

Sales of new motor vehicles increased slightly (+0.3%) in January despite a 6.5% decline in the number sold. This divergence reflects a 10% increase in the average price of new models this January compared with a year earlier.

Sales in British Columbia grew strongly

Sales in British Columbia grew strongly (+2.1%) for a second consecutive month to stand 12.6% higher than in January 1994. Since January 1994, sales increases in British Columbia have generally surpassed growth at the national level.

Retail sales are growing faster in British Columbia



Early indications of February sales

Early indications of February sales are not as encouraging. Estimates indicate a drop in department stores sales and the number of new motor vehicles sold. These two categories account for about one-third of retail sales. Employment in trade declined 0.9% from January 1995. Retail sales in the United States declined 0.5% in February after a 0.6% increase in January 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The January 1995 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, $20/$200) will be available the second week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	January 1994	October 1994r	November 1994r	December 1994r	January 1995p	December 1994 to January 1995	January 1994 to January 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Food	4,369	4,495	4,476	4,522	4,532	0.2	3.7
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,089	4,153	4,155	4,181	4,174	-0.2	2.1
All other food stores	280	342	321	341	358	5.0	27.8
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,014	1,007	995	997	1,005	0.8	-0.9
Clothing	954	1,042	1,054	1,064	1,072	0.7	12.4
Shoe stores	144	149	154	147	145	-1.3	0.9
Men's clothing stores	154	154	153	158	160	1.1	3.7
Women's clothing stores	306	345	347	354	359	1.4	17.3
Other clothing stores	350	393	401	405	408	0.8	16.8
Furniture	873	956	939	980	986	0.7	12.9
Household furniture and appliance stores	681	762	742	787	793	0.7	16.3
Household furnishings stores	192	193	197	192	194	0.7	0.9
Automotive	5,887	6,292	6,320	6,365	6,351	-0.2	7.9
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,706	4,086	4,115	4,161	4,172	0.3	12.6
Gasoline service stations	1,173	1,201	1,181	1,178	1,151	-2.3	-1.8
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,009	1,005	1,023	1,027	1,027	0.1	1.8
General merchandise stores	1,739	1,817	1,802	1,821	1,850	1.6	6.4
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	1,863	2,030	2,042	1,988	2,083	4.8	11.8
Other semi-durable goods stores	563	610	612	600	606	0.9	7.5
Other durable goods stores	452	472	482	452	490	8.4	8.4
All other retail stores n.e.c.	848	949	948	936	988	5.5	16.5
Total, retail sales	**16,700**	**17,639**	**17,628**	**17,738**	**17,880**	**0.8**	**7.1**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,994	13,553	13,513	13,577	13,707	1.0	5.5
Department store-type merchandise	5,595	5,903	5,884	5,915	6,009	1.6	7.4
Newfoundland	284	293	286	286	286	0.0	0.6
Prince Edward Island	76	76	72	73	74	2.2	-1.7
Nova Scotia	550	550	549	551	548	-0.6	-0.4
New Brunswick	424	416	421	416	413	-0.8	-2.6
Quebec	4,192	4,229	4,234	4,265	4,300	0.8	2.6
Ontario	6,028	6,511	6,572	6,582	6,650	1.0	10.3
Manitoba	566	595	589	595	588	-1.1	4.0
Saskatchewan	497	548	536	533	539	1.1	8.3
Alberta	1,739	1,847	1,842	1,856	1,846	-0.5	6.2
British Columbia	2,290	2,517	2,471	2,524	2,577	2.1	12.6
Yukon	17	16	16	17	18	2.0	6.9
Northwest Territories	38	40	40	41	41	0.5	6.2

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Retail sales

Trade group	January 1994	December 1994[r]	January 1995[p]	January 1994 to January 1995
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Food	4,137	5,122	4,138	0.0
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,904	4,706	3,837	-1.7
All other food stores	233	417	301	29.1
Drug and patent medicine stores	960	1,245	953	-0.7
Clothing	696	1,847	768	10.4
Shoe stores	111	210	107	-3.8
Men's clothing stores	115	338	116	1.5
Women's clothing stores	217	599	251	15.7
Other clothing stores	252	699	293	16.3
Furniture	711	1,391	809	13.7
Household furniture and appliance stores	567	1,153	661	16.6
Household furnishings stores	145	237	148	2.3
Automotive	4,679	5,713	5,087	8.7
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	2,776	3,401	3,185	14.7
Gasoline service stations	1,090	1,172	1,058	-2.9
Automotive parts, accessories and services	813	1,140	844	3.9
General merchandise stores	1,231	3,166	1,303	5.8
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	1,373	3,347	1,517	10.5
Other semi-durable goods stores	405	963	426	5.3
Other durable goods stores	344	916	372	7.9
All other retail stores n.e.c.	623	1,467	719	15.3
Total, retail sales	**13,787**	**21,830**	**14,575**	**5.7**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	11,011	18,429	11,390	3.4
Department store-type merchandise	4,348	9,528	4,631	6.5
Newfoundland	224	369	222	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	58	90	58	-0.1
Nova Scotia	448	698	443	-1.1
New Brunswick	336	522	330	-1.5
Quebec	3,342	4,949	3,392	1.5
Ontario	5,032	8,283	5,466	8.6
Manitoba	470	762	487	3.6
Saskatchewan	424	660	450	6.3
Alberta	1,463	2,325	1,524	4.1
British Columbia	1,944	3,103	2,156	10.9
Yukon	13	20	13	3.3
Northwest Territories	32	49	33	2.8

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Business strategies and innovative firms

Innovative firms are more successful than non-innovative firms. They grow faster, gain more market share and achieve higher growth in profits.

There is no single key to success. Rather, truly innovative firms take a balanced approach to their operations by implementing a range of strategies that involve factors from marketing, production, finance, investment, human resources and government programs. They excel in several different but related areas of business performance.

Successful innovative firms are more critically dependent on employees' skills. Employees of innovative firms are more likely to receive training and, consequently, better wages and employment stability.

Complementary strategies are part of innovation

Innovative firms are those that engage in research and development. They develop, improve and refine technology. They seek new materials and more efficient ways to use existing materials. They exploit a variety of sources to find ideas for product and process innovations.

However, innovative firms' sole concern is not how to be at the leading edge of new product and technology development. They are also concerned about restraining production costs. Moreover, they invest a larger percentage of sales in improving these capabilities.

Innovative firms place more emphasis on human resources and the importance of skilled labour. Their labour relations are superior to those of their competitors. They value the skills of management and non-management employees more highly than other firms do. Innovative firms are more likely to have formal and informal training programs for all employees—management and non-management alike.

Furthermore, innovative firms consider management–indeed all employees—to be important sources of innovation, which suggests a highly integrated work environment. Consultation with production employees is one of the keys of "total quality management" (i.e., workers will be more satisfied and productive if they can actively participate in the direction of the company).

Note to users

What makes a company innovative? What leads a company to offer training to its workers? Business strategies in innovative and non-innovative firms in Canada *and* Human capital development and innovation: the case of training in small and medium-sized enterprises *are based on a 1992 survey. One study divides firms into innovative and non-innovative firms. It investigates the strategies and activities of each group in the areas of research and development, technology, human resources, marketing, finance, production, use of government programs, and management. The study uses objective measures of performance, such as sales and profitability, to compare the success of innovative and non-innovative firms. The second study examines the training decisions of a group of small and medium firms.*

The survey covered 2,156 small and medium firms that grew in terms of sales, assets, and employment over the last half of the 1980s. Small firms were defined as having fewer than 500 employees and less than $100 million in assets in 1984. The sample was drawn from all major sectors except public administration. The response rate was 69%.

Aggressive marketing policies are equally critical for innovative firms. Innovative firms provide higher quality products and deliver more customer service. They are also more export oriented.

Financing strategies also receive greater emphasis from innovative firms. The cost of and access to capital is a more important factor in their growth than in the growth of non-innovative firms. Innovative firms rely more heavily on venture capital, public equity and parent corporations for financing.

Government programs receive higher marks from innovative firms than from non-innovative firms. Innovative firms make greater use of export incentives, industrial support, government procurement, training programs, and research and development tax incentives.

Technology demands greater skills and more training

Three factors influence a firm's willingness to offer training: its degree of innovativeness, its attention to quality, and its high value on employee skills.

The implications are twofold. First, training occurs in response to innovation, which suggests that policies to increase training will work better in conjunction with policies fostering greater innovation. Second, training has been linked to better wages and employment stability. Therefore, because innovative firms are more likely to train their employees, they are also more likely to offer higher wages and better jobs.

Innovative firms train their employees for several reasons. Firms that are introducing new products and processes continually require new skills from their employees. Because the pace of change is so rapid, they are unable to hire new employees to meet these needs. So they must train their existing employees. In addition, innovative firms are more technologically advanced than other firms, and advanced technology demands greater skills from employees. Firms must train employees to develop these greater skills. Those that value the skills of their employees are more likely to train them.

The difference between the percentage of firms offering training in more and less innovative firms is striking. Firms were classified into one of four groups, depending on their degree of innovation. Some 79% of firms in the most innovative group offer training, compared with just 36% in the least innovative group. Consequently, the firms in the most innovative group were twice as likely to offer training as those in the least innovative group.

Two reports on this subject are now available: *Business strategies in innovative and non-innovative firms in Canada* (no. 73) and *Human capital development and innovation: the case of training in small and medium-sized enterprises* (no. 74). To obtain copies, contact Lucienne Sabourin (613-951-4676).

For further information on this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588) or Joanne Johnson (613-951-3547), Micro-Economics Analysis Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of natural gas

January 1995 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 7 578 347 thousand cubic metres in January, down 7.6% from January 1994. The drop was due to sharply lower sales to the residential (-14.5%) and commercial (-15.3) sectors. The weather was warmer than normal this January compared with last year's record cold. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) rose 3.2%, largely because electric utilities and the chemical industry have increased their use of natural gas.

Sales of natural gas

	January 1995p	January 1994	January 1994 to January 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Total	**7 578 347**	**8 203 470**	**-7.6**
Residential	2 430 544	2 843 520	-14.5
Commercial	1 759 001	2 077 046	-15.3
Industrial	2 319 444	2 414 942	3.2
Direct	1 069 358	867 962	

p *Preliminary figures.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The January 1995 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, $14/$140) will be available the third week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

For-hire motor carriers of freight, large carriers

Fourth quarter 1994

Large motor carriers of freight continued increasing their performance in the fourth quarter of 1994, when they posted an operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) of 0.95. This represents the best fourth quarter ratio since 1990. (Any ratio over 1.00 represents an operating loss.)

In the fourth quarter of 1994, 51 large motor carriers (those earning $25 million annually) generated $960 million in operating revenues and $917 million in operating expenses.

By the end of 1994, these for-hire carriers generated $3.6 billion in operating revenues and $3.5 billion in operating expenses. Throughout 1994, a steady increase in revenues and an overall improvement in the carriers' economic performance translated into the best operating ratio (0.97) of the last four years—this marked a return to the pre-recession level. General freight carriers posted a ratio of 0.97 and specialized carriers posted a ratio of 0.96 in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Motor carriers of freight, private carriers

1992

There were 474 private carriers (businesses that maintain their own truck fleet to carry their own goods) in 1992, up 4% from 1991. Their total operating expenses remained unchanged from 1991 at $2.2 billion, while the average cost of operating a private fleet decreased 5% to $4.7 million in 1992. By comparison, for-hire carriers (firms whose major activity is to carry goods for a fee) of a similar size reported an average cost of $5.7 million to operate a for-hire fleet during the same period. Since 1990, about two-thirds of all operating costs for private and for-hire carriers has consisted of transportation expenses (such as drivers' salaries and wages, owner-operators' payments, fuel, and purchased transportation).

This release is based on the annual survey of private motor carriers of freight.

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

March 1, 1995

Preliminary data for March 1, 1995 on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Surface and marine transport service bulletin, vol. 11, no. 2.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $11/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; other countries: US$16/US$112)

Oil pipeline transport, December 1994
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154)

Mortality: summary list of causes, 1992
Catalogue number 84-209
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; other countries: US$42)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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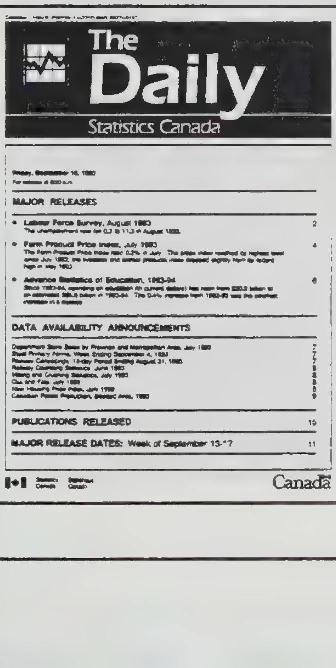

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

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To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an e-mail message to "listproc@statcan.ca". Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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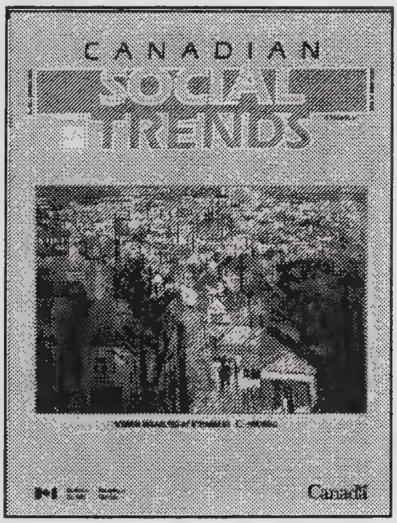
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 21, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

OTHER RELEASES



Canadian social trends

Spring 1995

The spring 1995 issue of *Canadian social trends* features an article entitled "Women assaulted by strangers", as well as two articles about housing ("Housing tenure trends, 1951-1991" and "Housing affordability problems among renters"). Other articles include "Sport participation in Canada", "Working mothers" and "Women, men and work."

Each quarter, *Canadian social trends* integrates data from various sources to examine social trends and issues. It also features the latest social indicators and information about Statistics Canada's products and services.

To order the Spring 1995 issue of *Canadian social trends* (11-008E, $9/$34), see "How to order publications."

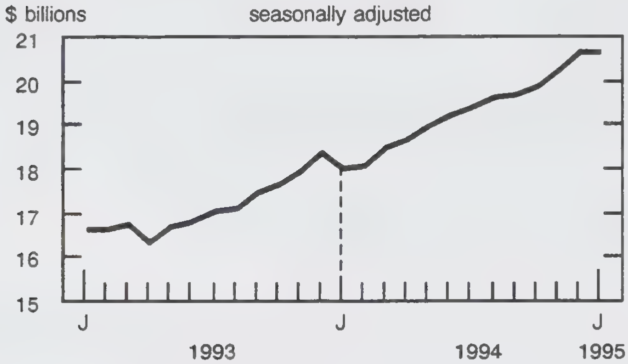
For further information on "Women assaulted by strangers", contact Karen Rodgers (613-951-2064), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. For further information on other articles in this issue, contact Cynthia Silver (613-951-2556), Housing Family and Social Statistics Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Wholesale trade
January 1995 (preliminary)

Offsetting movements caused wholesale merchants' sales to edge up only 0.2% in January. Sales rose for the twelfth month in a row, while inventories recorded the strongest increase in six years.

Sales have risen since January 1994



Wholesale merchants' sales totalled $20.6 billion, up 0.2% from December 1994 and 14.8% from a year earlier. Five of the nine trade groups (accounting for about 60% of sales) posted significant gains. The other four trade groups, which are more consumer related, posted some very large declines.

Sales to industrial users and foreign markets climbed

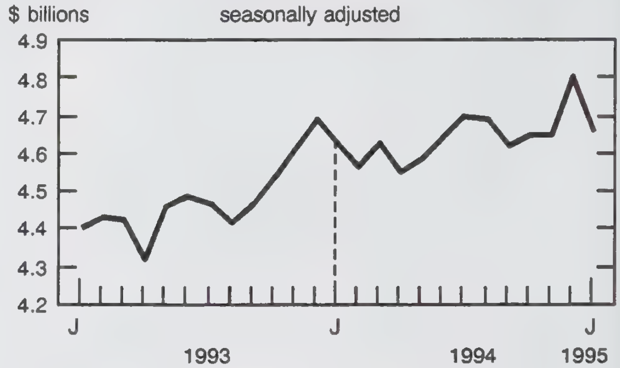
Sales of "other products" (pulp, paper and other paper products, newsprint, agricultural chemicals, industrial chemicals, etc.) were up 5.2%. Sales also increased for industrial machinery and equipment (+1.7) and farm machinery and equipment (+1.3%). Lumber and building material sales rose 1.6%, while sales of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment grew 1.8%.

The low Canadian dollar, strong U.S. demand and increased manufacturing shipments all contributed significantly to these higher sales. Low supplies of specific commodities (e.g., newsprint and recycled fibre) led to price increases.

Sales of consumer-related goods posted strong declines

Among the four trade groups that posted declines in January, wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (accounting for roughly 25% of sales) recorded the largest (-3.1% or -$150 million). This component may have been affected by bad weather south of the border, which may have pushed up prices—especially of fresh produce—and contributed to lower volumes.

Sales of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products declined significantly in January



Wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories (accounting for about 12% of sales) recorded the second largest sales decrease (-4.0% or -$102 million). January's decrease came on the heels of two successive increases (+4.7% in December and +5.8% in November). It also coincided with a sharp drop in the number of new motor vehicles sold in January (-6.5%) and weak retail sales (+0.3%).

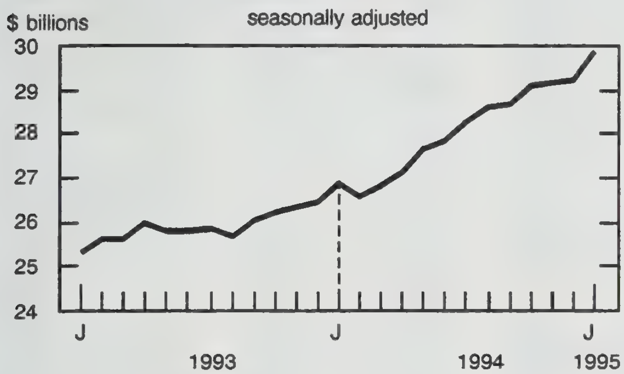
Inventories recorded highest monthly increase in six years

Wholesalers recorded the highest increase in inventories (+2.2% or $656 million) since December 1987. The surge in inventories was widely distributed among all sectors. Inventories of motor vehicle whole-

salers were up 2.7% due to strong manufacturers' shipments (+6.0%) and lower wholesale sales (-4.0%). The only exceptions were wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+0.5%) and wholesalers of lumber and building materials (+1.4%). The later were likely hesitant to build up stock because of rising interest rates and uncertainty about the federal budget.

The inventories-to-sales ratio increased from 1.42 in December to 1.45 at the end of January.

Inventories grew strongly in January



Western wholesalers performed better than their eastern counterparts

Wholesalers west of Quebec posted sales increases. Those from the Atlantic provinces and Quebec saw their sales drop, continuing the 1994 trend. Wholesalers in the Western provinces enjoy an advantage over those in the East because of a strong international demand for raw materials. Sales in British Columbia, which had grown sharply in recent years, have been almost flat since June 1994. Factors such as labour disputes in key sectors have slackened the sales growth of British Columbia's wholesalers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The January 1995 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, $16/$160) will be available the second week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales

	January 1994[r]	October 1994[r]	November 1994[r]	December 1994[r]	January 1995[p]	Dec.1994 to Jan. 1995	Jan.1994 to Jan. 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,622	4,642	4,642	4,802	4,652	-3.1	0.7
Apparel and dry goods,	437	459	470	483	450	-6.8	3.1
Household goods	558	647	691	661	660	-0.1	18.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,026	2,287	2,419	2,532	2,430	-4.0	19.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,277	1,581	1,637	1,618	1,647	1.8	29.0
Lumber and building materials	1,701	1,805	1,819	1,915	1,946	1.6	14.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	440	455	483	489	496	1.3	12.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,132	4,654	4,682	4,729	4,809	1.7	16.4
Other products	2,806	3,302	3,369	3,388	3,564	5.2	27.0
Total, all trades	**17,998**	**19,832**	**20,212**	**20,618**	**20,654**	**0.2**	**14.8**
Newfoundland	181	177	179	183	164	-10.3	-9.5
Prince Edward Island	44	46	46	46	44	-3.7	0.6
Nova Scotia	411	422	427	467	423	-9.4	3.0
New Brunswick	245	268	284	293	278	-4.9	13.7
Quebec	4,217	4,401	4,506	4,783	4,670	-2.4	10.8
Ontario	7,440	8,556	8,715	8,804	8,891	1.0	19.5
Manitoba	596	663	668	657	684	4.0	14.8
Saskatchewan	550	602	629	645	667	3.4	21.2
Alberta	1,763	1,945	1,966	1,944	2,004	3.1	13.7
British Columbia	2,531	2,733	2,770	2,771	2,807	1.3	10.9
Yukon and Northwest Territories	21	20	22	24	22	-9.0	6.2

Wholesale merchants' inventories

	January 1994[r]	October 1994[r]	November 1994[r]	December 1994[r]	January 1995[p]	Dec.1994 to Jan. 1995	Jan.1994 to Jan. 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,336	3,722	3,723	3,756	3,773	0.5	13.1
Apparel and dry goods	1,063	1,088	1,044	1,080	1,102	2.0	3.7
Household goods	1,299	1,374	1,426	1,443	1,483	2.8	14.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,511	3,774	3,769	3,777	3,879	2.7	10.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,466	2,567	2,588	2,625	2,698	2.8	9.4
Lumber and building materials	2,907	2,926	2,961	2,939	2,981	1.4	2.5
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,265	1,657	1,667	1,572	1,626	3.5	28.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,427	8,081	7,952	8,012	8,248	2.9	11.1
Other products	3,570	3,915	4,001	4,021	4,091	1.8	14.6
Total, all trades	**26,843**	**29,103**	**29,131**	**29,225**	**29,881**	**2.2**	**11.3**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Wholesale merchants' sales

	January 1994	December 1994[r]	January 1995[p]	January 1994 to January 1995
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,186	5,013	4,259	1.8
Apparel and dry goods,	365	301	383	5.0
Household goods	441	638	516	17.0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,680	2,131	2,029	20.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,149	1,345	1,500	30.5
Lumber and building materials	1,193	1,449	1,413	18.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	291	472	341	17.2
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,619	5,092	4,294	18.7
Other products	2,366	3,170	3,134	32.5
Total, all trades	**15,289**	**19,611**	**17,868**	**16.9**
Newfoundland	150	186	137	-9.2
Prince Edward Island	38	45	36	-4.5
Nova Scotia	348	464	359	3.0
New Brunswick	205	284	235	14.5
Quebec	3,472	4,385	3,951	13.8
Ontario	6,416	8,523	7,794	21.5
Manitoba	478	587	546	14.3
Saskatchewan	440	621	560	27.2
Alberta	1,529	1,855	1,796	17.5
British Columbia	2,194	2,638	2,435	11.0
Yukon and Northwest Territories	17	23	19	10.2

Wholesale merchants' inventories

	January 1994	December 1994[r]	January 1995[p]	January 1994 to January 1995
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,270	3,788	3,689	12.8
Apparel and dry goods,	1,066	1,017	1,103	3.4
Household goods	1,229	1,394	1,418	15.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,487	3,535	3,858	10.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,418	2,560	2,670	10.4
Lumber and building materials	2,827	2,768	2,899	2.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,247	1,526	1,586	27.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,275	7,772	8,182	12.5
Other products	3,570	3,985	4,106	15.0
Total	**26,388**	**28,345**	**29,511**	**11.8**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Cereals and oilseeds review

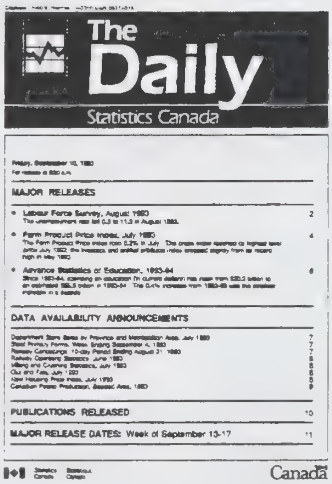
January 1995

The "crow" was eliminated at the end of February in the federal budget. The crow, under the Western Grain Transportation Act, was a transportation subsidy set up in the 1800s to pay a portion of the cost of transporting grain from the Prairies to export terminals. The subsidy was paid to the railways and resulted in lower freight costs for western farmers. Ending the subsidy will bring about a new market-based system of grain transportation, changes to the Canadian Wheat Board pooling system, some abandonment of rail branch lines, and shifts in cropping patterns on the Prairies.

At the same time that the freight subsidy was being eliminated, talks between CP Rail and its unionized workers broke down. Although it appeared that any work stoppages would be localized, shippers were considering other ways to move their grain.

The January 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, $15/$144) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■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Canadian social trends, Spring 1995
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: $9/$34; United States: US$11/US$41; other countries: US$12/US$48)

Gross domestic product by industry, December 1994
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $14/$140; United States: US$17/US$168; other countries: US$20/US$196)

Monthly survey of manufacturing, January 1995
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $19/$190; United States: US$23/US$228; other countries: US$27/US$266)

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, January 1995
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Touriscope: international travel, advance information, January 1995
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $7/$70; United States: US$9/US$84; other countries: US$10/US$98)

Surgical procedures and treatments, 1992-93
Catalogue number 82-217
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 22, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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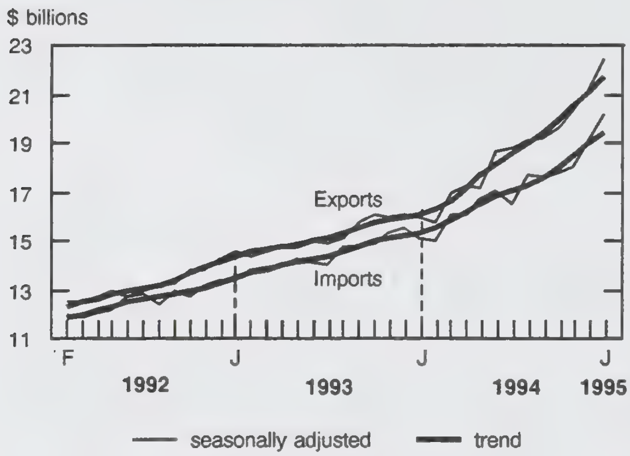
MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian international merchandise trade

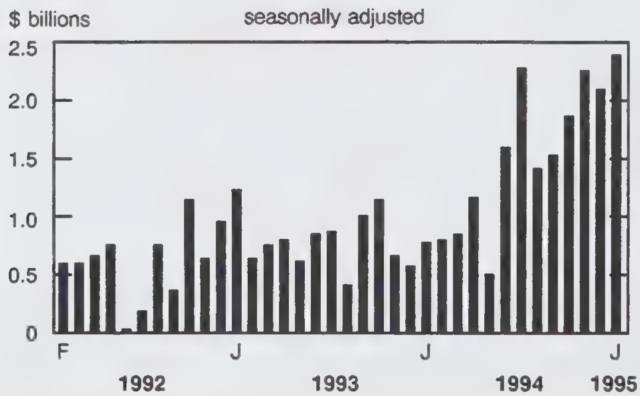
January 1995

Propelled by strong auto shipments to the United States and healthy worldwide demand for Canadian industrial goods, exports surged 6.2% in January to a record $22.5 billion. Exports of most other commodities increased as well, reflecting in part the low Canadian dollar.

Total exports and imports



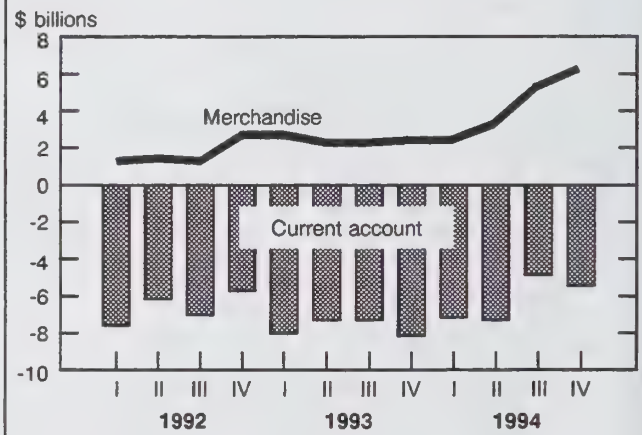
Trade balance



Note to users

Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments. The current account also includes trade in services. In the fourth quarter of 1994, an overall merchandise trade surplus of $6.2 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $5.4 billion.

Balances (total), merchandise and current account



A 5.2% increase in exports to the United States was rivaled by growth in shipments to the rest of the OECD countries. Higher demand for machinery and industrial goods helped advance exports to the European Union by 20%, while overall shipments to Japan advanced 11.7%.

Reflecting Canada's buoyant manufacturing sector, imports grew more than 5% in January to $20.1 billion. Most commodities advanced, especially autos, industrial goods and energy products.

Although imports from the United States grew the most in absolute terms (+$646 million), high rates of growth were seen in imports from the European Union (+30%) and Japan (+12.7%).

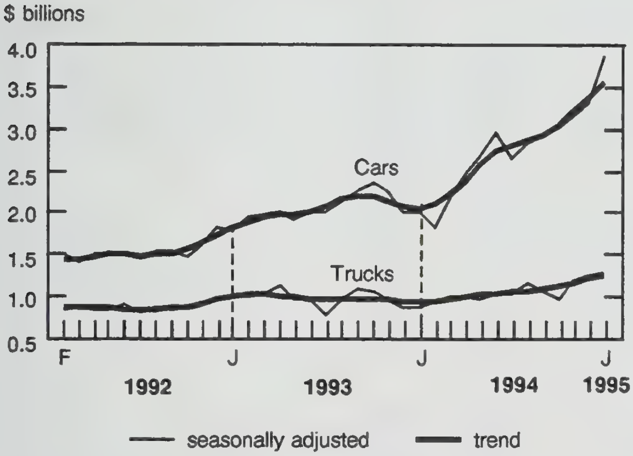
Because exports grew more than imports in January, the merchandise trade surplus was up $285 million, reaching $2.4 billion.

Rapidly climbing exports to the United States helped push the surplus with the Americans to a record $3.1 billion in January. Canada's surplus with the Japanese grew to $142 million, while balances with all other trading partners remained negative.

Exports started 1995 on a strong note

Automotive products made up more than a third of January's increase in exports. Most were shipments of cars destined for the United States, where dealer inventories of some vehicles grew sharply from December. An 18% increase in car exports was dampened by more marginal changes in exports of trucks (+3.6%) and parts (-1.7%).

Exports of automotive products

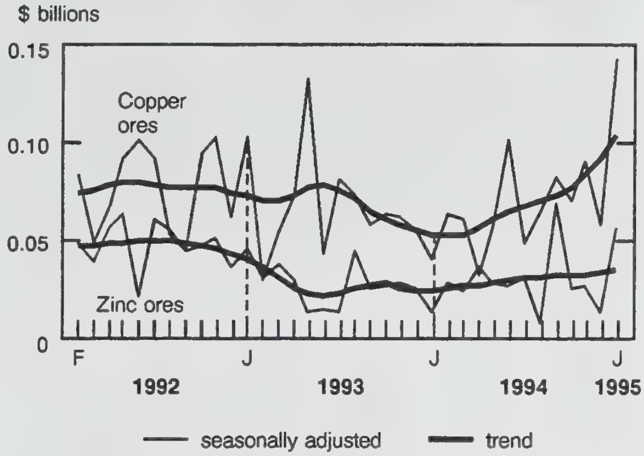


Exports of industrial goods advanced strongly in January (+13%), reflecting overseas demand and further advances in U.S. capacity utilization. Destined primarily for smelters in Europe and Japan, exports of metal ores such as copper and zinc surged 63%. Major growth occurred in shipments of synthetic rubber and plastics (+24%), aluminum (+11%) and fertilizers (+20%) bound for the United States.

Agricultural exports grew to a record level, buoyed once again by strong canola shipments to destinations other than the United States (up over 300%). Although quite variable on a monthly basis, canola exports have followed an upward trend since late 1993.

January's exports of natural resources were strong overall, although there were some low spots. Double-digit growth in wood pulp and non-newsprint paper boosted forestry product exports 6.1%. Meanwhile, reduced demand for lumber exports reflected a lull in U.S. building activity. A small upsurge in energy product exports came with gains in natural gas (+9.1) and crude petroleum (+5.7%) exports. But this was dampened by lower exports of coal and electricity.

Exports of industrial goods and materials



Machinery and equipment exports have followed an upward trend for the past three-and-a-half years. Most of January's gain was in aircraft purchased by overseas customers.

Imports rose on the strength of three sectors

Imports grew in January, mostly because of the auto sector. As with exports, the growth in imports was greatest for cars (+63%), followed by trucks (+18.5%) and parts (+1.5%). Dealers imported more autos in January, perhaps anticipating further sales increases after a strong December. Moreover, this magnitude of growth appears to have happened a month early this year. In past years the import growth occurred in February.

As for natural resource imports, there was strength only in crude petroleum. Growing demand for crude at Quebec and Maritime refineries was met by overseas suppliers. Elsewhere in the energy and forestry sectors, imports changed less significantly.

Imports of industrial goods were up 5.5% in January, feeding the burgeoning manufacturing sector. Growth came mostly from chemicals, plastics, metals and metal ores. This was further underscored by increased imports of miscellaneous consumer goods, such as non-metallic minerals and textiles.

Elsewhere gains were more spotty. Imports of machinery and equipment and of consumer goods were each up about 1%.

Agricultural products were pulled down more than 10% by falling coffee imports. Coffee volumes were off despite higher prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182). It will include detailed tables by commodity and country on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, $30/$120). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division (1-800-294-5583). □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Nov. 1994 to Dec. 1994	Dec. 1994 to Jan. 1995	January to January 1994	January to January 1995	January to January 1994 to 1995	Jan. 1994 to Jan. 1995
	seasonally adjusted, $ current								
	$ millions			% change		$ millions		% change	
Principal trading areas									
Exports									
United States	16,662	17,449	18,353	4.7	5.2	11,319	12,921	14.2	42.0
Japan	712	828	925	16.3	11.7	668	702	5.1	31.8
European Union	1,145	1,125	1,354	-1.7	20.4	907	873	-3.7	55.1
Other OECD countries	389	445	316	14.4	-29.0	388	298	-23.2	6.0
Other countries	1,365	1,338	1,556	-2.0	16.3	1,250	1,071	-14.3	45.3
Total	20,273	21,185	22,504	4.5	6.2	14,533	15,865	9.2	41.8
Imports									
United States	13,688	14,643	15,289	7.0	4.4	9,709	11,128	14.6	37.4
Japan	691	695	783	0.6	12.7	689	628	-8.9	24.7
European Union	1,374	1,385	1,804	0.8	30.3	1,021	1,376	34.8	31.1
Other OECD countries	727	821	580	12.9	-29.4	364	411	12.9	41.1
Other countries	1,537	1,543	1,666	0.4	8.0	1,517	1,543	1.7	8.0
Total	18,016	19,087	20,121	5.9	5.4	13,300	15,086	13.4	33.4
Balance									
United States	2,974	2,806	3,064	...	...	1,610	1,793	...	...
Japan	21	133	142	...	...	-21	74	...	...
European Union	-229	-260	-450	...	...	-114	-503	...	...
Other OECD countries	-338	-376	-264	...	...	24	-113	...	...
Other countries	-172	-205	-110	...	...	-267	-472	...	...
Total	2,257	2,098	2,383	...	...	1,233	779	...	...
Principal commodity groupings[1]									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,651	1,491	1,854	-9.7	24.3	1,259	1,388	10.2	33.6
Energy products	1,885	1,960	2,018	4.0	3.0	1,587	1,594	0.5	26.6
Forestry products	2,833	2,933	3,112	3.5	6.1	2,122	2,272	7.1	37.0
Industrial goods and materials	3,670	3,711	4,188	1.1	12.9	2,727	2,849	4.5	47.0
Machinery and equipment	4,076	4,146	4,222	1.7	1.8	2,690	3,093	15.0	36.5
Automotive products	5,509	5,754	6,365	4.4	10.6	3,769	4,036	7.1	57.7
Other consumer goods	540	520	535	-3.7	2.9	350	434	24.1	23.3
Special transactions trade	853	1,003	883	17.6	-12.0	558	655	17.4	34.8
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,149	1,242	1,112	8.1	-10.5	888	918	3.4	21.1
Energy products	534	512	721	-4.1	40.8	531	524	-1.4	37.6
Forestry products	162	175	177	8.0	1.1	126	133	5.8	33.1
Industrial goods and materials	3,483	3,741	3,945	7.4	5.5	2,437	2,801	15.0	40.8
Machinery and equipment	5,898	6,306	6,354	6.9	0.8	3,983	4,743	19.1	34.0
Automotive products	4,320	4,464	5,255	3.3	17.7	3,104	3,659	17.9	43.6
Other consumer goods	2,056	2,107	2,138	2.5	1.5	1,686	1,794	6.4	19.2
Special transactions trade	403	459	486	13.9	5.9	326	392	20.2	24.0

... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*
1 *Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.*

■

Sound recording

1993-94

Sales of recordings with Canadian content have almost tripled in the last five years to a reach a new high of $92.7 million in 1993-94, up 30% over the previous year alone.

Overall, the recording industry posted its best year ever with sales of $738 million, up 16.5% from 1992-93. Profits rose 3% to $140 million.

Double-digit sales increases for recordings with Canadian content

Sales of recordings with Canadian content have reported double-digit increases over the past five years, except for a year during the recession when annual growth amounted to only 8%. They now represent nearly 13% of total sales, compared with a market share of only 8% five years ago.

Sales of recordings with Canadian content

	Sales with Canadian content	Total sales	Canadian content share of sales
	$ millions		%
1989-90	36.7	454.3	8.0
1990-91	53.6	508.7	10.5
1991-92	57.9	579.7	10.0
1992-93	71.5	633.5	11.3
1993-94	92.7	738.0	12.6

Releases and sales with Canadian content are increasing at a much faster rate than others. In 1993-94, companies released 719 new recordings with Canadian content, up 7.5% from the previous year. By comparison, the number of other new releases rose a marginal 0.8% to 5,648.

Similarly, while sales with Canadian content rose 30% to $92.7 million, sales without Canadian content rose 15% to $645.3 million.

Foreign-controlled companies account for less than a third of new releases with Canadian content. However, for two straight years, they have been responsible for more than half the sales of those releases (55.5% in 1993-94).

Profit levels of Canadian-owned recording companies have increased dramatically over the past five years. In 1993-94, 196 Canadian companies reported profits of $16.5 million (for an 8.6% profit margin), seven times the level five years ago and 32% above 1992-93 alone.

Note to users

The sound recording survey is a census of all record production and distribution companies in Canada. It is based on an annual survey of just over 200 record label companies who provided data based on their financial years ending between April 1, 1993 and March 31, 1994.

A musical selection is deemed to be a Canadian content selection if it fulfils any two of the following conditions established by the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC): the music was composed by a Canadian; the instrumentation or lyrics were principally performed by a Canadian; the live performance was wholly recorded in Canada; the lyrics were written by a Canadian.

In cases where co-writing of music and/or lyrics with non-Canadian partners takes place, if a Canadian receives 50% of the credit for both music and lyrics, a musical selection will be given one of the two points necessary to qualify as Canadian.

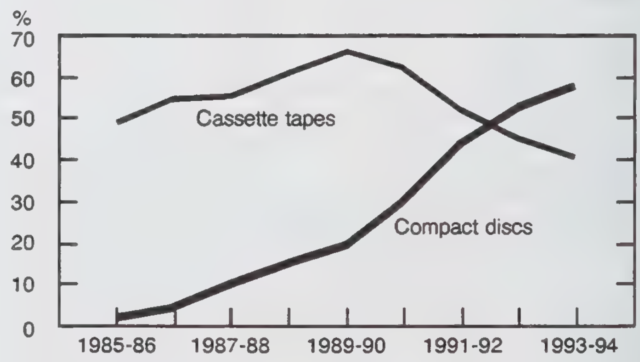
In contrast, 14 foreign-controlled companies reported profits of $123.6 million in 1993-94 (16.3% profit margin), down slightly from 1992-93.

CDs are the format of choice

More than a decade after their introduction, compact discs have taken a firm grip on the Canadian recording market. In 1993-94, consumers bought 56.1 million CDs, more than four times the level of five years ago and a 23.8% increase from 1992-93. Compact discs represented 69% of dollar sales in 1993-94.

On the other hand, cassette tapes are still maintaining their sales while losing their share in an expanding market. In 1993-94, consumers purchased 39 million tapes, slightly more than in the previous year. But it was still a drop of 7.8% from five years ago.

Share of volume sales by format



Sales of CDs are expected to keep growing as more and more households buy compact disc players. According to the household facilities and equipment survey, 40.8% of households had a CD player in 1994, compared with 33% the previous year, while 76.5% of households had at least one cassette player.

Recently, recording companies introduced two additional formats—the minidisc and the digital compact cassette. However, sales of both are negligible in the face of the still growing market for CDs and CD players.

Sound recording (87-202) has been discontinued. Selected details from the sound recording survey are available in table format ($50). A summary of the data will also appear in a new publication, *Culture in Canada: A statistical perspective*, which will be released this fall.

For further information on this release and to order tables, contact Pina La Novara (613-951-1573, fax: 613-951-9040), Culture Statistics Program, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes

January 1995

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to January 1995 for the five commodity sections and 62(exports)/61(imports) major commodity groups.

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available on a customs basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to January 1995. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only standard international trade classification (SITC) section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The Janurary 1995 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, $19/$182) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Production and disposition of tobacco products

February 1995

Canadian manufacturers made 4.34 billion cigarettes in February, a 14.8% increase from 3.78 billion in February 1994.

Manufacturers' shipments totalled 4.31 billion cigarettes in February, up 23.7% from a year earlier. Compared with February 1994, domestic shipments increased 18.6% and exports increased 59.0%.

Because shipments were below production, inventories rose slightly to 5.46 billion cigarettes and remained well above last year's level.

Data on domestic sales are the aggregate of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers, not data on retail sales or consumption. Data on cigarette consumption are available from the quarterly survey on smoking in Canada. For further information on the survey, contact Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The February 1995 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending February 7, 1995

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 22.1% from a year earlier; loadings of revenue freight increased 29.0% to 5.2 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 48.7% during the same period. As of February 7, 1995, tonnage of revenue freight increased 23.5% from the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

February 1995

Manufacturers shipped 2 148 736 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in February, up 6.8% from 2 011 767 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 10.3% from 1 948 705 square metres shipped a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of February 1995 totalled 4 097 441 square metres, a 2.2% decrease from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The February 1995 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

February 1995

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 180 831 thousand square metres in February, a 6.5% increase from 169 739 thousand square metres a year earlier.

For January and February 1995, domestic shipments totalled a revised 381 271 thousand square metres, an 11.0% increase from 343 564 thousand square metres during the same period in 1994.

The February 1995 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Telephone statistics

January 1995

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,149.4 million in January, up 0.3% from January 1994.

Operating expenses totalled $890.3 million, up 6.8% from January 1994. Net operating revenue totalled $259.1 million, a 16.7% decrease from January 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The January 1995 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, $9/$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Vending machine operators

1993

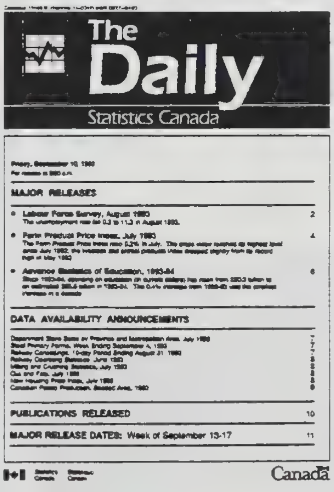
Vending machine operators reported sales of $387.2 million in 1993, a 1.9% increase from $379.9 million (revised) in 1992.

Ontario and Quebec continued to dominate the vending machine market in 1993. Ontario, with sales of $149.4 million, cornered 38.6% of the market. Quebec reported $101.9 million in sales, 26.3% of total vending machine revenue. The Prairie provinces accounted for 17.8% of vending machine sales in 1993, British Columbia (including the Yukon and Northwest Territories) accounted for 10.2%, and the Atlantic provinces accounted for 7.1%.

Vending machine sales of coffee and soft drinks, the two largest commodities, increased in 1993. Coffee sales rose 4.0% from 1992 to $127.8 million (33.0% of total vending machine revenue). Sales of canned soft drinks increased 11.0% to $91.5 million (23.6% of total revenue).

The 1993 issue of *Vending machine operators* (63-213, $24) will be available soon. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tom Newton, Retail Trade Section (613-951-3552), Industry Division. ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an e-mail message to "listproc@statcan.ca". Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly production of soft drinks, February 1995
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $3/$30; United States: US$4/US$36; other countries: US$5/US$42)

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, January 1995
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Refined petroleum products, December 1994
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280)

Science statistics service bulletin: Scientific and technological activities of provincial governments, 1985-86 to 1993-94. Vol. 19, no. 3.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$12/US$107)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

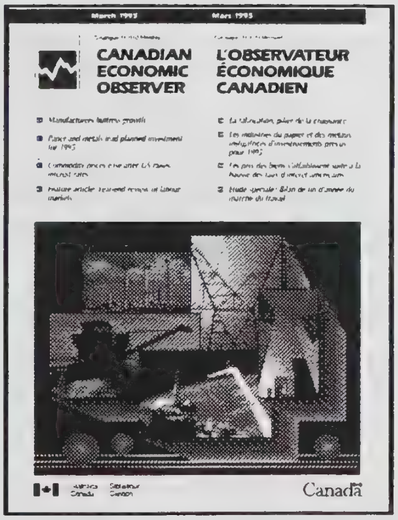
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 23, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES



Canadian economic observer
March 1995

The March issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a summary of current economic conditions and a feature article, "Year-end review of labour markets".

A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The March 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

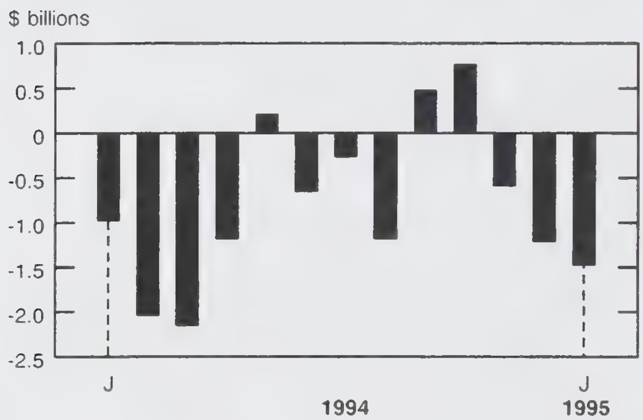
For further information on this release, contact Dominique Pérusse (613-951-1789), Current Analysis Group.

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities
January 1995

Non-residents sold a modest $0.8 billion more in Canadian securities than they bought, the third sell-off in the latest five months. At the same time, Canadian residents invested an unusually large $1.5 billion in foreign bonds, mostly U.S. Treasury bonds.

Canadian investment in foreign securities

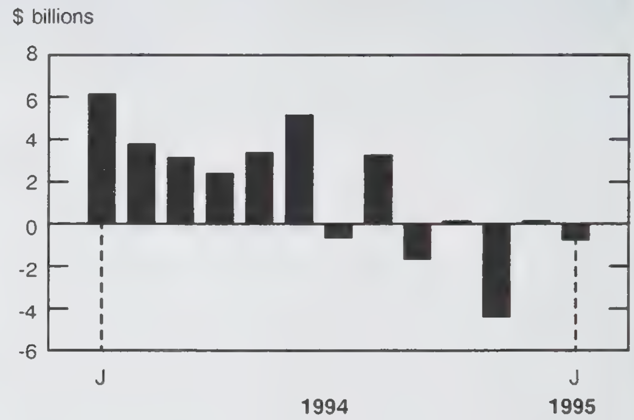


Overall, in the five months to January, foreign investors withdrew $6.5 billion in portfolio investments from Canada. The withdrawal occurred against a background of declining Canadian stock prices and a weakening Canadian dollar. January's selling was split between stocks and money market paper, whereas much of the recent disinvestment had been from existing federal bonds.

Foreign investors continued to reduce their holdings of Canadian stocks

Foreigners reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks for a third consecutive month, selling $0.5 billion in January. The TSE 300 index fell 4.7% while the Canadian dollar lost 1.25 U.S. cents. The foreign selling of Canadian stocks began in November 1994 and reached a total of $1.6 billion in January. It was a minor reversal of the $20 billion of foreign buying that occurred in the two-year period before November. Trading activity fell for a fourth consecutive month in January, to its lowest level since April 1993.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities[1]



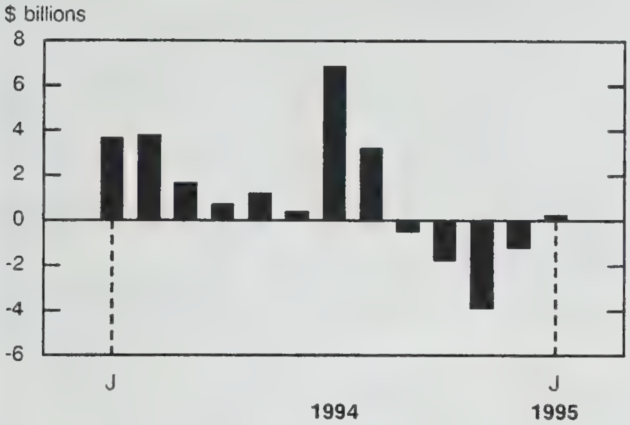
[1] *Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Foreign investors sold a small amount of Canadian money market paper

Foreigners sold $0.6 billion more in short-term paper than they purchased. They also reduced their holdings of other government and finance company paper, but they bought Government of Canada treasury bills. January's disinvestment came after a large $2.1 billion investment in December. The selling in January was mostly by U.K. investors. Gross trading activity at $62 billion was high by historical standards but $5 billion less than December's record.

Foreign selling of Canadian bonds came to a halt

Contrasting the foreign selling in all Canadian securities, foreigners resumed buying Canadian bonds with a small $0.3 billion investment in January. That halted four straight months of disinvestment. New issues of $2.3 billion, which were placed in foreign markets by a few provinces, were mostly offset by continued selling of existing bonds and an unusually low amount of redemptions.



Canadians invested heavily in U.S. bonds

Canadian investors purchased a record $1.5 billion of foreign bonds in January, mainly U.S. government issues. Since 1980, Canadians have been consistently investing in foreign bonds with the single exception of 1994, when they reduced their holdings by a small amount. Canadian residents, who also have been consistently buying foreign stocks in recent years, sold a small amount in January.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The January 1995 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, $17/$170) will be available in April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	September 1994	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	January 1995	January 1994
				$ millions		
Foreign investment in Canadian securities						
Total	**-1,584**	**91**	**-4,332**	**135**	**-811**	**6,144**
Bonds (net)	**-495**	**-1,745**	**-3,912**	**-1,208**	**290**	**3,648**
Outstanding	-1,041	-1,413	-2,517	-2,655	-1,152	65
New issues	2,611	1,542	611	2,756	2,336	4,957
Retirements	-2,066	-1,873	-2,006	-1,308	-894	-1,374
Money market paper (net)	**-1,740**	**826**	**-115**	**2,144**	**-568**	**1,448**
Government of Canada	-1,788	-72	200	2,168	377	1,526
Other paper	48	897	-315	-24	-944	-78
Stocks (net)	**652**	**1,010**	**-305**	**-802**	**-533**	**1,048**
Outstanding (net)	599	579	-365	-855	-576	969
New issues (net)	53	431	60	53	44	79
Canadian investment in foreign securities						
Total	**482**	**754**	**-590**	**-1,210**	**-1,470**	**-960**
Bonds (net)	1,137	895	135	-522	-1,533	936
Stocks (net)	-655	-141	-725	-688	63	-1,897

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada.*

OTHER RELEASES

Victims' use of police and social services

1992-93

According to the 1993 general social survey (GSS), 28% of violent crimes (i.e., sexual assaults, assaults or robberies) that were perpetrated against Canadians aged 15 and over during the 12 months before the survey were reported to police. Incidents involving a weapon were more than twice as likely to be brought to the attention of police as those not involving weapons (54% versus 23%). Moreover, violent incidents were more likely to be reported if perpetrated by a relative (37%) than by a stranger (33%) or an acquaintance (20%). Violent crimes against persons aged 15 to 24 and against students were least likely to be brought to the attention of police (17% and 12% respectively).

Apart from contacting police, victims of violent crime may turn to other persons or organizations for assistance. Results from the GSS show that, of those violent incidents where the victim went to someone for help, victims most often turned to informal sources of support: 34% looked to friends and 23% to family. In 21% of incidents, the victim sought assistance from a helping or victim agency (e.g., counsellor, victim assistance program).

This latest *Juristat* is mainly based on data from the 1993 GSS, a random telephone survey of 10,000 Canadians aged 15 and over. It incorporates some data from the violence against women survey. It analyzes men's and women's use of police and social services in cases of violent victimization and examines aspects such as: reasons for reporting to the police; action taken by police; victims' satisfaction with police responses; the type of crime; seriousness of the crime; victim-offender relationship; location of the incident; and, the victim's socio-demographic characteristics.

This *Juristat* also examines to what extent victims use formal and informal sources of help. Note that data from the violence against women survey were released in November 1993 and data from the 1993 GSS were released in June 1994.

The vol. 15, no. 6 issue of *Juristat: Victims' use of police and social services* (85-002, $5/$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231, 613-951-9023, fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending March 18, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 18, 1995 totalled 280 212 tonnes, up 2.0% from 274 718 tonnes a week earlier and up 2.1% from 274 364 tonnes a year earlier.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 3 084 495 tonnes, an 8.8% increase from 2 835 282 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending February 14, 1995

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 8.6% from a year earlier. Loadings of revenue freight increased 14.3% to 4.5 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 30.3% during the same period. Tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of February 14, 1995 increased 22.1% from the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Canadian international merchandise trade, correction

January 1995

The table in yesterday's release of *Canadian international merchandise trade* contained a labelling error. The label "January to January" over the three columns "1994", "1995", and "1994 to 1995" were incorrect. The three columns should have been labelled "January 1993", "January 1994", and "January 1993 to January 1994".

For further information on this release, contact International Trade Division at 613-951-9647. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, March 1995
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$27/US$264; other countries: US$31/US$308)

Coal mines, 1993
Catalogue number 26-206
(Canada: $24; United States: US$29; other countries: US$34)

Industrial capacity utilization rates in Canada, fourth quarter 1994
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $12/$48; United States: US$15/US$58; other countries: US$17/US$68)

Air carrier operations in Canada, January-March 1994
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $25/$99; United States: US$30/US$119; other countries: US$35/US$139)

The consumer price index, February 1995
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; other countries: US$14/US$140)
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, March 24

Farm product price index, January 1995
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $8/$76; United States: US$10/US$92; other countries: US$11/US$107)

Juristat: Victims' use of police and social services. Vol. 15, no. 6
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $5/$60; United States: US$6/US$72; other countries: US$7/US$84)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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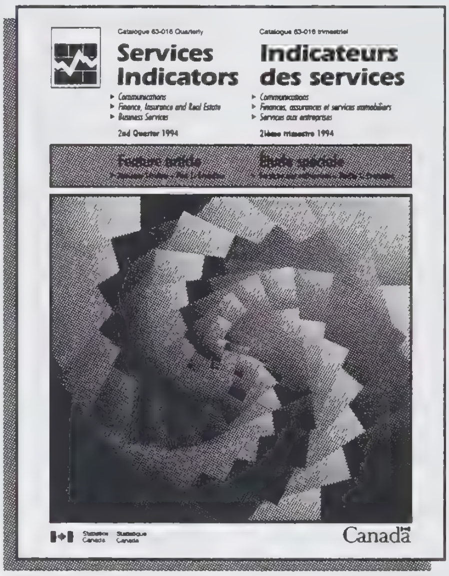

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 24, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

CANSIM time series directory
1995

The 1995 *CANSIM time series directory* is available on either compact disc or in hard copy. The directory serves as a guide to the data contained in the CANSIM time series database. Online access to this data base is available world-wide through a number of distributors.

The compact disc makes directory searching easier. You can search by keyword and by topic. The disc also contains a thesaurus of terms used by Statistics Canada and an instructional module, "About Statistics Canada data". The latter gives more information on the data and services available from Statistics Canada.

Prices:

- *StatCan: CANSIM directory disc:* a compact disc with a new disc issued semi-annually (Canada: $75; United States: US$90; other countries: US$100).
- *CANSIM time series directory:* a three-volume, hard copy set with a semi-annual amendment (Canada: $225; United States: US$270; other countries: US$315).
- Cross-reference index (hard copy) for databank, matrix and series identifiers (Canada: $75; United States: US$90; other countries: US$100).

For further information about the 1995 *CANSIM time series directory*, contact Mary Townson (613-951-1122), Marketing Division, or your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

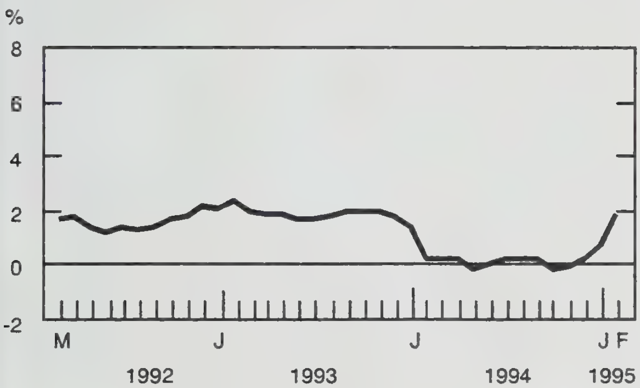
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index
February 1995

Excluding tobacco, the CPI's 12-month change was 2.0%, the same as in January. The 12-month change in the all-items CPI was 1.8%, an increase over the 0.6% rise in January. The difference between the January and February rates was mostly due to major reductions in tobacco taxes no longer being reflected in the CPI 12-month change.

In February 1995, Canadian consumers faced small monthly price increases in a number of goods and services, many due to seasonal factors. For the second consecutive month, higher food prices were the major contributor to the rise in the CPI. Further additional upward pressure came from travel tours, mortgage interest charges, auto insurance and gasoline.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



The average price of goods and services increased 0.5% from January. Consumers paid 0.6% more for food in February following a 1.5% rise in the previous month. Price increases occurred for soft drinks, meat and bakery products, but were slightly offset as the price of fresh produce, notably lettuce (-34.8%) and bananas (-9.8%), fell.

Further upward pressure on prices resulted from increases in rates for travel tours, mortgage interest charges, auto insurance premiums and gasoline prices. In February, many travel tour operators increased their rates in the face of increased seasonal demand. Consequently, the cost of travelling to sun spot destinations was 7.1% higher on average than in January. Movements in mortgage interest costs were up 0.7%. Motorists faced higher driving costs as auto insurance premiums and gasoline prices increased in February. Insurance premiums moved up 1.1% as rates rose in several provinces. Increases at both the wholesale and retail levels in some locations (especially in Ontario and Alberta), and price wars in other locations, netted out to an average increase of 0.9% in the price of gasoline.

Piped gas prices fell an additional 2.1% in February after a 1.9% drop in the previous month. The declines were partly the result of lower product demand caused by the mild weather this winter.

Provincial highlights

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario saw the largest monthly movements; all experienced 0.5% increases between January and February. Unusually low price movements occurred in Saskatchewan (+0.1%) and in Whitehorse (-0.2%).

The lower overall consumer price change in Saskatchewan was attributable to lower prices for women's clothing, footwear, piped gas and fuel oil. In Whitehorse lower prices for food, footwear and personal care supplies all contributed to the overall decline.

Twelve month price changes were above the national average in Manitoba (+2.5%), Alberta (+2.3%), British Columbia (+2.2%), Ontario (+2.1%), and Saskatchewan (+2.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7454.

The February 1995 issue of the *Consumer price index* (62-001, $10/$100) is now available. See the article, "Tobacco prices and the CPI" for more details on the impact of tobacco product price changes on the CPI. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer price index and major components

(1986 = 100)

	February 1995	January 1995	February 1994	January 1995 to February 1995	February 1994 to February 1995
	unadjusted				
				% change	
All-items	**132.7**	**132.1**	**130.3**	**0.5**	**1.8**
Food	126.4	125.6	123.3	0.6	2.5
Shelter	133.7	133.7	132.7	0.0	0.8
Household operations and furnishings	120.7	120.3	119.8	0.3	0.8
Clothing and footwear	133.3	131.5	132.9	1.4	0.3
Transportation	136.1	135.5	129.4	0.4	5.2
Health and personal care	136.1	136.1	136.5	0.0	-0.3
Recreation, education and reading	139.6	138.3	135.6	0.9	2.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	141.2	141.0	142.8	0.1	-1.1
Goods	126.5	125.9	124.5	0.5	1.6
Services	140.3	139.8	137.3	0.4	2.2
All-items excluding food and energy	135.0	134.5	132.8	0.4	1.7
Energy	126.0	125.7	123.8	0.2	1.8
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	75.4	75.7	76.7		
All-items (1981 = 100)	175.7				

■

OTHER RELEASES

Air carrier fare basis statistics

Second quarter 1994 (preliminary)

In the second quarter of 1994, 66.0% of all passengers on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares. While up from 61.6% in the second quarter of 1993, this figure remains below the record level of 68.2% reported in the second quarter of 1992.

Discount fares accounted for 71.0% of total in the second quarter domestic passenger-kilometres, up from 66.0% in the second quarter of 1993, but down from the record 72.6% reported in the same period of 1992.

The highest use of discount fares was on long-haul services in the southern domestic (deregulated) sector, where 71.3% of the passengers travelled on a discount fare. The lowest rate of use was in the northern domestic (regulated) sector, where 47.5% of the passengers travelled on a discount fare.

The average fare (all types) paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs was $201, up 3.0% from $195 in the second quarter of 1993 and 16.5% from $172 in the same period of 1992.

Preliminary estimates on fare type utilization, according to data from the four Level I air carriers (AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Time Air) and from InterCanadian and Ontario Express (which were added to the fare basis survey in January 1993), are now available for the second quarter of 1994.

These estimates will be published in the April 1995 issue of *Aviation statistics centre service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

January 1995

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 10.0% to 2 308 154 cubic metres in January 1995, from 2 098 320 cubic metres (revised) in January 1994.

Stocks on hand at the end of January 1995 totalled 3 287 987 cubic metres, up 8.5% from 3 030 025 cubic metres in January 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The January 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, $11/$110) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

March 1, 1995

Frozen meat in cold storage as of March 1, 1995, amounted to 48.1 thousand tonnes, compared with 47.2 thousand tonnes a month earlier and 32.3 thousand tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Other leather and allied products industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other leather and allied products industries (SIC 1719) totalled $78.7 million, virtually unchanged from 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5423.

The data for this industry will be released in *Leather and allied products industries* (33-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Carpet, mat and rug industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the carpet, mat and rug industry (SIC 1921) totalled $736.3 million, up 3.7% from $710.0 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5431.

The data for this industry will be released in *Textile products industries* (34-251, 38$).

For further information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other furniture and fixture industries not elsewhere classified
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other furniture and fixture industries n.e.c. (SIC 2699) totalled $434.7 million, up 18.0% from $368.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5481.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and fixtures industries* (35-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Machine shop industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the machine shop industry (SIC 3081) totalled $1,490.2 million, up 8.6% from $1,371.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5536.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Motor vehicle industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle industry (SIC 3231) totalled $37,802.5 million, up 27.9% from $29,564.1 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5550.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other motor vehicle accessories, parts and assemblies industries
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other motor vehicle accessories, parts and assemblies industries (SIC 3259) totalled $5,549.4 million, up 6.2% from $5,224.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5562.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Shipbuilding and repair industry
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the shipbuilding and repair industry (SIC 3271) totalled $1,185.6 million, up 1.6% from $1,167.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5564.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Boatbuilding and repair industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the boatbuilding and repair industry (SIC 3281) totalled $225.3 million, up 1.8% from $221.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5565.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Electrical switchgear and protective equipment industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electrical switchgear and protective equipment industry (SIC 3372) totalled $755.1 million, down 5.4% from $798.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5581.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Ready-mix concrete industry

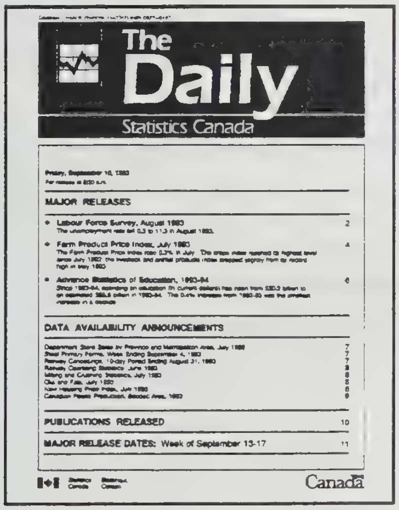
1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ready-mix concrete industry (SIC 3551) totalled $1,562.4 million, up 3.0% from $1,517.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6855.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and disposition of tobacco products, February 1995
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, February 1995
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Services indicators, fourth quarter 1994
Catalogue number 63-016
(Canada: $28/$112; United States: US$34/US$135; other countries: US$40/US$157)

The labour force, February 1995
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $20/$200; United States: US$24/US$240; other countries: US$28/US$280)

Births, 1992
Catalogue number 84-210
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 27 to March 31

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
27	**Health reports**	Fourth quarter 1994
28	**Dynamics of labour and income**	1994
29	**Unemployment insurance**	January 1995
29	**Employment, earnings and hours**	January 1995
30	**Industrial product price index**	February 1995
30	**Raw materials price index**	February 1995
31	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	January 1995

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 27, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued page 2)

Health reports

Fourth quarter 1994

This issue of *Health reports* contains two research papers. The first deals with high and low surgical procedure rates associated with 39 commonly-performed operations. Data are presented at the subprovincial level for all provinces (excluding Prince Edward Island). The second article focuses on trends and medical complications related to second trimester abortions (abortions performed at 13 to 24 weeks of gestation). A special article that describes the Canadian Organ Replacement Register is also featured.

The fourth quarter 1994 (Vol. 6, No. 4) issue of *Health reports* (82-003, $28/$112) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For more information, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division.

OTHER RELEASES

New CD-ROM

Labour force historical review, a new compact disc, presents monthly results and annual averages from the labour force survey for 1976 to 1994. With this new product labour market data spanning three decades is available at the click of a mouse. A new software, "Ivision Browser™", allows you to easily modify the dimensions of the data, quickly create charts and maps, print, or transfer data to other software packages. The disc contains 42 tables corresponding to the publication *Labour force annual averages* and includes methodological notes as well as an article analyzing the Canadian labour market between 1976 and 1994. *Labour force historical review* is now available for only $395 from any Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. Don't miss this opportunity to put a wealth of labour market information at your fingertips.

MAJOR RELEASES

Surgical procedure rates

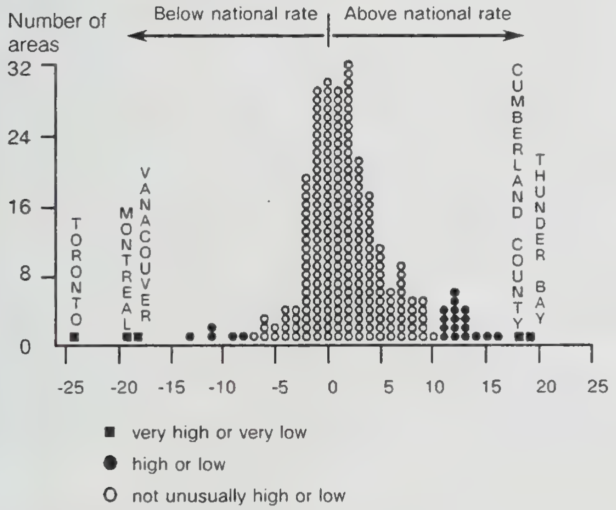
Women in the Thunder Bay District in Ontario and Cumberland County in Nova Scotia had unusually high hysterectomy rates. In contrast, women living in Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver had very low hysterectomy rates.

Hysterectomy rates vary widely across Canada. For example, Cumberland County's rate was 1,137 hysterectomies for every 100,000 women per year, compared with the national rate of 457. In the Thunder Bay District, 767 women out of every 100,000 had a hysterectomy.

It was a different story in the three major metropolitan areas, where rates were unusually low. In Toronto, 347 women out of every 100,000 had a hysterectomy, similar to rates in Vancouver (356) and Montreal (361).

Hysterectomy exhibited far more unusually high and low rates than any other surgical procedure; 19 areas had unusually high rates (of which two were considered very high), and eight had unusually low rates (of which three were very low).

Differences between 255 area hysterectomy rates and national hysterectomy rate[1]



1 *Differences were adjusted for population size*

> ***Note to users***
>
> *"High and low surgical procedure rates in census divisions across Canada" is a national study of surgical procedure rates in subprovincial areas. It analyzes rates of 39 commonly-performed surgical procedures in 255 census divisions (geographical areas similar in size to counties defined for use in the census of population). The study is the first to identify areas across Canada with unusually high or low procedure rates compared with national rates. Among these high and low rates, some were far enough from the national rate to be designated as very high or very low rates. Statistical adjustments were used to give areas with smaller populations more leeway than larger areas in differing from the national rate, because smaller areas exhibit more random variation.*
>
> *The study is population-based, as opposed to hospital-based; that is, rates are based on the patient's residence, regardless of where the surgery took place. The study covers surgery rates for a two-year period from April 1988 through to March 1990, using hospital records maintained by the Health Statistics Division at Statistics Canada. These are the most recently available nationwide data for these subprovincial areas.*

Variation in these and other types of surgery rates is of considerable importance. It raises the question of why rates are so high in one place and so low in another when there is no obvious association with variations in health status. For example, residents of areas with heavier hospital use are not necessarily in poorer health. Both too much and too little surgery may result in serious health outcomes and have major financial and personal implications.

Surgical procedure rates vary across geographical areas for a number of reasons beyond normal random variation. Individuals living in different places may not have the same access to medical resources such as physicians, surgeons, nurses, and hospital beds, and the method of paying physicians may vary. Also, doctors may use different clinical criteria to determine whether a procedure will be performed.

Moderate variation in coronary bypass rates

Rates of coronary bypass showed a moderate amount of variation across Canada. The major exception was a very high rate for Sudbury, where 114 individuals out of every 100,000 underwent the operation (compared to a national rate of 47.4). Of the six unusually high or low rates noted for coronary bypass, all were in Ontario, suggesting a high rate of variation within the province. Similarly, a recent study of Ontario surgical rates by the Institute for Clinical

Evaluative Sciences found large differences in coronary artery bypass rates among Ontario counties.

Cesarean section rates high in British Columbia

Rates of cesarean section varied less than hysterectomy rates but more than coronary artery bypass rates. Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District in British Columbia had an unusually high cesarean section rate, 967 for every 100,000 women per year. Quebec City had a very low rate of 366. Almost all of the 27 cesarean section rates analyzed for British Columbia were above the national rate of 557.

Teaching hospital areas have low rates

The study also focused on surgical procedure rates for the areas containing medical schools and their associated teaching hospitals. Residents of these 16 locations had remarkably low procedure rates. In fact, every rate designated by the study as being very low and half of the rates designated as being low were in these places. This monopolization of low rates by areas with medical schools and teaching hospitals was observed, for example, for cesarean section, implantation of cardiac pacemaker, nephrectomy (kidney removal), prostatectomy, radical mastectomy, spinal fusion, and splenectomy.

Areas with teaching hospitals may exhibit lower rates because of the increased presence of medical personnel with current, specialized knowledge, and of students who scrutinize medical decisions and activities. The lower rates near teaching hospitals may also reflect problems transmitting knowledge of appropriate clinical practice from teaching hospitals to medical practitioners in other locations.

Overall, for 39 surgical procedures, the study identified 48 very high rates, 254 high rates, 21 very low rates, and 79 low rates among the 255 areas analyzed. Very high or high rates were found more than three times as often as very low or low rates.

A document containing procedure rates for all areas and procedures is available for $30 (hard copy) or $55 (hard copy plus diskette) from Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Health Statistics Division.

"High and low surgical procedure rates in census divisions across Canada" is a feature article in the fourth quarter 1994 (vol. 6, no. 4) issue of *Health reports* (82-003, $28/$112), which is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dr. Jane Gentleman (613-951-8553), Health Statistics Division, or Dr. Eugene Vayda (416-967-6461), University of Toronto. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Youth custody and probation

1993-1994

In 1993-94, 78,010 cases heard in youth courts, two thirds of the total, resulted in a guilty verdict. Probation was the most significant disposition (39% of cases), while a term of custody was ordered in 33% of cases. Other dispositions handed down in youth courts were community service orders (13%), fines (7%) and absolute discharges (3%). The remaining 5% of youth court cases with a guilty verdict resulted in dispositions of compensation, apologies, or counselling. Youth courts, established under the *Young Offenders Act*, hear the cases of young offenders aged 12 to17.

Of the one-third of cases resulting in a term of custody, 19% were open custody dispositions while 14% were for secure custody. A facility is considered 'open' when there is minimal use of security devices or perimeter security. Work camps, community based correctional facilities and group homes are considered open security. A facility is considered 'secure' when youths are detained by security devices, including those with full perimeter security features, and/or are under constant observation. Males accounted for 87% of all youths sentenced to open custody and 90% of those sentenced to secure custody.

On an average day in 1993-94, there were 4,921 young offenders in custodial facilities across Canada, an increase of 5% over 1992-93. Forty-three percent of young offenders were being held in open custody, 39% in secure custody and 18% were on remand. Remand status refers to individuals who are detained in custody while awaiting a further court appearance.

Volume 15, No.7 of the *Juristat service bulletin: youth custody and probation in Canada, 1993-94* (85-002, $5/$60) is now available. This *Juristat* employs data from the youth court survey and the young offender key indicator report survey.

For further information contact Information and Client Services (1- 800-387-2231, 613-951-9023; fax 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven day period ending February 21, 1995

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven day period increased 3.7% from the same period one year earlier. Revenue-freight loaded increased 6.9% to 4.6 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 9.5% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of February 21, 1995 increased 19.8% from the previous year.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

January 1995

Firms produced 150 140 cubic metres of construction type plywood in January 1995, an increase of 1.7% from the 147 686 cubic metres produced in January 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The January 1995 issue of the *Construction type plywood* (35-001, $6/$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia

January 1995

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 803 837 cubic metres of lumber and ties in January 1995, a decrease of 6.1% from the 2 986 122 cubic metres produced in January 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The January 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $8/$80) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Other dairy products industries

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other dairy products industries (SIC 1049) totalled $3,840.7 million, down 3.1% from $3,964.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5386.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other food products industries including malt and malt flour industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other food products industries including malt and malt flour industry (SIC 1098) totalled $3,463.6 million, down 2.7% from $3,561.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5400.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Book publishing industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the book publishing industry (SIC 2831) totalled $1,054.0 million, up 8.5% from $971.5 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5500.

The data for this industry will be released in *Printing, publishing and allied industries* (36-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Agricultural implement industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the agricultural implement industry (SIC 3111) totalled $1,104.8 million, up 29.0% from $856.8 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5541.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment industry (SIC 3121) totalled $342.3 million, down 13.6% from $396.0 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5542.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Compressor, pump and industrial fan industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the compressor, pump and industrial fan industry (SIC 3191) totalled $801.6 million, up 21.5% from $660.0 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5543.

The data for this industry will be released in *Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Motor vehicle fabric accessories industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle fabric accessories industry (SIC 3257) totalled $1,636.1 million, up 12.0% from $1,461.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5561.

The data for this industry will be released in *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other electrical products industries not elsewhere classified

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other electrical products industries n.e.c. (SIC 3399) totalled $499.3 million, down 3.5% from $517.2 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5586.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other non-metallic mineral products industries not elsewhere classified

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other non-metallic mineral products industries (SIC 3599) totalled $258.7 million, down 6.4% from $276.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6864.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic mineral industries* (44-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Other instruments and related products industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other instruments and related products industry (SIC 3912) totalled $939.3 million, up 7.3% from $875.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6885.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other manufacturing industries* (47-250, $38).

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Statistics Canada publication list
Catalogue number 11-209

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, December 1994
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154)

Canada's mineral production: preliminary estimates, 1994
Catalogue number 26-202
(Canada: $24; United States: US$29; other countries: US$34)

Health reports, 1994, vol. 6, No. 4
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $28/$112; United States: US$34/US$135; other countries: US$40/US$157)

Juristat: Youth custody and probation in Canada, 1993-94, vol. 15, No. 7
Catalogue number: 85-002
(Canada: $5/$60; United States: US$6/US$72; other countries: US$7/US$84)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 28, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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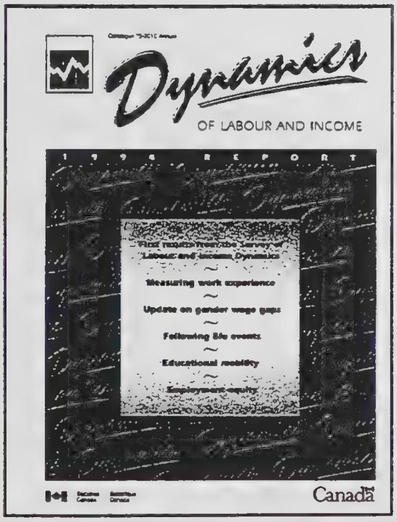
(continued on page 2)



Dynamics of labour and income
1994 report

This publication presents the first results from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, a new longitudinal survey. Along with a survey overview, *Dynamics* features five articles about the background of Canadians. The topics are the work experience of Canadians, the more uncommon information on life events, intergenerational changes in education, data on visible minorities and aboriginal peoples, and the male-female wage gap. This information was collected during a preliminary interview with the first panel of respondents in January 1993.

Dynamics of labour and income: 1994 report (75-201E, $37) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maryanne Webber (613-951-2899), Philip Giles (613-951-2891) or your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASES

Dynamics of labour and income
1994 report

In 1993, in almost all age groups, men had substantially more lifetime work experience than women. Nearer retirement age the gap amounted to 22 years—38 years of experience for men compared with 16 years for women. (Work experience is arrived at by condensing part time and part years worked by each individual into an equivalent number of full years worked full time.) But younger women have been spending more time in the job market, and, as a result, had almost as much work experience as young men.

Experience may affect a person's job possibilities, especially if job skills and responsibilities depend on it. The longer accumulated experience of men accounts for at least some of the premium they earn in wages. Accumulated experience also represents the amount of time that a person can potentially build pension entitlements and personal retirement savings from earned income.

At all ages over 55, the average work experience of men was at least double that of women. But older women have had very different work patterns, depending mainly on whether they ever had children.

In 1993, women past the usual childbearing years (aged 45 to 69) worked outside the home for 15 years on average, if they had children. If not, they put almost as much time into paid work as men—27 years of experience compared with an average 33 years for men in that broad age group.

The proportion of women participating in the work force grew from 23% in 1953 to 58% in 1993. Women aged 25 to 54 contributed most to the increase. Next, women in the youngest age groups have been accumulating almost as much work experience as men. Consequently, when they are over 55 the situation will be quite different than it is for women who are over 55 today. In particular, the dent in total experience caused by having a family will be much less for today's generation of young women.

As long as women at any age are working less than men, the difference between their experiences will grow, not shrink. But each new generation of women has been spending more time in the labour market, so between generations the male-female work experience gap is narrowing. New trends among men—such as increasing early retirement and leaving the work force to care for young children—may also reduce the overall male-female work experience gap.

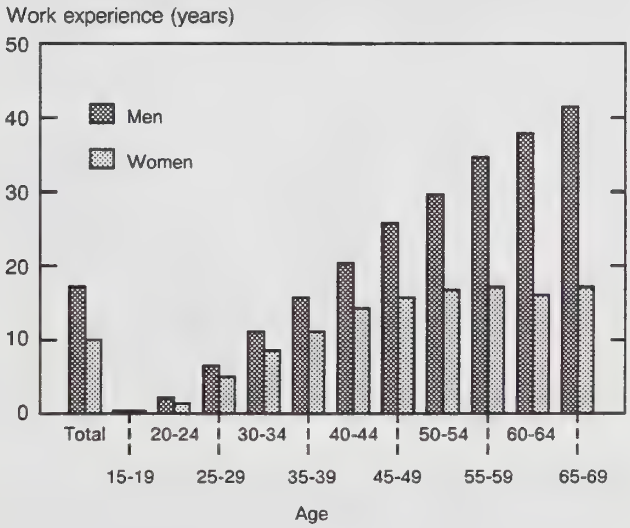
Note to users

This release introduces the first data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID), a new longitudinal survey launched in January 1993. By interviewing the same 31,000 individuals over a period of six years, SLID will draw out the connections between work, education, family situations, and economic well-being (in terms of receipt of wages and other income). For example, while other surveys accurately measure overall levels of employment and income, SLID is designed to show how individuals experience stability or change in their activities and income, and to see how these events are related.

Five articles in the new publication, Dynamics, *are based on a preliminary interview with respondents regarding their demographic, family and cultural background, educational attainment, work experience, and current work activity. The first annual wave of detailed labour and income data, collected in 1994, will be available later this year.*

Today's release focuses on two of the articles, covering the work experience of Canadians and intergenerational changes in education.

Men over 55 have at least twice as much work experience as women



Most Canadians are more educated than their parents

In 1993, two out of three Canadians not currently attending school had a higher level of education than their parents in terms of broad education categories

MAJOR RELEASES

(e.g., graduation from high school, some college or university, or a university degree). However, today's school-age generation may find it harder to surpass their highly educated parents.

A long trend of rising education has resulted in strong intergenerational differences. Today's adults easily attained, if not exceeded, the educational level of their parents: for 62%, neither their mother nor father graduated from high school.

The current school-age generation will not likely achieve such a stellar improvement. Most of their parents likely fall between the ages of 25 and 44, and two of three people in this age group had some university or college education. Already, 14% of adults under 40 have fallen short of their parents' schooling, compared with 9% of the generation aged 40 to 64.

Improvements in the education system and demands of the labour market may be responsible for the rise in education. Even so, parents still play a determining role in who gets more education. Overall, today's adults are much more likely to have studied at the postsecondary level if their parents obtained a postsecondary degree or diploma—in fact, two times more likely than those whose parents did not complete high school. It does not appear to matter which parent obtained a particular level of education. The achievement of either parent seems to have an almost identical impact, on both sons and daughters.

For further information, an article in *Dynamics* uses demographic, education and work experience data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (the survey) to examine the male-female gap in hourly wages.

A note in an article entitled "Following life events" explores results of the less common demographic data available from the survey (such as the age of mothers when their first child was born, and how long marriages and common-law unions have lasted).

Another article examines the survey's data on visible minorities and aboriginal peoples. It includes a comparison with the Census of Population. Readers should not hesitate to draw on these data about minority groups when analyzing other variables from the survey.

Dynamics of labour and income: 1994 report (75-201E, $37) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maryanne Webber (613-951-2899) or Philip Giles (613-951-2891), Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, Household Surveys Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Police personnel and expenditures
1993
and
Selected characteristics of police administration in municipal police departments
1993

In 1993, the number of police personnel declined a marginal 0.3%. Expenditures on policing totalled $5.79 billion in 1993/94, a 1.2% increase over the previous year. This represents the smallest year-to-year increase since data were first collected in 1985/86. The $5.79 billion represented a cost of $200 per Canadian.

The vol 15, no. 8 issue of *Juristat: Police personnel and expenditures in Canada, 1993* (85-002, $5/$60) and *Selected police administration characteristics of municipal police departments, 1993* (85F0016XBP, $30) are now available. *Selected police administration characteristics of municipal police departments, 1993* provides information on each of Canada's 579 municipal police forces. The report includes data on the population policed, personnel figures, expenditures, per capita costs, Criminal Code incidents per officer, and population-to-officer ratios. See "How to order publications".

For further information on these releases, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231 or 613-951-9023, fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Sales of refined petroleum products
February 1995 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6 646 300 cubic metres in February, up 2.7% from February 1994. The increase was mainly due to greater demand for heavy fuel oil (+79 400 cubic metres or +15.4%), diesel fuel oil (+47 600 cubic metres or +3.7%) and motor gasoline (+44 600 cubic metres or +1.7%). Partly offsetting these increases was a decrease in light fuel oil sales.

In the first two months of 1995, sales increased for six of the seven major product groups. Strong sales of diesel fuel oil reflected higher demand by railways and the truck transport industry. Increased petrochemical feedstock sales reflected increased use by the petrochemical industry. On the other hand, warmer than normal temperatures during the period reduced the need for light fuel oil.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	February 1994	February 1995	Feb.1994 to Feb.1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**6 469.4**	**6 646.3**	**2.7**
Motor gasoline	2 587.9	2 632.5	1.7
Diesel fuel oil	1 302.0	1 349.6	3.7
Light fuel oil	976.3	867.9	-11.1
Heavy fuel oil	516.8	596.2	15.4
Aviation turbo fuels	322.7	359.9	11.5
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	278.8	321.3	15.2
All other refined products	484.9	518.9	7.0

	January 1994 to February 1994	January 1995 to February 1995	Jan.-Feb. 1994 to Jan.-Feb. 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**13 266.4**	**13 299.1**	**0.2**
Motor gasoline	5 230.4	5 298.8	1.3
Diesel fuel oil	2 596.1	2 723.9	4.9
Light fuel oil	1 987.8	1 591.8	-19.9
Heavy fuel oil	1 201.6	1 212.7	0.9
Aviation turbo fuels	675.5	756.4	12.0
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	568.5	685.1	20.5
All other refined products	1 006.5	1 030.4	2.4

[1] *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The February 1995 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, $20/$200 will be available the third week of May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

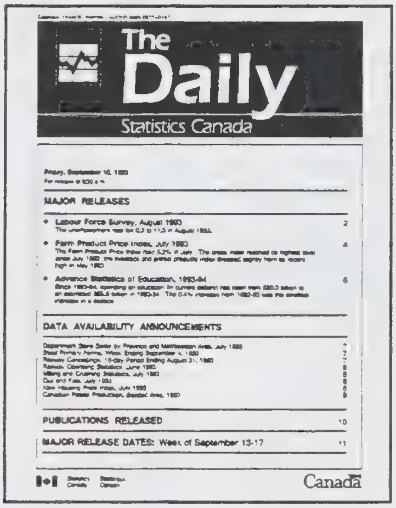
Electric lamps
February 1995

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 23,451,000 light bulbs and tubes in February, a 21.4% decrease from 29,853,000 sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of February 1995 totalled 47,711,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 10.7% decrease from 53,431,000 a year earlier.

The February 1995 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock statistics updates, March 1995
Catalogue number 10-600E
(Canada: $144; United States: US$173; other countries: US$202)

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, February 1995
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Department store sales and stocks, December 1994
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $16/$160; United States: US$20/US$192; other countries: US$23/US$224)

Canadian international merchandise trade, January 1995
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $19/$182; United States: US$22/US$219; other countries: US$26/US$255)

Dynamics of labour and income: 1994 report
Catalogue number 75-201E
(Canada: $37; United States: US$45; other countries: US$52)

Juristat: Police personnel and expenditures in Canada, 1993. Vol. 15, no. 8
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $5/$60; United States: US$6/US$72; other countries: US$7/US$84)

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Statistics Canada

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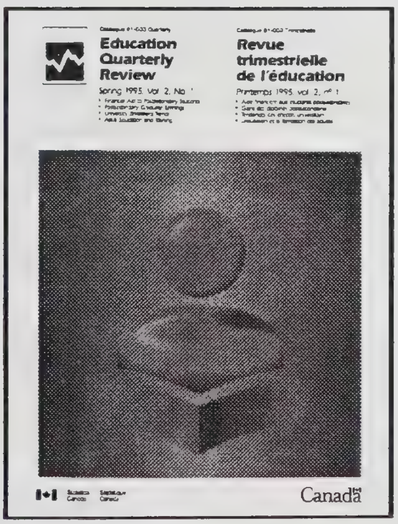
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Education quarterly review

Spring 1995

The Spring 1995 issue of *Education quarterly review* contains insightful articles on financial assistance to postsecondary students, the male-female earnings gap among postsecondary graduates, university enrolment trends, and adult education.

More than just numbers, *Education quarterly review* is a valuable source for anyone who needs relevant, unbiased and accurate analysis of current educational issues and trends.

The Spring 1995 issue of *Education quarterly review* (81-003, $15/$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500, fax: 613-951-9040, the Internet: education@statcan.ca), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

OTHER RELEASES

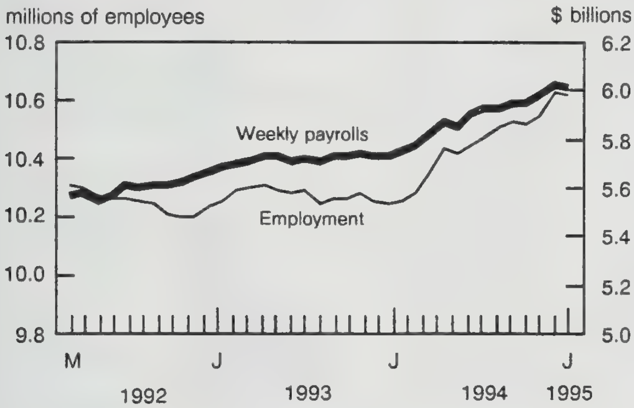
MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

January 1995 (preliminary)

Businesses began 1995 at a slower pace, as the number of employees edged down 3,000 to 10,618,000. Despite the marginal decline, the number of employees in recent months has been at its highest level since Spring 1991. This is due to the substantial employment gains reported by businesses in December and throughout 1994.

Employment is at its highest level since 1991



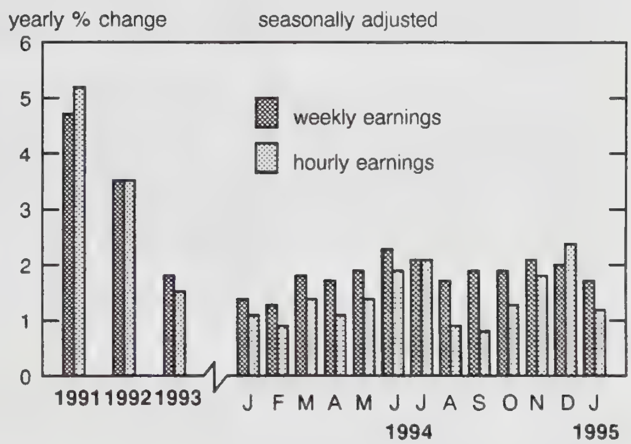
The employment picture varied in January as businesses in half the major industries employed fewer workers, while the rest employed more people or were little changed. Construction companies accounted for most of the losses, offsetting the increased number working for manufacturers, accommodation, food and beverage establishments, and retail stores.

Business payrolls shrank as employees' average weekly earnings were almost unchanged for a second month at $571.06. Employees in wholesale trade, manufacturing and business services received higher earnings in January. This was balanced, however, by lower earnings in most other industries (including the public sector industries of education, health and social services, and public administration). Commissioned agents, working owners, and salaried employees exerted upward pressure on weekly earnings.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *As part of the survey's annual revision policy, this month's release incorporates data revisions.*

Weekly earnings for employees paid by the hour declined due to a drop in hourly earnings. Employees paid by the hour received on average $14.24 per hour (-0.6%), which returned hourly earnings to their November level. Hourly earnings have shown a moderate upward trend over the past year, and were 1.2% higher than in January 1994.

Hourly earnings have shown a moderate upward trend over the past yesr



Employees worked more hours in January, halting the declining trend of the previous three months. Hourly employees in most industries worked longer hours. The notable exception was the accommodation, food and beverage service industry.

Widespread employment declines in construction companies

Construction companies reduced the number of employees on their payrolls by 23,000 in January, offsetting the small gains of recent months. The number of employees was at the same level as in June 1994. Employment reductions were widespread across all construction industries except industrial

construction. Companies in the four largest provinces led the reductions. Weekly earnings for construction employees declined 0.5%, largely because of a drop in hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour.

Manufacturers increased employment and hours

Responding to sustained demand for their products, manufacturers boosted employment and scheduled employees to work longer hours. The number of manufacturing employees rose 8,000 in January to 1,658,000—the highest employment level since September 1991. The gains were widespread across most industries and were concentrated in Alberta and Quebec.

The number of hours worked by hourly paid manufacturing employees has increased in five of the past seven months, which coincides with plants operating at high rates of capacity. The growth in hours was particularly evident for manufacturers of durable goods, where employees generally have been working more than 40 hours per week for the past year.

Led by salaried employees, weekly earnings for all manufacturing workers rose 0.5% to $695.57. Coinciding with the high level of activity in the industry, employees' weekly earnings have increased for the past five months. Weekly earnings are now $15.34 more per week than in August 1994.

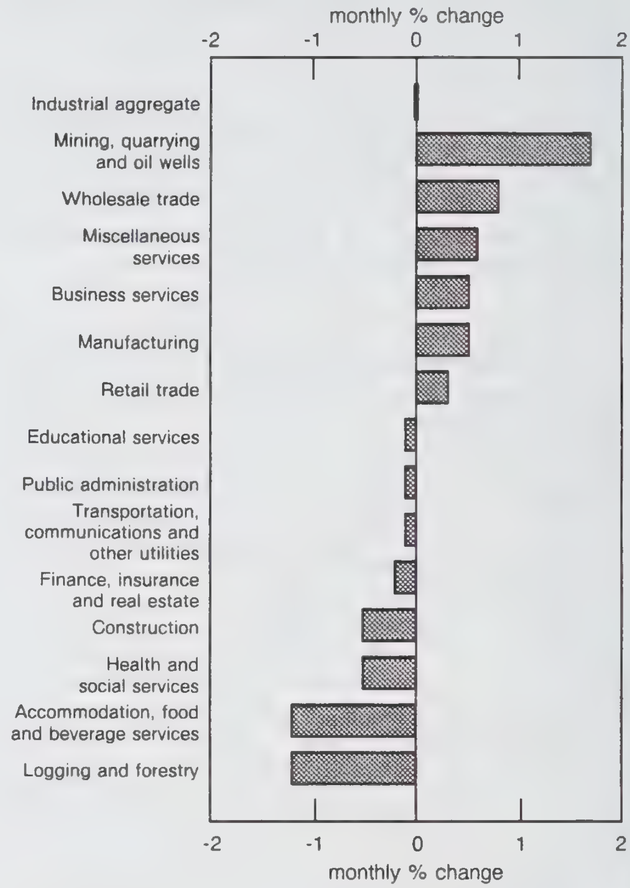
Food and beverage establishments increased employment

Led by food and beverage establishments, the number of employees in accommodation, food and beverage establishments grew by 4,000, the second monthly increase. Employment in this industry has increased since early 1994. In January, it stood at its highest level in four years. While employment has grown, employees paid by the hour worked fewer hours in January. The number of hours has fallen by two hours since September 1994. Fewer hours translated into lower weekly earnings for these employees in January.

Employment and hours increase along with the growth in retail sales

Retail stores increased employment for a third consecutive month, adding 4,000 employees to their payrolls in January. Widespread employment gains, notably by general retail merchandisers, were partly offset by declines in the automotive retail industries.

Earnings dropped in government-related industries



Retailers in British Columbia, Ontario and Newfoundland were the main contributors to the growth.

In addition to the employment gain, employees paid by the hour worked longer hours in January, resulting in higher average weekly earnings.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, $29/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	November 1994	December 1994r	January 1995p	November 1994 to December 1994	December 1994 to January 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**10,540**	**10,622**	**10,618**	**0.8**	**-0.0**
Logging and forestry	66	66	65	0.0	-1.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	133	132	131	-0.8	-0.8
Manufacturing	1,654	1,650	1,658	-0.2	0.5
Construction	443	456	433	2.9	-5.0
Transportation, communication and other utilities	858	856	854	-0.2	-0.2
Trade	1,970	1,988	1,989	0.9	0.1
Wholesale trade	622	622	622	0.0	0.0
Retail trade	1,348	1,364	1,368	1.2	0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	641	647	648	0.9	0.2
Business services	578	587	585	1.6	-0.3
Education-related services	927	936	930	1.0	-0.6
Health and social services	1,156	1,169	1,169	1.1	0.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	751	766	770	2.0	0.5
Public administration	701	702	703	0.1	0.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	146	146	147	0.0	0.7
Prince Edward Island	38	39	39	2.6	0.0
Nova Scotia	296	297	297	0.3	0.0
New Brunswick	233	233	235	0.0	0.9
Quebec	2,560	2,566	2,568	0.2	0.1
Ontario	4,140	4,175	4,172	0.8	-0.1
Manitoba	397	401	403	1.0	0.5
Saskatchewan	310	311	309	0.3	-0.6
Alberta	1,040	1,049	1,045	0.9	-0.4
British Columbia	1,346	1,363	1,360	1.3	-0.2
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	22	23	23	4.5	0.0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	January 1994	December 1994r	January 1995p	December 1994 to January 1995	January 1994 to January 1995
	seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**561.70**	**570.92**	**571.06**	**0.0**	**1.7**
Logging and forestry	758.77	748.85	739.88	-1.2	-2.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	953.92	969.74	986.24	1.7	3.4
Manufacturing	676.82	692.39	695.57	0.5	2.8
Construction	636.34	670.64	667.19	-0.5	4.8
Transportation, communication and other utilities	714.47	721.59	721.14	-0.1	0.9
Trade	412.96	425.80	428.55	0.6	3.8
Wholesale trade	595.15	614.87	620.00	0.8	4.2
Retail trade	332.53	340.29	341.36	0.3	2.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	640.44	637.39	636.23	-0.2	-0.7
Business services	588.59	618.47	621.57	0.5	5.6
Education-related services	678.61	668.53	667.63	-0.1	-1.6
Health and social services	498.61	509.85	507.38	-0.5	1.8
Accommodation, food and beverage services	219.75	232.00	229.17	-1.2	4.3
Public administration	752.85	753.14	752.50	-0.1	0.0
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	533.61	534.47	541.52	1.3	1.5
Prince Edward Island	461.68	453.95	449.88	-0.9	-2.6
Nova Scotia	497.08	496.94	494.00	-0.6	-0.6
New Brunswick	508.68	510.23	514.20	0.8	1.1
Quebec	538.78	546.76	541.70	-0.9	0.5
Ontario	595.79	609.03	611.60	0.4	2.7
Manitoba	495.65	502.33	495.19	-1.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	476.04	492.14	494.10	0.4	3.8
Alberta	550.87	550.84	551.14	0.1	0.0
British Columbia	569.75	582.09	581.70	-0.1	2.1
Yukon	690.89	684.32	693.77	1.4	0.4
Northwest Territories	697.76	694.80	698.07	0.5	0.0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

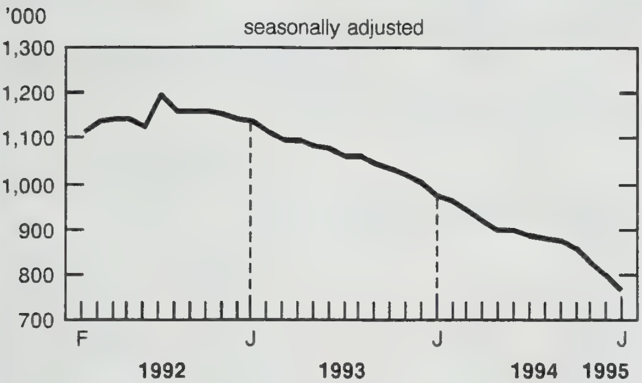
■

Unemployment insurance

January 1995 (preliminary)

In January, 766,000 Canadians received regular UI benefits, down 4.2% from the previous month and the lowest level since December 1981.

Number of beneficiaries* was down 4.2% in January 1995



* *Receiving regular benefits.*

The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits declined 36.2% from the peak of July 1992. A larger proportion of the decline was in the number of men receiving benefits (-38.8% versus -33.9% for women). This corresponds with increased employment in the male-dominated industries of manufacturing and construction, as reported by the Labour Force Survey. Over the course of a business cycle, these male-dominated industries are more affected by economic upturns and downturns.

Except for a slight increase (+0.4%) in Prince Edward Island, the number of beneficiaries declined in every province and territory in January. The largest decline occurred in Newfoundland (-8.6%). Compared with January 1994, there were decreases in all provinces and territories.

Note to users

Unless noted, all data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Most beneficiaries of unemployment insurance collect regular benefits (80.1% in January). In order to qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (e.g., training, maternity, sickness, and fishing benefits).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	January 1995	December 1994 to January 1995
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	**766,350**	**-4.2**
Newfoundland	40,270	-8.6
Prince Edward Island	11,100	0.4
Nova Scotia	43,360	-2.3
New Brunswick	48,180	-0.1
Quebec	263,490	-3.1
Ontario	192,680	-2.4
Manitoba	19,470	-5.0
Saskatchewan	15,400	-2.1
Alberta	51,500	-7.3
British Columbia	86,270	-6.5
Yukon	1,390	-7.3
Northwest Territories	1,300	-7.1

Lower numbers of beneficiaries since the start of 1994 reflect gains in employment. The long-term unemployment level (those looking for work for 53 weeks or more) has also remained high: the number who were unemployed for more than a year increased two-and-a-half times between 1990 and 1994. This suggests that fewer people are eligible for benefits. In addition, tighter UI eligibility requirements were introduced in July 1994.

Men and women receive different types of benefits

In January, 57.8% of all beneficiaries were men and 42.2% were women. This coincides with their proportions in the labour force: men accounted for 55% of the labour force in January and women for 45%.

This comparison masks significant differences in the types of benefits received. Women received 98.9% of maternity-parental benefits, and their proportion of sickness benefits was high (59.0%). This agrees with results from the Labour Force Survey, which showed that, in 1993, 4.3% of employed women were absent due to sickness or disability, compared with 3.4% of men. This may reflect that a higher proportion of women work in jobs without benefit plans covering sickness.

Number of beneficiaries by type of benefit
January 1995

	Both sexes	Male	Female	Proportion Male	Proportion Female
	unadjusted				
				%	
Total	**1,178,250**	**681,090**	**497,160**	**57.8**	**42.2**
Regular	943,750	590,480	353,270	62.6	37.4
Sickness	31,570	12,960	18,620	41.0	59.0
Maternity/ parental	80,780	870	79,910	1.1	98.9
Fishing	20,910	17,980	2,930	86.0	14.0
Training	81,780	47,050	34,730	57.5	42.5
Work sharing	3,470	2,240	1,230	64.5	35.5
Job creation	7,620	4,000	3,620	52.5	47.5
Self-employment	8,370	5,530	2,840	66.1	33.9

Number of claims remained almost unchanged and benefits were up only slightly from a year earlier

In January, 251,000 people submitted claims for UI benefits, virtually unchanged from a month earlier, but 5.0% lower than a year earlier. Canadians received $909.5 million in regular UI benefits in January, up 1.6% from December, but 17.6% lower than a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The January 1995 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, $16/$160) will contain data for November, December and January. It will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Number of beneficiaries[1]

	January 1995	January 1994 to January 1995
	unadjusted	
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	10,370	-22.8
Halifax	12,270	-12.8
Saint John	5,880	-5.1
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	10,720	-12.2
Québec	35,580	-7.5
Sherbrooke	7,000	-16.2
Trois-Rivières	7,760	-21.7
Montréal	132,720	-14.4
Hull	10,010	-14.0
Ottawa	16,060	-10.1
Oshawa	6,140	-19.2
Toronto	104,830	-22.6
Hamilton	15,100	-27.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	13,470	-26.7
Kitchener	8,000	-38.4
London	9,250	-20.7
Windsor	6,180	-35.3
Sudbury	5,300	-29.7
Thunder Bay	4,790	-33.7
Winnipeg	19,880	-16.2
Regina	4,610	-30.9
Saskatoon	6,220	-23.7
Calgary	22,870	-18.2
Edmonton	27,390	-12.5
Vancouver	53,070	-15.8
Victoria	7,760	-12.1

1 *Beneficiaries include all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of layoff) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).* □

Unemployment insurance statistics

		January 1994	November 1994	December 1994	January 1995	December 1994 to January 1995
		seasonally adjusted				
						% change
Regular beneficiaries	'000	976	832r	800p	766p	-4.2
Amount paid	$ '000	1,104,093	896,909	895,500	909,495	1.6
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,336	3,599	3,562	3,608	1.3
Total claims received	'000	264	244	251	251	-0.1

		January 1994	November 1994	December 1994	January 1995	January 1994 to January 1995
		unadjusted				
						% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,399	958r	1,054p	1,178p	-15.8
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,162	745r	823p	944p	-18.8
Male	'000	723	409r	481p	590p	-18.3
Female	'000	439	336r	342p	353p	-19.6
Claims received	'000	340	342	314	342	0.5
Amount paid	$ '000	1,693,509	1,124,784	1,143,564	1,534,773	-9.4
Weeks of benefits	'000	6,181	4,267	4,251	5,655	-8.5
Average weekly benefit	$	264.18	254.52	258.42	263.56	-0.2

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
Note: *"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of layoff) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).* ■

OTHER RELEASES

Enrolment in continuing education at universities

1993-94

Registrations in non-degree continuing education courses at universities rose to a record 358,400 in 1993-94, up 6.8% from 1992-93.

Data for 1993-94 on enrolment in non-degree continuing education courses at universities are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Mariem Martinson (613-951-1526) or Mongi Mouelhi (603-951-1537), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas

January 1995

Continuing strong exports to the United States led to a solid 9.7% increase in natural gas production compared with January 1994. Exports also drove crude oil production in January and increased 6.3% from a year earlier.

The rise in natural gas production continued the almost double-digit increases seen since last fall. Crude oil production climbed 5.0% and 5.4% in the previous two months.

Natural gas exports jumped 15.2% from January 1994. Exports have been rising strongly since early 1991, in part due to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities. Over 51% of Canada's annual natural gas production is now exported to the United States.

Crude oil exports increased 9.3% from January 1994. This has been helped by recent pipeline expansion, which has allowed increased exports of crude to the United States, especially to refineries in the Chicago area. Canadian crude has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years. In addition, the low Canadian dollar has made Canadian crude more competitive in the U.S. market.

Crude oil and natural gas

	January 1994	January 1995	January 1994 to January 1995
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Production	9 131.7	9 709.2	6.3
Exports	4 725.4	5 165.2	9.3
Imports[2]	3 713.4	3 319.3	-10.6
Refinery receipts	8 517.2	8 302.7	-2.5
Natural gas[3]	millions of cubic metres		% change
Marketable production	12 098.5	13 275.6	9.7
Exports	6 279.7	7 235.2	15.2
Canadian sales[4]	8 213.7	7 589.2	-7.6

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.*
3 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4 *Includes direct sales.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The January 1995 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, $11/$110) will be available the last week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric power

January 1995

Net generation of electricity in January decreased to 51 326 gigawatt hours (gwh), down 7.0% from January 1994. Exports decreased 2.8% to 3 431 gwh; imports increased from 534 gwh to 873 gwh.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro, 32 597 gwh (-4.4%); nuclear, 8 285 gwh (-6.2%); and thermal conventional, 10 444 gwh (-14.9%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The January 1995 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, $10/$110) will be available the first week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

February 1995

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 038 211 metric bundles in February, a 114.8% jump from 1 414 602 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to February 1995, shipments totalled 5 636 163 metric bundles, a 94.8% jump from 2 893 821 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The February 1995 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum products

February 1995

Manufacturers shipped 20 193 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in February, down 13.7% from 23 402 thousand square metres in February 1994 and down 10.8% from 22 649 thousand square metres in January 1995.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of February 1995 totalled 42 842 thousand square metres, up 1.6% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The February 1995 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rigid insulating board

February 1995

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 982 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February, a 25.9% increase from 2 369 thousand square metres in February 1994.

For January to February 1995, shipments totalled 4 957 thousand square metres, a 15.8% increase from 4 280 thousand square metres in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The February 1995 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder

February 1995

Production of process cheese in February totalled 5 732 693 kilograms, up 11.0% from January 1995 and up 27.9% from February 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of February 1995 totalled 10 896 825 kilograms, up from 8 853 099 kilograms the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder in February totalled 227 247 kilograms, down 44.2% from January 1995, but up 4.2% from February 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of February 1995 totalled 634 237 kilograms, compared with 555 455 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The February 1995 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Education quarterly review, Spring 1995
Catalogue number 81-003
(Canada: $15/$60; United States: US$18/US$72; other countries: US$21/US$84)

Hospital morbidity, 1992-93
Catalogue number 82-216
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28)

Mental health statistics, 1992-93
Catalogue number 83-245
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21)

Marriages, 1992
Catalogue number 84-212
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21)

Divorces, 1992
Catalogue number 84-213
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; other countries: US$28)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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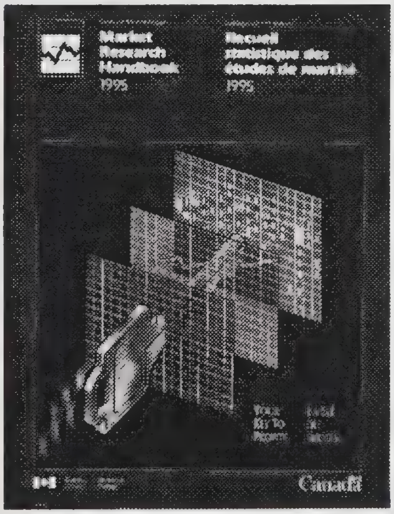
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 30, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Market research handbook

1995

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The 1995 edition of the *Market research handbook* (63-224, $110) is now available. See "How to order publications" or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product price index

February 1995 (preliminary)

Industrial product prices rose 8.8% from a year earlier, down from January's 12-month increase of 9.7%, which was the highest annual jump since September 1981.

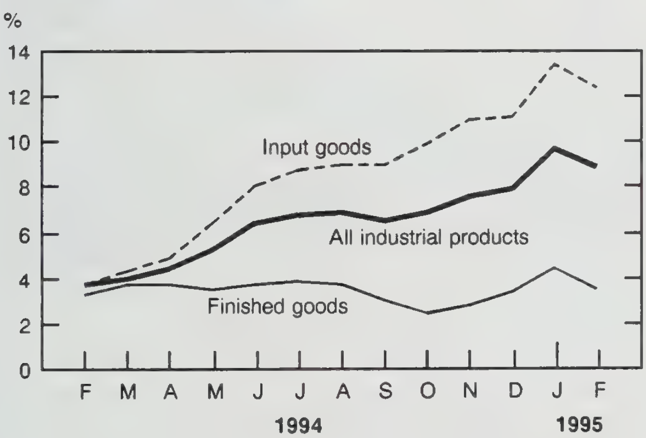
Even though the change from January to February was, the lowest monthly increase in five months (+0.2%), prices for pulp, paper and aluminum continued to rise. Meat prices jumped 4.6%.

Price pressures soften

There were declines in certain areas such as automobile and construction, but demand remained generally healthy in February for pulp, paper, and paper products. Canadian and American firms were operating at or near full capacity. Only moderate increases in capacity are expected in both countries in 1995.

February saw declines in the prices of many non-ferrous metals other than aluminum. Copper prices plateaued even though demand appeared reasonably strong. Nickel, in a surplus supply position to meet apparent demand, may have already seen prices peak, at least for the short term. Zinc, lead and tin prices were also down as interest rate levels affected residential construction and automobile sales in Canada and the United States.

The 12-month change in industrial prices



Note to users

The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs that occur between when a good leaves a plant and when a final user takes possession, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. These producers often quote prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1.0% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by about 0.2%.

Events in construction and automobile sales seem to have affected automobile and lumber prices. In the Canadian automotive sector, both export and domestic prices edged down in February. Still at historically high levels, lumber, sawmill and other wood product prices moved down slightly.

The value of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar edged down about 0.5% between January 15 and February 15. This reduced the month-to-month increase in industrial prices from about 0.3% to 0.2%.

The lower annual increase in Canadian industrial prices, combined with the slow increase in producer prices in other G7 countries, went part way toward closing the differences in industrial price inflation between Canada and the other G7 countries. According to February figures, the 12-month change in Canadian producer prices edged down to about seven percentage points higher than in the United States and about five-and-a-half percentage points higher than in Germany and the United Kingdom. The different structure of the Canadian economy (i.e., resource-based) and international exchange rate movements account for much of the difference in the rates of producer price changes.

Domestic events dominated February price changes

The most important price increases were in meat products, pulp, paper, and commercial printing. Meat product prices were up 4.6% due to increased pork and beef prices. These increases were seasonal and followed several months of advancing prices. Pulp prices were up 3.3%, domestic newsprint prices were up 2.9%, and commercial printing prices were up 2.3%.

Partly offsetting these, were price decreases for some chemicals and for a considerable range of food and feed items. The most important decreases among chemicals were for ethylene and oxygen. Among food and feed items, lower prices were seen for refined sugar, coffee products, oil meals and oil cakes, and some frozen vegetables.

Outlook

Although the 12-month change in industrial prices slowed in February, this could be temporary. The world economy is continuing to expand. The demand for processed raw materials, which has been fuelling the increase in Canadian industrial prices, is likely to continue to grow in the near future. Nevertheless, uncertainty in North American auto sales and possible increases in U.S. and Canadian interest rates may slow North American growth, and Canadian industrial price increases, as the year progresses.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The February 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of April. See "How to order publications."

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative importance	February 1994	January 1995[r]	February 1995[p]	February 1994 to February 1995	January 1995 to February 1995
					% change[1]	
Industrial product price index (IPPI), total	**100.0**	**116.1**	**126.1**	**126.3**	**8.8**	**0.2**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	118.2	128.2	128.5	8.7	0.2
Intermediate goods[2]	**60.4**	**114.9**	**128.9**	**129.2**	**12.4**	**0.2**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	13.4	108.5	142.0	142.2	31.1	0.1
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	47.0	116.8	125.1	125.5	7.4	0.3
Finished goods[5]	**39.6**	**117.9**	**121.8**	**121.9**	**3.4**	**0.1**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	119.9	121.8	122.7	2.3	0.7
Capital equipment	10.4	120.1	124.5	124.3	3.5	-0.2
All other finished goods	19.3	115.7	120.4	120.3	4.0	-0.1
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	117.1	117.4	120.2	2.6	2.4
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	120.5	124.2	123.4	2.4	-0.6
Beverages	2.0	124.7	127.5	127.5	2.2	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.2	165.2	165.1	0.5	-0.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	115.5	125.5	125.7	8.8	0.2
Textile products	2.2	111.1	114.8	115.1	3.6	0.3
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	115.2	117.0	117.1	1.6	0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	159.0	158.0	157.8	-0.8	-0.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	120.2	123.2	123.4	2.7	0.2
Paper and paper products	8.1	105.6	136.9	138.7	31.3	1.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	138.6	157.6	160.2	15.6	1.6
Primary metal products	7.7	108.0	138.8	138.6	28.3	-0.1
Metal fabricated products	4.9	116.3	123.4	123.6	6.3	0.2
Machinery and equipment	4.2	120.8	124.9	124.9	3.4	0.0
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	115.2	121.2	121.0	5.0	-0.2
Electrical and communications products	5.1	113.8	116.6	116.8	2.6	0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	114.0	120.0	120.3	5.5	0.3
Petroleum and coal products[6]	6.4	85.3	94.8	94.8	11.1	0.0
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	119.2	135.5	134.2	12.6	-1.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	117.0	120.3	120.3	2.8	0.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	83.1	100.0	101.0	21.5	1.0

1 *Rounded figures.*
2 *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
3 *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
4 *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
5 *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*
6 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

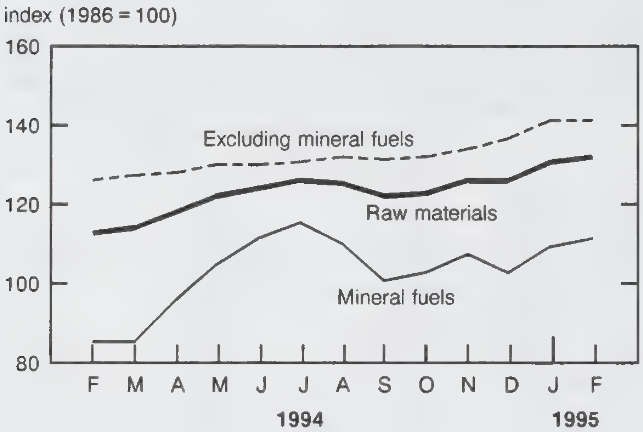
■

Raw materials price index

February 1995 (preliminary)

Raw material prices increased 0.8% in February after increasing 4.1% in January. Lower metal prices greatly offset higher prices for crude oil, hogs and wood. Raw material prices were up 17% on an annual basis, compared with January's 12-month change of +19%.

Increases in raw material prices slow



Note to users

The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects prices paid by manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Also, unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

Potential economic slowdown pulls down metal prices

The potential for economic slowdown, particularly in North America, has pulled metal prices down. Recent interest rate increases affected most levels of economic activity. In particular, the effect on construction, automobiles and telecommunications has lessened demand for metals. Sales in the automobile industry were down about 7% from a year earlier. In February, non-ferrous metal prices declined almost 4% after increasing more than 65% over the last 14 months. The main exception to the decline was aluminum materials prices, which were up 3%. Even though copper, zinc, lead and nickel prices fell in February, most mines were operating at capacity.

Continuing price strength for industrial metals is dependent on inventory levels and global economic activity. Present inventories for aluminum, nickel, lead and zinc are in a surplus position, with copper inventories on the tight side.

Crude oil prices climb

Crude oil prices moved up almost 3% in February. Compared to 12 months earlier, prices were 35% higher. Future price levels of crude oil are dependent on global demand, supply management by OPEC, non-OPEC output, and, most recently, the possibility that Iraq might resume selling crude on the world market.

World oil consumption is now somewhere near 70 million barrels per day. According to reports, Iraq could initially supply at most one million barrels a day, and within three to four years their contribution could be somewhere around three to four million barrels per day. The United States and the former Soviet Union, once the two largest oil-producing countries, now produce 13 million barrels per day down from 21 million barrels in 1986-88. Iran is now producing three million barrels a month short of its quota. Most likely, many OPEC countries could produce beyond their quota levels. As well, non-OPEC countries have unused capacity. Any sudden and sustained world industrial expansion, at least in the short term, probably will put upward pressure on crude oil prices.

Wood prices rise again

Wood prices increased almost 4% in the first two months of 1995, after doubling from 1986 to 1994. Wood prices have been moving up due to world demand for logs and pulpwood. Some of the shortfall in the supply of logs can be explained by wet weather that closed many logging areas. The supply situation should improve as forests dry out in the spring and summer. Wood prices have increased even though residential construction was down in Canada and the United States. Higher stumpage fees, more stringent forest management, recent increased demand for pulp, and strong foreign markets for wood should maintain prices at least at current levels.

Hog prices were up almost 30% in the first two months of 1995, after declining by more than 20% in the fourth quarter of 1994. As spring approaches, more hogs should be brought to market, so prices may level off.

Among other notable raw material price changes, natural gas was down 11% in January and February 1995. February's monthly changes showed increases for natural rubber (+ 7%), raw tobacco (+ 4%), corn (+ 5%), canola (+ 3%) and fish (+ 4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The February 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, $20/$200) will be available at the end of April. See "How to order publications."

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative importance[1]	February 1994	January 1995[r]	February 1995[p]	February 1994 to February 1995	January 1995 to February 1995
					% change	
Raw materials, total	**100.0**	**112.5**	**130.7**	**131.8**	**17.2**	**0.8**
Mineral fuels	32.0	84.5	108.6	110.8	31.1	2.0
Vegetable products	10.0	113.1	123.1	125.1	10.6	1.6
Animals and animal products	26.0	111.6	109.1	111.6	0.0	2.3
Wood	13.0	191.9	216.7	219.1	14.2	1.1
Ferrous materials	4.0	118.8	126.0	125.4	5.6	-0.5
Non-ferrous metals	13.0	102.3	152.7	147.3	44.0	-3.5
Non-metallic minerals	3.0	102.4	102.8	103.2	0.8	0.4
Total excluding mineral fuels	68.0	125.5	140.9	141.5	12.7	0.4

[1] *Rounded figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending March 25, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 25, 1995 totalled 292 642 tonnes, up 4.4% from 280 212 tonnes a week earlier and up 23.1% from 237 667 tonnes a year earlier.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 3 377 137 tonnes, a 9.9% increase from 3 072 949 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending February 28, 1995

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period increased 10.9% from the year-earlier period; loadings of revenue freight increased 11.3% to 4.5 million tonnes. Intermodal traffic increased 29.9% during the same period.

Total loadings of revenue freight as of February 28, 1995 increased 18.9% to 40.0 million tonnes from the previous year.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Cement

February 1995

Manufacturers shipped 407 923 tonnes of cement in February, up 36.2% from 299 519 tonnes (revised) in February 1994, but down 3.0% from 420 433 tonnes in January 1995.

For January to February 1995, shipments totalled 828 356 tonnes, up 41.5% from 585 544 tonnes (revised) during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35).

The February 1995 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $6/$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951- 3527), Industry Division. ■

Leisure and personal services

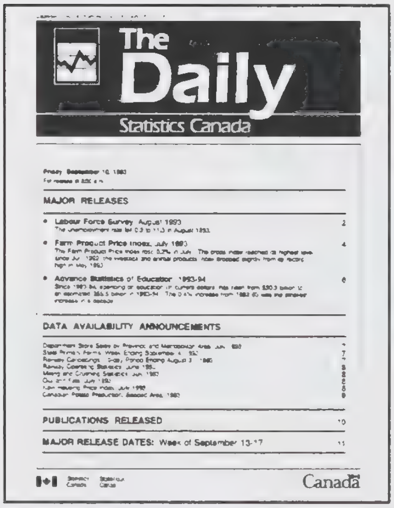
1990-92

Data on leisure and personal service industries for 1990-92 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 41 and 42.

Leisure and personal services, 1990-92 (63-233, $30) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications."

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-3489) or Shirley Beyer (613-951-3492), Leisure and Personal Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■



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Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, January 1995
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $11/$110; United States: US$14/US$132; other countries: US$16/US$154)

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, January 1995
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $8/$80; United States: US$10/US$96; other countries: US$12/US$112)

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes), February 1995
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Electric power statistics, January 1995
Catalogue number 57-001
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Vending machine operators, fiscal year ended March 31, 1994 (1993)
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Market research handbook, 1995
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Exports by commodity, December 1994
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MAJOR RELEASES

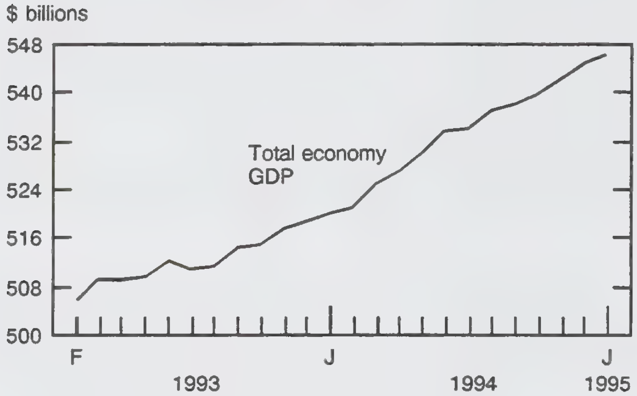
OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry
January 1995

The economy forged ahead at the beginning of 1995, helped by another strong gain in manufacturing. Gross domestic product at factor cost rose 0.2% in January after a 0.5% gain in each of the previous two months.

Economy forges on



Although the mining sector, transportation services and storage services contributed less than manufacturing to the gain, the pace of activity in these industries picked up. Retail sales improved for a second consecutive month, while wholesale trade slowed substantially after surges in previous months. Construction activity rose marginally, curbed by weakness in home-building. Declines in forestry, utilities, the finance group, and community, business and personal services moderated the overall gain.

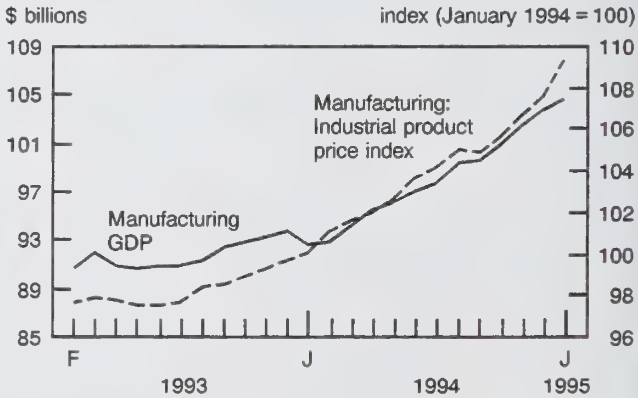
Manufacturers boost output again while prices accelerate

Manufacturers raised output a further 1.0%, the fifth increase of at least 1.0% in the last six months. Once again foreign demand contributed substantially to the gain, but in January some production also accumulated in finished product inventories. Sustained growth in demand for manufactured products continued to translate into sharp price increases. Preliminary data for January indicate that the overall price for manufactured goods jumped 1.7% after gains averaging 0.6% a month in the second half of 1994.

> **Note to readers**
>
> *GDP of an industry is the value added by factors of production when inputs purchased from other industries are transformed into outputs.*
>
> *Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

The gain in manufacturing was concentrated in durable goods (+ 2.2%). A 6.2% increase in motor vehicle production mirrored another jump in exports and led the advance among producers of durable goods. Substantial gains were widespread elsewhere in the durables sector (electronic equipment, + 3.7%; office machinery, + 2.9%). Foreign demand, which soared during 1994, eased in January as producers accumulated inventories.

Demand for manufactured goods accelerates



Machinery manufacturers raised output 3.5% in January. After increasing production sharply over the last two years, producers should enjoy another banner year in 1995. According to the most recent survey on private and public investment intentions, investment in machinery and equipment should rise sharply this year. Sales by wholesalers and importers of machinery and equipment were still rising in January.

Helped by higher activity on non-residential and engineering construction projects, output rose for non-metallic mineral producers (+ 5.5) and fabricated metal producers (+ 1.3%).

After hovering around a flat trend in the second half of 1994, chemical production jumped 2.3% in January, led by a 5.2% gain in the pharmaceutical industry. The gain was not enough, however, to offset weakness in non-durables which slipped 0.6% due to lower production of pulp and paper, food, and refined petroleum products.

Pulp and paper production fell 3.9% following a 4.5% gain in December. After soaring in December, production of paperboard and other paper returned to its earlier level. Declines in pulp and newsprint added to the weakness. Since November, newsprint production has been affected by labour disputes. Exports of pulp and paper products remained high, however, and prices soared 6.6%.

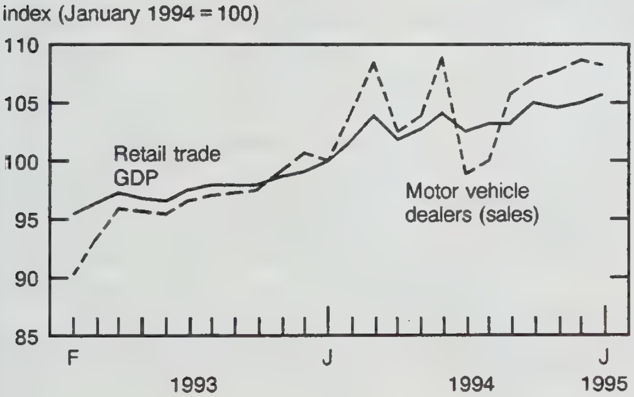
Mining industries strengthen

Output in the mining sector rebounded 1.3% after slipping 0.3% in December. Production in metal mines (excluding gold) rose sharply again in January; the rises have spurred production in non-ferrous smelting and refining in recent months. Combined with higher production of potash, crude oil and natural gas, the gain accounted for most of mining's advance in January. Drilling, which offset all the gains in December, rose marginally.

Sustained growth in transportation services

Transportation and storage services advanced 1.2%, reflecting gains in rail, truck and water transport. Sustained growth in manufacturing, wholesale trade and, more recently, mining helped spur demand for transportation services. Pipeline transport rose 0.9% after advancing 1.7% in December. Higher exports of natural gas in December and January accounted for the gains.

Retail trade



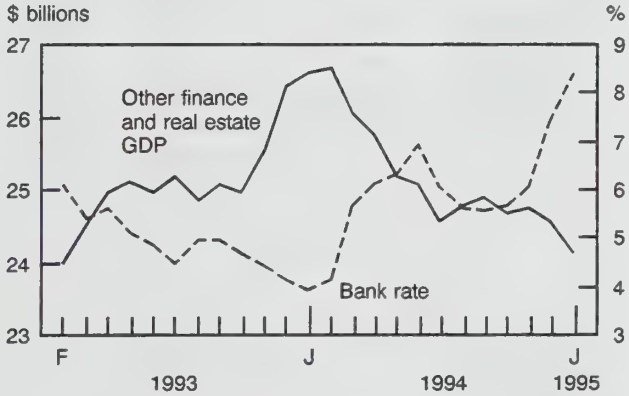
A good month for retailers

Retail sales rose 0.6% after a 0.5% increase in December. Sales rose for most trade groups; the exceptions were supermarkets, service stations and motor vehicle dealers. Dealers' sales levels have remained about the same since October, when interest rates resumed increasing.

Home-building, housing resales, stock market activity and utilities slump

Although home-building fell 1.3% and has declined 7.8% since June, construction edged up 0.2% following a 0.4% gain in December as activity on non-residential and engineering projects continued to increase. A renewed run up in interest rates since late last year and a drop in residential building permits in January point to further declines in home-building in coming months.

Real estate and stock market activities continue to slump as interest rates rise



Housing resales also sagged, and activity by stockbrokers, stock exchanges and mutual fund dealers continued to weaken, contributing to a 1.8% drop in the other finance and real estate industry.

Output of utilities fell 1.1% led by a 1.2% decline in the electricity production. Mild weather, which persisted into January, also curtailed gas distribution.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The January 1995 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, $14/$140) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	January 1994	November 1994r	December 1994r	January 1995p	October 1994 to November 1994	November 1994 to December 1994	December 1994 to January 1995	January 1994 to January 1995
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions				% change			
Total economy	**519,717**	**542,369**	**545,076**	**546,360**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**5.1**
Goods-producing industries	173,850	187,124	188,562	189,578	1.0	0.8	0.5	9.0
Services-producing industries	345,867	355,246	356,514	356,783	0.3	0.4	0.1	3.2
Business sector	**427,797**	**450,444**	**453,233**	**454,552**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**6.3**
Goods	172,932	186,218	187,650	188,672	1.0	0.8	0.5	9.1
Agriculture	10,934	11,006	11,013	10,964	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.3
Fishing and trapping	953	810	916	867	-15.1	13.0	-5.3	-9.0
Logging	2,978	3,065	3,078	2,901	-2.6	0.4	-5.7	-2.6
Mining	21,696	24,175	24,098	24,417	1.9	-0.3	1.3	12.5
Manufacturing	92,536	102,306	103,619	104,699	1.5	1.3	1.0	13.1
Construction	26,401	28,533	28,652	28,720	-0.1	0.4	0.2	8.8
Other utility industries	17,435	16,323	16,275	16,103	1.6	-0.3	-1.1	-7.6
Services	254,865	264,226	265,583	265,881	0.4	0.5	0.1	4.3
Transportation and storage	22,195	23,680	23,864	24,160	0.6	0.8	1.2	8.9
Communications	20,306	21,316	21,598	21,647	0.7	1.3	0.2	6.6
Wholesale trade	32,736	35,199	35,602	35,660	1.5	1.1	0.2	8.9
Retail trade	32,065	33,510	33,676	33,874	-0.4	0.5	0.6	5.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	85,882	86,042	86,122	85,962	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Community, business and personal services	61,682	64,479	64,722	64,578	0.2	0.4	-0.2	4.7
Non-business sector	**91,920**	**91,926**	**91,843**	**91,808**	**-0.0**	**-0.1**	**-0.0**	**-0.1**
Goods	918	906	912	906	-0.9	0.7	-0.7	-1.3
Services	91,002	91,020	90,931	90,902	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1
Government services	33,562	33,245	33,033	33,167	-0.2	-0.6	0.4	-1.2
Community and personal services	54,110	54,453	54,573	54,422	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.6
Other services	3,330	3,322	3,326	3,314	-0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.5
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	132,584	143,710	144,903	146,125	1.6	0.8	0.8	10.2
Non-durable manufacturing	41,503	43,585	44,295	44,042	0.3	1.6	-0.6	6.1
Durable manufacturing	51,033	58,721	59,323	60,657	2.4	1.0	2.2	18.9

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Fear and personal safety

Contrary to what is sometimes alleged, Canadians are not gripped by fear. According to the 1993 General Social Survey (a random telephone survey of 10,000 Canadians aged 15 and over), 86% of Canadians are "very or somewhat satisfied" with their general level of safety from crime.

However, 11% of respondents feel "very or somewhat dissatisfied" with their general level of safety.

There are slight differences when Canadians are asked about specific activities, such as walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark. Overall, one in four feels "somewhat or very unsafe" walking alone in their area after dark. Women are four times more likely than men to say they feel "somewhat or very unsafe" walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark. Women are about three times more likely than men to say they feel "very or somewhat worried" when home alone at night.

The evidence is mixed on whether fear of crime is a more serious problem for older Canadians. Overall, persons aged 65 and over are almost two times more likely to feel "unsafe" when walking alone in their area after dark than those aged 15 to 24 (41% versus 23%). However, when older Canadians are asked about being home alone in the evening, there is little evidence to indicate that such fear increases with age. For example, 27% of those aged 15 to 24 are "worried" when home alone in the evening, whereas the same is true for only 23% of older Canadians.

Among victims of crime, fear of walking alone in their own neighbourhood after dark is highest for those who have been victims of sexual assault (46%), followed by robbery (33%), and break and enter (32%).

The General Social Survey also shows that Canadians take precautionary measures to protect themselves and their property from crime, such as changing their activities or avoiding certain places (38%), installing new locks (32%) or burglar alarms (15%). Victims of sexual assault are also more likely than other crime victims to routinely stay home at night and to carry something to defend themselves or alert others. Sexual assault victims are about three times more likely to engage in these behaviours than those who have not been victims of crime.

This *Juristat* released today uses data from the 1993 General Social Survey and the Violence Against Women Survey. Data from the 1993 General Social Survey were released in June 1994, and data from the Violence Against Women Survey were released in November 1993.

The vol. 15, no. 9 issue of *Juristat: Fear and personal safety* (85-002, $5/$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231 or 613-951-9023, fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Public sector employment, wages and salaries

1993

In 1993, public sector employment stood at 2,666,200 employees, a decline of about 27,600 employees or 1.0% from 1992. Wages and salaries for the public sector totalled $99.3 billion in 1993, a 1.4% increase from 1992.

The public sector universe, as defined by Statistics Canada, is divided into two main components: governments and government business enterprises. Compared with previous years, compilation of the employment, wage and salary data has changed in two significant ways. Changes to the structure of the government component now harmonize the definition of the public sector used by Statistics Canada, especially in relation to the system of national accounts. In keeping with the methodology for compiling wages, salaries and labour income used by the system of national accounts, the wage and salary data in *Public sector employment and wages and salaries, 1993* now use income tax data as a benchmark. This ensures that these data are consistent throughout Statistics Canada.

Due to the conceptual changes, the following new matrices have been created for the revised data for the years 1990 to 1993: matrices 2860 to 2864. Note that the unrevised historical data are still available in the old matrices.

Employment data are annual averages. Wage and salary data are annual totals.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2860 to 2864.

Public sector employment and wages and salaries, 1993 (72-209, $42) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306) or Ferhana Ansari (613-951-1843), Public Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquires on the products and services available from Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Unit (613-951-1781, fax: 613-951-0661). ■

Farm taxation data

1993

Average net operating income (before depreciation) of farm businesses continued to advance in 1993 (+4.8% to $19,975), but at a slower pace than in 1992 (+7.3%). Average operating revenues increased 6.1% and average operating expenses rose 6.3%.

Average net operating income (before depreciation) and operating margins

	1993 average net operating income	1992 to 1993	Operating margin
	$	% change	¢
Type of farm			
Poultry and egg	48,803	20.9	13.0
Tobacco	46,449	-4.8	23.4
Dairy	43,061	1.5	25.9
Potato	40,309	-2.2	14.8
Greenhouse and nursery	31,715	10.1	9.0
Hog	25,748	4.5	12.0
Grain and oilseed	19,539	16.5	23.9
Livestock combination	15,843	-3.2	11.8
Fruit and vegetable	15,367	-7.6	13.0
Other	10,832	0.6	13.6
Cattle	10,824	-1.4	9.6
Total	**19,975**	**4.8**	**16.9**

In 1993, poultry and egg farms posted the strongest increase in average net operating income, up 20.9% from 1992, taking the lead from tobacco farms. Their average net operating income increased because of 4.7% growth (+$15,165 per farm) in their market revenues due to stronger sales of poultry and eggs. Increased production quotas, explained most of this growth and reflected higher prices and sales.

Grain and oilseed farms, which accounted for 39.3% of the farms in 1993, posted the second strongest increase in average net operating income (+16.5% to $19,539 per farm), and came close to the national average ($19,975). The increase was mainly attributable to an 8.9% gain in crop revenues.

Cattle farms had the lowest average net operating income, at $10,824 per farm, down 1.4% from a year ago. This decline followed a 46.8% increase in 1992. Rising expenses, related mainly to the larger cattle sector, outpaced an overall increase in average operating revenues. As well, a 19.4% decline in program payments to cattle farms partly offset the gain in revenues.

The increase in cattle revenues resulted mainly from a rise in prices. Prices were supported by lower than expected output in the United States and the low Canadian dollar. Expansion of cattle herds also led to stronger domestic prices.

Average net operating income of farm businesses varied widely across the provinces, from $17,257 in Alberta to $28,840 in Newfoundland.

Note: These estimates cover unincorporated farms with gross operating revenues of $10,000 and over and corporations with total sales (gross revenues plus joint venture income) of $25,000 and over, and for which 51% or more of their sales come from agricultural activities.

Operating margin is defined as one dollar less operating expenses per dollar of revenue.

For further information, contact Lina Di Piétro (613-951-3171), Agriculture Division. ■

Teacher's kit for *Canadian agriculture at a glance*

The teacher's kit for *Canadian agriculture at a glance* (963010XPB) is now available to educators. Every teacher who buys *Canadian agriculture at a glance* will receive a complimentary copy of the kit (96-3010SPB).

For further information on this release, contact Cindy Heffernan (613-951-5316 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-465-1991), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending March 7, 1995

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period increased 0.4% from a year earlier. Loadings of revenue freight decreased marginally to 4.5 million tonnes. Intermodal traffic increased 1.8% during the same period.

Year-to-date loadings of revenue freight as of March 7, 1995 increased 16.5% to 44.7 million tonnes compared with the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Coal and coke

January 1995

Coal production totalled 6 613 kilotonnes in January, up 6.5% from January 1994.

Exports in January rose to 2 565 kilotonnes, up 46.5% from January 1994; imports totalled 152 kilotonnes.

Coke production in January 1995 increased to 286 kilotonnes, up 5.1% from January 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The January 1995 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, $11/$110) will be available the first week of April. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Employment agencies and personnel suppliers

1993-94

Data for 1993-94 from the annual Survey of Employment Agencies and Personnel Suppliers are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Michèle LeBel (613-951-3176), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Software development and computer services

1993-94

Data for 1993-94 from the annual Survey of Software Development and Computer Services Industry are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Michèle LeBel (613-951-3176), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Traveller accommodation statistics

1992-93

Data for 1992-93 from the annual Survey of Traveller Accommodation Service Industries are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Samuel Lee (613-951-0663), Accommodation and Food Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

International scheduled air passengers (origin and destination)

1993 (preliminary)

In 1993, international traffic of scheduled air passengers reached its highest level since 1980. An estimated 15.8 million passengers travelled between Canada and a foreign country on a scheduled flight, up 4.7% from 1992. This increase followed a 7.2% gain in 1992.

Traffic to and from all six regions (Africa, Asia, Europe, Pacific, South and United States) increased. The largest absolute increase was in the Canada-U.S. market (+449,000 passengers or +5.2%). Another notable annual gain in the absolute number of passengers was in the Canada-Asia market (+156,000 passengers or +9.2%).

In 1993, Canada's most important international market was the United States, with 58.0% of all scheduled international passengers. Europe was the second largest market (21.0% of traffic), while Asia was the third largest (11.8%).

The April 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, $10/$99) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Wildlife pelts, production and value

1993 (preliminary) and 1992 (revised)

Preliminary data for 1993 on the production and value of wildlife pelts are now available, as are revised data for 1992. Data are tabulated by province and territory.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5692-5699 and 9511-9515.

These data will be available in *Livestock statistics updates* (10-600E, $144) in May. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251), Agriculture Division. ■

Annual survey of manufactures

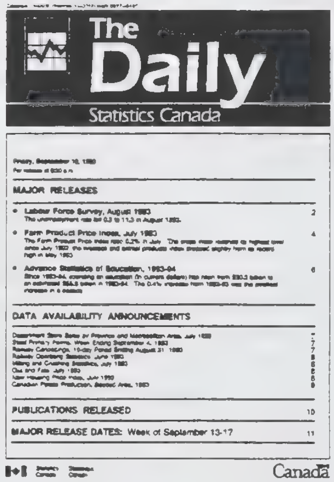
1993

Data at the national level for all industries are now available from the 1993 Annual Survey of Manufactures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5380-5586 and 6848-6899.

The data will be released in the major group publication series in catalogue numbers from 32-250 to 47-250 ($38) and in 35-250 ($53).

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $175; United States: US$210; other countries: US$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, January 1995
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $14/$138; United States: US$17/US$166; other countries: US$20/US$194)

Rigid insulating board, February 1995
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Gypsum products, February 1995
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $6/$60; United States: US$8/US$72; other countries: US$9/US$84)

Communications service bulletin: Telephone statistics, 1993. Vol. 24, no. 4
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $9/$53; United States: US$11/US$64; other countries: US$13/US$75)

Construction price statistics, fourth quarter 1994
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $19/$76; United States: US$23/US$92; other countries: US$27/US$107)

Consumer prices and price indexes, July-September 1994
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $20/$80; United States: US$24/US$96; other countries: US$28/US$112)

Public sector employment and wages and salaries, 1993
Catalogue number 72-209
(Canada: $42; United States: US$51; other countries: US$59)

Juristat: Fear and personal safety. Vol. 15, no. 9
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $5/$60; United States: US$6/US$72; other countries: US$7/US$84)

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

How to order publications

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RELEASE DATES

April 1995

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
3	**Building permits**	February 1995
6	**Help-wanted index**	March 1995
6	**Estimates of labour income**	January 1995
7	**Labour Force Survey**	March 1995
11	**New motor vehicle sales**	February 1995
11	**New housing price index**	February 1995
13	**Department store sales**	February 1995
18	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	February 1995
18	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	February 1995
19	**Canadian international trade**	February 1995
19	**Composite index**	March 1995
20	**Canadian economic observer**	April 1995
20	**National balance sheet accounts**	1994
21	**Consumer price index**	March 1995
24	**Retail trade**	February 1995
24	**Wholesale trade**	February 1995
25	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	February 1995
25	**Unemployment insurance statistics**	February 1995
26	**Industrial product price index**	March 1995
26	**Raw materials price index**	March 1995
27	**Employment, earnings and hours**	February 1995
28	**Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry**	February 1995
28	**Field crop reporting series: March seeding intentions**	
28	**Release dates**	May 1995

Note: Use the command "DATES" to retrieve this schedule from CANSIM.